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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

WALES,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS,

PARISHES, CHAPELRIES, AND TOWNSHIPS,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE BISHOPRICS, AND OF THE ARMS AND SEALS OF THE VARIOUS

CITIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:

AND ILLUSTRATED BY

MAPS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.—FROM ABBEY TO LLANDYVRYDOG.

Third Edition.

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Q4

PREFACE.

In introducing to the Public that portion of their Series of Topographical Works on the United Kingdom which includes an account of the Principality of Wales, the Proprietors beg to offer a few observations explanatory of the undertaking as completed in 1833, when the first Edition was published; to which they will, at the close of the Preface, add one or two remarks specifying the alterations and additions that were comprised in the Second Edition of 1837, and are to be found in this, the Third Impression of the Work.

It has been a subject of frequent regret, that the books descriptive of the history and topography of the Principality are exceedingly few in number, which appears the more remarkable when the interesting character of the country is considered. It was observed by Mr. Gough, some time since, that "very little pains have been taken, by natives or neighbours, to illustrate the history or antiquities of this part of the island: yet antiquity is the glory of every Welshman; and the spirit of competition with the later inhabitants of England, one would have expected, should fire their breasts with a desire to be known and celebrated beyond them: if their ancestors could not spare time to write about a territory which they could hardly defend, their descendants, with secure tenure, have all the helps a living language and original records can afford." And although some works have been printed since the date of that extract, and those of a very excellent kind, yet it still remains strictly a fact, that while the adjacent districts of England have been depicted in detail over and over again with a zeal truly commendable, the Principality has received but little attention, notwithstanding the charm of its historical occurrences, and the peculiar traits of its people. The publication,

therefore, of a Dictionary, affording a comprehensive and faithful delineation of the district, and, in some slight measure, supplying the want alluded to, had become a desideratum.

The local histories and descriptions of the various parts of the Principality being thus few, the proprietors determined to make a general SURVEY of the country; and several gentlemen of competent talents and industry were engaged to procure, by personal examination and inquiry, the fullest information upon the different subjects contemplated in the plan of the work; in order to facilitate whose proceedings, questions were printed, including every topic to which their attention was to be directed. And the Proprietors beg to return their unfeigned thanks for the courtesy uniformly manifested, and the valuable information liberally communicated, to their agents, during the time they were employed in this pursuit; and gratefully to acknowledge the prompt and powerful assistance received from the resident nobility, clergy, and gentry, and persons holding official situations, many of whom transmitted original manuscripts, containing much highly curious matter never before published. Other gentlemen, also, were entrusted with the task of selecting from general and particular histories, authentic records, and manuscripts at the British Museum, and other public libraries, notices of the most important occurrences connected with each spot.

Prior to the commencement of the undertaking, a clergyman of the Establishment had projected a work in some degree similar, the materials for which he proposed to collect by transmitting queries to the officiating ministers, through several peers of the realm and members of the House of Commons; but finding that his letters were only partially answered, and that the present publication upon a more extensive scale was in progress, he relinquished his design, and transferred to the Proprietors numerous communications which he had received, comprising many original and useful statements.

To render the account of each place and town of importance as correct as possible, prior to its being finally put to press, PROOF sheets were forwarded to those resident gentlemen who had previously assisted the agents, in order that, in their revisal of them, they might introduce any changes which had subsequently occurred, or improvements that might be at that time in progress; and these were, with very few exceptions, perused, and quickly returned, although in some instances inevitable delay was occasioned by the absence of the parties addressed. This essential precaution may have retarded the publication, but it conduced materially to the

accuracy of the Dictionary; and for a like reason, the time employed in the survey was longer than was at first anticipated; it having been thought advisable that the persons engaged in that service should protract the period originally prescribed for their researches, rather than compromise the interests of the Work by omitting to avail themselves of every possible source of intelligence.

The ARRANGEMENT of the places is strictly alphabetical, each being given under its proper name, and the epithet, if any, by which it is distinguished from another locality of the same designation, following after the chief heading: thus, all such terms as St., East, West, North, and South, Great and Little, Upper and Lower, &c., will be found to come after the real names; as George's, St.; Ishmael's, St.; Lavar, Above; Lavar, Below. With regard to ORTHOGRAPHY, it is well known to the inhabitants of Wales that there exists a difference of opinion; and the Proprietors candidly confess their inability to decide upon a matter, in which even those best informed on the subject do not agree; but, the Book being one of reference, it was considered desirable to adopt the modern prevailing style of spelling; and, in order to preserve the ancient and correct appellation, the same is given, as accurately as could be ascertained, in a parenthesis immediately after. In this department of their labours they were aided by a gentleman, a native and resident of the Principality, whose researches into Welsh literature have procured for him deserved celebrity, and who with great care and attention perused every page of the Work; and it is believed that by this precaution very much of the difficulty generally attendant upon a reference to works on the Principality has been removed for the English reader who possesses no acquaintance with the old British language, and for whom this explanation is, of course, mainly intended. It will be observed that the plan has been chosen of substituting V for F, in all words where the latter has the sound of the former, and, in consequence, F for Ff; so as the more readily to impart the true sound and property of those letters: and again, in accordance with modern custom, K has been used instead of C. in names in which it is followed by the vowel I.

It may be necessary to state that the Work, as expressed on the title-page, simply comprises *separate* articles upon the various counties, cities, towns, parishes, townships, &c., having recognized boundaries and possessing legal jurisdiction; the seats, rivers, mountains, lakes, and such objects, being (unlike the manner of a general gazetteer) described under the heads of parishes, &c. Thus Havod, lately the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, is fully noticed

in the article on Eglwys-Newydd; Golden Grove, in that of Llanvihangel-Aberbythic; Menai Suspension Bridge, in that of Bangor; Parys and Mona mines in that of Amlwch; Penrhyn Castle, in that of Llandegai; Picton Castle, in that of Slebech; Plinlimmon mountain, in that of Llanidloes; Powis Castle, in that of Welshpool; Snowdon, in that of Llanberis; and Wynnstay, in that of Ruabon.

For the greater facility of reference, the ensuing order of subjects has been adopted, with respect to COUNTIES:—1. Relative situation; superficial extent in square miles and statute acres; and population according to the census of 1841. 2. Derivation of name; and detailed account of the various historical incidents that mark the progress of the county. 3. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction; divisions formed for civil purposes; towns; parliamentary representation; assizes. 4. Description of surface and scenery; nature of the climate. 5. System of agriculture; nature of soil; courses of crops; predominant breeds of cattle, sheep, &c.; extent of commons, woods, forests, marshes. 6. Geology; mineral productions. 7. Manufactures; trade and commerce; imports and exports; harbours. 8. Course of the principal rivers; extent of navigation; canals; railways; turnpike-roads. 9. Remains of antiquity; Roman stations and roads; encampments and other *vestigia;* ruins of religious houses; old churches; castles. 10. Chief modern residences; state of farm-buildings and cottages; mode of living; mineral springs; and natural curiosities.

The arrangement in the articles on CITIES, BOROUGHS, and corporate and market TOWNS, is:—1. Name and situation; distance and bearing from the county town, and from London; population according to the census of 1841; origin, and etymology of name; historical summary. 2. Local character and general appearance; scientific and literary institutions; places and sources of amusement. 3. Commerce, trade, and manufactures; facilities of navigation; railroads; public edifices connected with commerce; markets and fairs. 4. Municipal government; charters; of what officers composed, and how and when chosen; privileges and immunities; parliamentary representation, including the nature of the elective franchise, both prior and subsequently to the passing of the Reform Act; the returning officer; courts of justice; prisons, &c. 5. Ecclesiastical and religious establishments; nature of the livings; rating in the king's books; income; endowment, tithes, and glebe; patron; tutelar saint, and architectural description of the churches; dissenters' places of worship, and of what denominations. 6. Scholastic and charitable foundations and endowments; benevolent institutions

7. Ancient monastic establishments; ruins of castles; encampments, and other remains of antiquity; mineral springs; natural phenomena; modern seats; eminent natives and residents; title, if any, which the place confers, and on what family.

The descriptions of the PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, &c., as far as the nature and limited number of the subjects would allow, appear in the same order as those of the towns, with this exception, that the seats of the gentry, which in the other articles are noticed near the close, are in these shorter accounts comprised in the general survey of the appearance and surface, marked in the preceding paragraph, number 2. From all these arrangements a deviation has, the Proprietors believe, been very seldom made; and where such happens to be the case, the object of the change will most probably be at once apparent to the reader, and therefore needs no particular explanation here.

The MAPS accompanying the Work are derived from the best sources, corrected up to the present time, and are printed from steel plates: the SEALS of the several cities, boroughs, corporate towns, and bishoprics, have been drawn and engraved from impressions in wax, furnished by the respective authorities; and although they have been either enlarged, or reduced, to one size, for the sake of uniformity, yet great care has been taken to preserve, in each instance, an exact fac-simile of the original.

In describing the various features of ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE, it has been deemed advisable to lay aside the terms of designation which, till within a recent period, have been almost universally employed; the term "Saxon" having been hitherto improperly applied to a numerous set of buildings of which scarcely any specimens really existed in Great Britain till long after the Saxon heptarchy; and the term "Gothic," whatever may have been its origin, having neither reference to date nor to distinction of character. Of truly *Saxon* architecture there are few, if any, well-authenticated examples, and, consequently, with regard to edifices supposed to be of this era, a decided opinion has not been expressed: the remaining structures have, for the sake of precision and classification, been referred respectively to the Norman, the Early English, the Decorated English, and the Later English styles; the first appropriately called Norman, as having been generally adopted by that people; and the three last defining clearly the successive stages of that style designated English, not only as having been brought to its highest state of perfection in Britain, but as displaying peculiar marks which distinguish

it from that of any other. The *Norman* style, though some few specimens previously existed, was more extensively brought into practice subsequently to the Conquest, and continued until the end of the reign of Henry II.: its chief characteristics are, in the earlier period of the style, the low massive column, and the wide semicircular arch, with great boldness of design, and rude plainness of ornament; and in the later period, the pointed arch, with loftier columns, more richly adorned, series of intersecting arches, zigzag and other mouldings, grotesque ornaments, and great variety of embellishment: the most ancient part of Winchester Cathedral is a fine specimen. The *Early English* style, which originated in the former, and in its earliest stage differs but little from it, was introduced in the beginning of the reign of Richard I., and prevailed up to the close of that of Edward I.; in its progress it assumed a character peculiarly its own, and became easily distinguishable from the later Norman by the slender clustered column, the lofty and more sharply pointed arch, the lancet-shaped window without mullions, and by an elegant simplicity of ornament; the purest example is Salisbury Cathedral. The *Decorated English* style came into use at the commencement of the reign of Edward II., and lasted till the death of Edward III.; its main features are the enlarged size and breadth of the windows, divided by mullions into several lights, and decorated with flowing tracery forming circles, and other geometrical figures, and the superior richness, delicacy, and beauty of its ornaments; the Chapter-house at York is, perhaps, the purest and most elaborate specimen. The *Later English* style was first adopted in the time of Richard II., attained its greatest degree of perfection in that of Henry VII., and remained in considerable purity till the end of the reign of Henry VIII., since which date there is scarcely any building entirely of that design; its distinguishing marks are, the intersection of perpendicular and horizontal lines, forming, both in the windows and on the walls, a continued series of highly ornamented panelling, the transoms in the windows with the mullions running perpendicularly into the crown of the arch, and great profusion, variety, and richness of embellishment; the best example is Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster. This brief outline the Proprietors trust may be sufficient, not only to vindicate the adoption of the terms, but to define more plainly the character of the structures to which they are applied, and to show more precisely the periods of their erection; and although the observations appertain for the most part to the notices of churches in the "Dictionary of England," yet they are not altogether out of order here, where, too, space could be best afforded for their introduction.

The Proprietors cannot entertain the hope, that in a Work compiled from such a variety

of sources, and containing notices so numerous and diversified, some errors have not occurred; indeed, the information collected upon the spot, even from the most intelligent parties, has frequently been so contradictory as to require much labour and perseverance to reconcile and verify it: they have, however, regardless of expense, used the most indefatigable exertions to attain correctness, and to render the work as complete as possible; and they therefore trust that occasional inaccuracies will receive the indulgence of the Subscribers, for whose kind consideration they beg to transcribe a remark by Fuller:—"He showed himself as little ingenuous as ingenious who cavilled at the Map of Grecia for imperfect, because his father's house in Athens was not represented therein: and their expectation in effect is as unreasonable who look for every small observable in a general work: know also that any person may be more knowing within the limits of his private lands than any antiquary whatsoever."

The principal additions and alterations of a modern kind made in the SECOND EDITION, published in the year 1837, were caused by the passing of several legislative enactments, of which the chief were the Act for Amendment of the Poor Law, that for Altering the Constitution of Municipal Corporations, and that of the 6th and 7th of William IV. cap. 77, respecting Dioceses; and by the issue of some Parliamentary Reports, including those of the Poor Law Commissioners, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Ecclesiastical Revenues, and an Abstract of Answers relating to Education returned to the House of Commons.

From the publications of the *Poor Law* authorities, the proprietors obtained for insertion in the Work the name of the union in which each place is situated, and the contents of each union, with the amount of its population, and the number of its guardians. According to the third Report, dated July 17th, 1837, it appears that out of the 1049 parishes and townships in Wales, 1021 were then within the control of the Amendment Act, and 28 were not united; of which last, 10 were ascertained to be under the Act of Mr. Sturges Bourne, or local acts, and with respect to the remaining 18, the Commissioners were unable to state what number of them were under those acts.—The *Corporations'* Act, above alluded to, furnished information of which much use was made in the articles on the most important boroughs as to the constitution and government of each, and the election of officers: the measure for altering *Dioceses* supplied materials for a few observations in the account of each Bishopric,

in reference to the future territorial extent of the sees: the volume on *Ecclesiastical Revenues* contained a statement of the value, patronage, and impropriation of each living, of which the proprietors carefully availed themselves: and from the *Education* Returns many facts were extracted, exhibiting the schools and state of instruction in each place.

An important and new feature in the PRESENT EDITION is, the insertion of detailed accounts of the *Charitable Bequests*, either of money or land, that have been left to the several parishes in the Principality; in the compilation of which the Proprietors have been greatly assisted by the very full and accurate reports of the Commissioners of Charities in England and Wales, whose labours have been recently completed in thirty-seven folio volumes. It will be seen that many of the benefactions have been lost, through neglect or misapplication;—benefactions, it should ever be borne in mind, not intended for the reduction of parish rates, or to be absorbed in the expenses of maintaining workhouses, but meant by the considerate donors for the relief and comfort of the independent poor, and to cheer the declining days of those whose lives have been spent in honourable activity;—and the Proprietors, aware that the best means to prevent a recurrence of conduct displaying so little regard to the real designs of our pious forefathers, is to give all possible circulation to the facts of the history and present state of the different bequests, have not hesitated to dwell rather at length upon this department of parochial statistics. From the thirty-fourth volume of these Reports, also, a complete notice has been obtained of the College of St. David, Lampeter, in the county of Cardigan, which, as the only institution of the kind in Wales, has been very particularly described.

Reference has, too, been made to the Reports of the Commissioners for enquiring into the history and mode of government of the *Boroughs* in Wales; from which some interesting matter has been procured, enabling the Proprietors to render the notices of the corporations before the changes made by the act of 1835, more full and accurate. The parliamentary papers published under the direction of the *Tithes' Commissioners* have afforded the opportunity of inserting, as far as the Commutations have proceeded, the amounts of rent-charges for the parishes and townships, the parties to whom they are payable, the rates to which they have on an average been subject, the extent of the glebe, if any, and its probable annual worth. From the Clerks of the Peace the Proprietors have kindly been favoured, by letter, with statements of the yearly *rateable value* of the places in many of the counties; and to numerous other means,

which it would be tedious to enumerate, have the Proprietors had recourse, for the purpose of making the articles more comprehensive and free from error.

It is, however, essential to state that in order further to improve THIS edition, the Proprietors, availing themselves of the facilities presented by the introduction of the new system of postage, forwarded all the ARTICLES in the work, with the exception of about twenty, which it was unnecessary to send, to the clergy, resident in the towns and parishes, to the town-clerks of the principal boroughs, and to some of the gentry; and they feel the highest gratification and pride in recording that the descriptions were almost invariably returned to them, carefully CORRECTED, and in many instances greatly amplified; and take this opportunity of declaring the deep sentiments of gratitude and respect with which they are impressed towards those who have in so kind, prompt, and able a manner acceded to the request which the courteous reception their agents met with in the original survey of the Principality emboldened them to make. They are willing to believe, too, that in the few cases in which they have not been honoured with a reply, compliance has been prevented by the temporary absence of the parties addressed, or the accuracy of the articles forwarded has made it unimportant. Queries, also, were sent, just before the printing of this Edition was commenced, to the several parishes and chapelries, by a gentleman connected with the compilation of the Work; and to these communications numerous answers have been obtained, which have enabled the Proprietors to incorporate much additional information, chiefly with regard to the extent, surface, scenery, and agriculture of rural districts, and other points relating to the places in Wales generally. And, lastly, it may be remarked that some gentlemen, intimately acquainted with the history of the country at large, and their respective neighbourhoods in particular, and anxious to promote the interests of the Work, undertook, with a more than common zeal and at no ordinary expenditure of time and attention, to revise considerable portions, comprising the accounts of places extending beyond the confines of a mere parish or hundred: to these contributors, also, the warmest thanks of the Proprietors are due.

In conclusion, it may be well to observe, that the sheets have been sedulously watched through the press by a gentleman a native of the Principality, with a view to give to the proper names as correct a designation as possible; and that the English reader may be readily made familiar with the composition of Welsh words, a GLOSSARY has been inserted at the close of the second volume, marked Appendix, No. IV. This APPENDIX contains, besides:—I. An

Alphabetical list of the Parliamentary Boroughs, with the Boundaries of each as defined by the legislature, in 1832;—II. A List of some additional parishes and townships of which the tithes have been commuted, but which were reported and published by the Commissioners too recently to allow of the information being incorporated in the body of the Work;—III. A Comparative Statement of the Population of the various Counties in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841, with the increase per cent. during each interval of ten years; and A Table showing the number of Houses, &c., in each shire, at those decennial periods;—V. A Key to the Pronunciation of Welsh Letters;—and VI. A Classified Table of Contents of the articles on the Counties, enabling the reader, by the connected perusal of the portions of the Work so epitomized, to form a general view of the Principality.

OPUS SANÈ ARDUUM, ET PLUSQUAM DIFFICILE, IN QUO QUANTOPERÈ SIT SUDANDUM UT NEMO FERÈ SENTIT, SIC NEMO PLANÈ CREDIT, NISI QUI IPSE ALIQUANDO PERICULUM FECIT. A PROPOSITO TAMEN, QUANTÙM REI DIFFICULTAS ME DETERRUIT, TANTÙM AD ID IPSUM AGGREDIENDUM PATRIÆ GLORIA EXCITAVIT. . . . . NEC MIHI RATIONES DESUNT, QUIBUS BONIS ET CORDATIS HOMINIBUS, QUI PATRIAM ILLUSTRATAM CUPIUNT, HOC INSTITUTUM FACILÈ PROBARE, ET IN HIS STUDIIS SUAVISSIMAM ANIMORUM OBLECTATIONEM, ET LIBERO HOMINE NON INDIGNAM DOCERE POSSIM. SI QUI VERÒ SINT QUI IN URBE SUA HOSPITES, IN PATRIA SUA PEREGRINI, ET COGNITIONE SEMPER PUERI, ESSE VELINT, SIBI PER ME PLACEANT, SIBI DORMIANT; NON EGO ILLIS HÆC CONSCRIBO, NON ILLIS VIGILO.—CAMDEN.

A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

WALES.

ABBEY CWM HÎR, a parish, in the union of RHAIADR, comprising the hamlet of Cevnpawl, in the hundred of KEVENLLEECE, and the hamlet of Gollon, in the hundred of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 589 inhabitants. This place derives its name, which signifies "the abbey in the long dingle," from the erection of a Cistercian monastery in this sequestered narrow vale. This abbey, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was founded in 1148, by Cadwallon ab Madoc, and was originally designed for sixty brethren of the Cistercian order, but never completed upon so extensive a scale. It occupied a secluded situation in a romantic valley, deeply embosomed among lofty hills and abrupt precipices, once covered with forests of oak, but now almost denuded, affording only pasturage for mountain sheep, and exhibiting some stunted trees, the roots of which have penetrated between the interstices of the slate rock which composes the substratum of these hills. In the year 1231, a friar of this house having occasioned the defeat of the garrison of Montgomery, by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, by conveying to it false intelligence of the position of the latter, King Henry II., on approaching with the English army, set fire to the grange of the monastery, in revenge for the friar's treachery, and was proceeding to burn the abbey itself, which was only saved from destruction by the payment of three hundred marks by the abbot. It suffered considerable injury, in 1401, from the furious resentment of Owain Glyndwr; and the society, at the dissolution, consisted only of three monks, the revenue being estimated at £28. 17. 4. In the 37th of Hen. VIII., the site was granted to Walter Henley and John Williams; it afterwards passed into the family of the Fowlers, and subsequently became the property of Thomas Wilson, Esq., who built, with materials brought from the ruins of the abbey, a small but elegant house upon it, in the Elizabethan style of architecture: the estate has been since purchased by Thomas Phillips, Esq., the present proprietor. The venerable ruins, which have recently been rendered more conspicuous by clearing the ground, consist principally of portions of the four walls of the abbey church, inclosing a space two hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, and sixty-four in breadth, and varying in height from four to twelve feet above the ground. The pedestals, with part of the shafts, of a beautiful range of twelve clustered columns, of peculiar elegance, still decorate the walls; and within the area there was on each side a range of massive pillars, separating the nave from the aisles, of which the bases of three are remaining, from which it appears that they were nearly square, with flutings for a cluster of three columns at each angle of the pillar, with a single lateral shaft intervening: at the east end are the remains of two doorways, with triple clustered columns at the angles of each, and between them a series of four columns; and on the north-east side of this extensive building are vestiges of a similar arrangement. The ground about this interesting ruin is filled with fragments of richly carved freestone, of which the ornamental parts of the building were constructed, and in many of these the details are as perfect as when first sculptured: a gravestone was lately found among the ruins, bearing an ancient inscription in rude characters, recording that a person of the name of Mabli was there buried.

The road leading from Kington to Aberystwith passes through the parish, which is bounded on the south and south-west by the parish of Nantmel, on the east and north-east by that of Llanbister, on the south-east by Llandewy, on the north-east by Llanano, and on the west by St. Harmon's. The land is

chiefly in pasture, and the scenery, which is diversified with portions of oak timber and plantations of fir, is picturesque and beautiful. The two hamlets of which the parish consists, and which unitedly maintain their poor, constituted, till within a very recent period, the upper division of the parish of Llanbister, to which the church of Cwm Hîr was a chapel of ease; but they were disunited by agreement, the inhabitants giving up their claims to occupy certain pews in the church of Llanbister, on being exonerated from contributing to its repairs. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £61; patron, — Wilson, Esq.; impropriator, Chancellor of Brecknock. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain edifice of moderate dimensions, containing 120 sittings: it has a small belfry at the west end, under which a gallery was erected in 1830, at the expense of Mr. Wilson, who also presented an organ; in the chancel are two mural tablets to the memory of Sir Hans Fowler and another member of the same family. A tenement called the Vron, in the parish of Llanbister, is charged with the annual payment of ten shillings to the poor of this parish.

ABENBURY-VAWR, a township, in the parish and union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Wrexham; containing 181 inhabitants. This township separately supports its own poor, according to an arrangement made in March, 1830, and its annual value has been returned at £1386.

ABENBURY-VECHAN, a township, in the parish and union of Wrexham, hundred of Maelor, county of Flint, North Wales, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Wrexham; containing 124 inhabitants. On the river Clywedog, which is here crossed by a bridge, there are some iron foundries. This township is assessed separately for the support of its poor, and is the only one of the parish in the county of Flint, all the others being in that of Denbigh.

ABER, or ABER-GWYNGREGYN, a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Llêchwedd Uchâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Bangor; containing 556 inhabitants. This place was anciently the residence of the native princes of North Wales, of whom Llewelyn the Great erected, on an artificial mount, called the Mwd, near the village, a strong castle, to defend the pass, of which, except the site, there are no vestiges; neither can any traces be discovered of the palace in which he resided. Several of the Welsh princes dwelt occasionally at this place, and Davydd ab Llewelyn died here, about 1246, and was buried in the abbey of Conway. When King John, with a numerous army, attempted the subjugation of North Wales, Llewelyn the Great ordered all his men of Denbigh to retire within the fastnesses among the mountains of Snowdon, and from this place despatched his princess, who was the daughter of that monarch, to Aberconway, the head-quarters of the English forces, to intercede with her father, in which she succeeded, and obtained for Llewelyn a treaty of peace, but upon very unfavourable terms. In this castle Llewelyn, in the reign of Henry III., entertained William de Breos, son of Reginald, a potent baron of the same period, whom he had inveigled into his power under pretence of celebrating the festival of Easter, and whom, after a sumptuous banquet, he hanged upon one of the adjacent hills, called from that circumstance Wern Grogedig, for the supposed corruption of his wife's fidelity, during his previous confinement in the castle as a prisoner of war. In the reign of Edward I., Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the last of the British princes, made this his principal residence, while struggling against the power of that monarch for the independence of his country. The situation of Aber was highly favourable to the prosecution of his desultory mode of warfare, as, in case of emergency, he could either retire into his strongholds in the mountains, or take shipping in the fine bay which is at no great distance from the village. It was at this place he received the summons of Edward I. to surrender his principality to the English crown, and entered into a treaty with that monarch to hold this mountainous district, together with Mona, or the Isle of Anglesey, in vassalage; and hence, after having broken that treaty, he led his forces, in a final effort for the recovery of his dominions, in which he was slain near Builth. His brother Davydd, together with his wife, two sons, and seven daughters, is said to have been taken in a morass near the mountain of Bere, in this parish, and delivered a captive to the English monarch, then at the castle of Rhuddlan.

The village is small, but is very pleasantly situated near the Lavan sands, at the extremity of a fine vale or glen, watered by the river Gwyngregyn, which here falls into the Beaumaris bay, and on the road from London to Holyhead, through Chester: it overlooks the beautiful and extensive bay of Beaumaris, and commands a view of the elevated portions of Anglesey, covered with well-grown oaks, and of the wide expanse of waters between that bay and Great Orme's Head, comprehending in the distance the island of Priestholme, which has been made a telegraphic station. This island is called in Welsh, "Ynys Seiriol," which name it acquired from its having been the residence of St. Seiriol, who erected his cell upon it in the sixth century, a part of which is still remaining. The glen extends for a mile and a half between its environing mountains, and on one side is bounded by a majestic rock, called Maes-y-Gaer, thinly overspread in one part, and richly covered in the other, with trees of stately growth: at its extremity is a mountain of concave form in front, from the centre of which a magnificent cataract descends, forming two successive falls; the upper is broken into several torrents by projecting

masses of rock, and the lower precipitates itself in one broad sheet from an elevation of more than sixty feet. The Lavan sands, above referred to, formed, it is said, a habitable hundred in the sixth century, when the sea suddenly overspread them; tradition reports that one Helig Voel ab Glanog, a chieftain of that period, had great possessions extending far into the bay; and these sands were formerly called, "Traeth Wylovain," or place of weeping, from the shrieking and lamentation consequent upon so calamitous an occurrence. Situated near the termination of the Menai straits, Aber possesses every facility of commercial intercourse, but no trade or manufacture is carried on in the parish, the rateable annual value of which has been returned at £2018. 16. 5. The ferry to Beaumaris is four miles and a half across, of which four miles are fine sands, that may be walked over at low water; passengers cross this ferry to Beaumaris, but, since the construction of the suspension bridge at Bangor, which was opened to the public on Jan. 30th, 1826, few carriages are conveyed over it. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £14. 7. 3½.; net income, £382., with a glebe house; patron, Sir R. Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Bodvan, is an ancient and spacious structure with a good square tower, having been greatly improved by the late Viscount Warren Bulkeley in 1811: the interior, which is neatly fitted up, consists of a nave and chancel of equal length, the latter lighted with a series of low windows, differing in their style, and probably inserted at various times. There are places of worship for Welsh Calvinists, Methodists, and Wesleyans. The Rev. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, in 1719, by deed to the rector and churchwardens, gave £100, to be laid out in the purchase of land, and the produce to be appropriated to teaching ten poor children of this parish to read Welsh. A building has been lately erected for a National school, which is partly supported by the above benefaction; and there are two Sunday schools, in which are 150 children, supported by the dissenters. There are also several small charitable donations and bequests, chiefly vested in the 3½ per cents., and amounting to £6. 2., which are periodically distributed among the poor in money and bread, principally the gifts of Sergeant Owen of Twickenham, and Robert and Catherine George.

ABERAERON, or ABERAYRON (ABERAERON), a sea-port, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of Hênvynyw, but principally in that of Llanddewi-Aberarth, lower division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 16 miles (s. w. by s.) from Aberystwith, and 23 (e. n. e.) from Cardigan; containing 563 inhabitants. The village is agreeably situated on the road from Cardigan to Aberystwith, at the lower extremity of the Vale of Aëron, the sides of which are here abrupt and clothed with wood, and on the shore of Cardigan bay, at the influx of the river Aëron, which here separates the parishes of Hênvynyw and Llanddewi-Aberarth, and, together with some springs in the neighbourhood, affords the inhabitants an ample supply of water: this river is noted for trout and salmon, and there are several corn-mills on its banks. Aberaëron is indebted for its origin to the late Rev. Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne, of Ty-Glyn, who, in 1807, obtained an act of parliament, under the authority of which he built two piers at the mouth of the river Aëron, with convenient wharfs, cranes, and storehouses, at an expense of about £6000: that on the west is one hundred yards in length, and the other ninety, and both are built of stone; but, from the very exposed situation of the place, they were insufficient to afford adequate protection to vessels from the violence of north-westerly winds. To remove this inconvenience, it was necessary for the present proprietor, A. T. J. Gwynne, Esq., to extend the western pier about one hundred yards, inclining in a northerly direction; which has been effected. The scenery of the Vale of Aëron is particularly beautiful, which, together with its marine atmosphere, retired situation, and improving condition, may render this, at no distant period, a place of considerable resort during summer. Upwards of thirty new leases have been lately granted, pursuant to which several houses have been already built, and others are in progress: a general post-office, and an excellent posting-house and hotel, have been established, the latter affording to families an equal degree of comfort and privacy to any in the principality. In 1835 an act was obtained for making and maintaining a road from New Quay to this place.

The port is a member of that of Cardigan, and is one of the most thriving within its jurisdiction: there are from thirty to forty sloops belonging to it, of from seventeen to one hundred tons' burthen, which are navigated by about one hundred and twenty seamen of this place: they are chiefly employed in the importation of coal and culm, and two of them trade regularly with Bristol. The principal articles of importation, in addition, are grocery and timber; and of exportation, butter and oats: there is also a lucrative herring fishery, in which about thirty boats, with seven men to each, are engaged. Near the entrance into the harbour there is a bar, which is dry at low water. The merchants' stores are open weekly, on Wednesday, for the reception of corn; and markets for provisions, &c. are now held every Wednesday and Saturday under the auspices of Colonel Gwynne, the present proprietor of the manor: a fair for the hiring of servants takes place on Nov. 13th. The magistrates for the division hold petty sessions once a month, for the whole 14 parishes of the poor law union; and courts leet for the manor are held in May and October. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and

a school on Dr. Bell's plan is supported partly by subscription. Mynach-dy, the property and residence of Col. Gwynne, situated at a short distance from the town, is supposed, from its name, which signifies "monastery," to have been anciently a small ecclesiastical establishment: in the grounds are some tumuli, called Hên Gastell, of obscure origin. On the sea-shore, near the town, there is a small circular encampment, designated Castell Cadwgan, and supposed to have been constructed by Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, about the year 1148. The poor law union, of which this place is the head, comprehends the fourteen parishes and townships of Kilkennin, Ciliau-Aëron, Cydplwyv, Dihewyd, Hênvynyw, Llanarth, Llanbadarn-Trêveglwys, Llanddewi-Aberarth, Llandysilio-Gogo, Llanerchaeron, Llanvihangel-Ystrad, Llanina, Llanllwchairn, and Llansantfraid with Llanon: it is under the superintendence of sixteen guardians, and contains a population of upwards of 12,874.

ARMS.

ABERAVON (ABER-AFON), a small port, borough, and parish, in the union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Neath, and 196 (W.) from London; containing 1290 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Avon, is of considerable antiquity, and was formerly invested with various privileges, which, however, have fallen into disuse. In the division of the county, which took place on its subjugation by Fitz-Hamon, the Norman adventurer, it formed part of the territories conferred by that chieftain upon Caradoc, son of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, the dethroned prince, who made it the place of his residence, and is supposed to have erected the ancient castle, the foundations of which are still discernible in a field adjoining the churchyard. This castle, though of no great extent, was commodiously situated for defending the pass of the river, and sufficiently formidable to become an object of importance in the various wars which at that time disturbed the peace of the principality. Caradoc was succeeded in his lordship by his son Morgan, who is regarded by some writers as the founder of the stately abbey of Margam, of which there are still considerable remains. About the year 1150, Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, making an irruption into the county of Glamorgan, at the head of a powerful army, laid waste the territories of Morgan ab Caradoc ab Iestyn, and took and demolished the castle of Aberavon. Upon this occasion, Morgan, unable to resist the force which was opposed to him, fled with his followers, and, taking sanctuary in the churches and monasteries, placed himself under the protection of William, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan. In 1349, Thomas, son of Sir John de Avon, Knt., having succeeded to the lordship of Avon, granted to the abbey of Margam a charter, confirming all former grants, and to the inhabitants of the borough the free exercise of all the privileges which they had previously enjoyed. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the portreeve, being apprised of the approach of the protector's emissaries, contrived to secure the charter and other documents relating to the borough, by concealing them in a rough piece of oak, in which he had formed a cavity for that purpose, and on which, upon the arrival of the officers, he was found chopping sticks, as upon a common block. By this artifice the papers were secured, and the piece of oak, upon which the marks of the hatchet are still visible, is now carefully preserved as the corporation chest. Near the Church are the remains of a castle, which is said to have been dismantled by Cromwell.

The TOWN is situated on the road from Swansea to Cardiff, at a short distance from the eastern shore of Swansea bay, under a lofty ridge of hills, by which it is sheltered from the north winds; but, from its proximity to a marsh, it is much exposed to damps, and the inhabitants are consequently subject to ague and other complaints: it is neither paved nor lighted, and consists almost entirely of mean and ill-built houses, affording but little accommodation to the inhabitants, and fewer attractions to strangers. The land in the vicinity is subject to frequent inundations of the river Avon, which flows on the eastern side of the town. The most alarming and destructive of these occurred on July 25th, 1768, when the water flowed into the church and every house in the town, in most places to the height of five feet. Entire fields of corn upon its banks were laid waste by the flood, which swept away Aberavon bridge and others, and a great quantity of hay, trees, &c.; and, on its subsiding, the town was left covered with mud and slime, which wholly destroyed the provisions in it, so that the poorer inhabitants were reduced to great distress, being almost perishing from want and hunger, but were seasonably and plentifully relieved by the bountiful humanity of Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq. A handsome and substantial stone bridge of one arch has been erected, by William Edwards, the celebrated self-taught architect, over the Avon, to which river alone the town is indebted for the small degree of importance it has acquired. Aberavon is a creek to the port of Swansea, and has a small harbour, for the improvement of which an act was obtained in 1834. The imports are copper and iron ores, for the supply of the extensive works at Cwm Bychan, in the adjoining parish of Michaelston, from which a tram-road passes through the town to the shipping-place near the mouth of the river, for

the more easy conveyance of copper, iron, and tin plates, which are manufactured at those works, and with pyroligneous acid, form the principal exports. The other works in this neighbourhood, consisting of tin, iron, and copper, are in the parish of Margam, and their shipping-place is at Tae Bâch, a short distance to the eastward. There is no chartered market, but meat and other provisions are constantly exposed for sale; and a fair is held on the 30th of April.

CORPORATION SEAL.

The BOROUGH of Aberavon, which is such by prescription, is governed by an indefinite number of burgesses; all general matters being transacted at one of the monthly courts, and extraordinary business at assemblies, called Halls, specially called for the purpose, and to which the burgesses are summoned. The style of the corporation is "the Portreeve, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and borough of Avon;" and the immediate direction of affairs is entrusted to a constable of the castle, a portreeve, two aldermen, a recorder, a common attorney, two serjeants-at-mace, four haywards, a pound-keeper, and two ale-tasters, all of whom are appointed according to custom, although the town received a charter from Edward le Despenser, in the 47th of Edward III., 1372, which document is yet in the possession of the officers, but treated as of no validity. The constable of the castle is chosen by the lord of the borough; and the portreeve and aldermen are elected at a court leet held before the existing portreeve, on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day, when the burgesses elect three of the resident burgesses to be returned, as portreeve and aldermen, to the constable of the castle, by whom it is decided which of the three shall be portreeve. The recorder is appointed annually by the portreeve; and the common attorney, serjeants-at-mace, haywards, pound-keeper, and ale-tasters are chosen by the jury at the first monthly court held after the election of the portreeve. The portreeve presides at the monthly courts, and, with the aldermen, grants licenses for public houses; the common attorney collects the rents and superintends the property of the corporation; and of the haywards, two have the office of distraining all cattle found trespassing on the common lands, and two have some duties connected with the pasture lands of the principal burgesses; but the emoluments of these and all the other officers are of little consideration.

This was one of the boroughs contributary to Cardiff in sending a member to parliament; but, by the Reform Act, the towns of Swansea, Lougher, Neath, Aberavon, and Kenvig, have been constituted one borough, with the privilege of returning a representative: the limits of the electoral borough are minutely described in the Appendix. The right of election is in the resident burgesses, and in every male person of full age, occupying any house, or other premises, either as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering his name as the act demands: the portreeve of Swansea is the returning officer. The freedom of the borough is inherited by all the sons of burgesses, on their coming of age, and may be acquired by purchase, though the burgesses recognize no other *claim* than that of birth: on a recent occasion the sum of £200 was accepted for it by the burgesses at large. The burgesses have the privilege of turning their cattle on the uninclosed lands belonging to the borough, which are of very great extent, including several hundreds of acres; and there are also 99 customary acres of inclosed ground, which by an old ordinance are divided equally among the 33 oldest burgesses, who hold the property for their lives, and on whose death their widows, if any, continue to receive the benefit. In addition to this property there is also a small quantity of hay land which is assigned to the portreeve and other officers; and from other sources, too, the corporation, as a body, receive an income of about £40. A town-hall was begun in the year 1826, and upwards of £300 has been expended upon its erection, but it is still unfinished, owing to the want of adequate funds.

The PARISH comprises 1500 acres by computation, the soil of which between the town and the sea is clay and sand, and tolerably well adapted for til lage, and the portion in the vicinity of the town is chiefly pasture of good quality. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the great tithes, with Baglan annexed, rated conjointly in the king's books at £9. 4. 9½.; patron, the Rev. David Rees: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt about eighty years since, and is appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the inhabitants. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; and a day school, in which twenty children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also two Sunday schools conducted by gratuitous teachers, one of which, containing about eighty children, is in connexion with the Calvinistic Methodists, and the other, in which twenty are instructed, with the Independents. A school-house has also been erected for the instruction of children in the principles of the Established Church. Previously to 1786, a gift of £10 for the use of the poor was made by the Rev. Leyson Thomas, which was lent on the security of a house now in ruins, and nothing has been received from this charity for the last twenty years.

ABERBAIDON (ABER-BAIDEN), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANELLY, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Abergavenny; containing 5707 inhabitants. This place derives its name from being situated at the junction of a small river, called the Baiden, with the Usk. It is intersected by the river Clydach, which passes through a deep valley to its confluence with the Usk, and in its course forms several cascades, the most remarkable of which was called Pwll-y-Cwn, or "The Dog's Pool," now converted to manufacturing purposes. The Brecknock canal is carried over this river by means of an embanked aqueduct, eighty-four feet above the bed of the river, and communicates with different rail-roads, formed in connexion with some lime and coal works situated within the limits of the hamlet, which, together with the Clydach iron works, afford employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants, and the produce of which is distributed, by means of the canal, throughout the adjacent district. On the south side of a hill, at the base of which flows the Clydach, there are the remains of an ancient British fortress, called the Gaer.

CORPORATION SEAL.

ABERCONWAY (ABER-CONWAY), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of LLÊCHWEDD ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 24 miles (E.N.E.) from Carnarvon, and 236 (N. W. by W.) from London, on the road to Holyhead; containing 1339 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently called *Caer Gyfin*, is supposed to have arisen from the ruins of the Roman station *Conovium*, in the neighbouring parish of Caerhûn, and derives its name from its situation near the mouth of the river Conway, which falls into the Irish Sea about two miles from the town. Of its earlier history few particulars are recorded, and very little authentic information can be traced prior to the year 1185, when Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, founded a monastery here, for brethren of the Cistercian order, which he endowed with ample possessions and with numerous valuable and important privileges. The abbey continued to flourish unmolested till the reign of Henry III., during whose efforts to repair the fortifications of Deganwy, on the opposite side of the river, to facilitate the subjugation of the principality, it was plundered, and some of the conventual buildings were burnt, about the year 1245, by a party of three hundred of his Welsh vassals in the marshes, whom that monarch had despatched to the rescue of a vessel from Ireland, laden with provisions, which was stranded on the coast, and had been attacked by the people of this neighbourhood, who had previously reduced the English soldiers to great distress, by cutting off their supplies. Exasperated at the outrage done to their stately monastery, now become one of the primary objects of their religious veneration, the Welsh rushed down from the mountains, whither they had been driven by the detachment from Henry's army, and suddenly fell upon their assailants, whom they found heavily laden with spoil, slew many of them, forced others into the Conway, where they perished, and took several prisoners, whom they afterwards barbarously put to death, cutting off their heads, tearing their limbs, and throwing their mangled corpses and members into the Conway. They then again furiously attacked the vessel, which was defended with great bravery and spirit by Sir Walter Bisset, until midnight, when, on the influx of the tide, the Welsh were obliged to withdraw, and Sir Walter and his force, abandoning their dangerous situation, retired to the English camp. In the morning the Welsh returned, and, finding the vessel deserted, took possession of the cargo, almost wholly consisting of wine, and set fire to the ship; so that the English only obtained seven tuns of wine, which they took out of that portion of the vessel not consumed by fire.

In 1277, Edward I. advanced with his army through the level parts of North Wales to Aberconway; and Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the reigning prince, was compelled to retire among the mountains of Snowdon, and soon after agreed to a humiliating treaty of peace, which was concluded at this place. On the next invasion of Wales by Edward, in 1282, he again led his army hither, and stationed it with great advantage in the vicinity, the cavalry being encamped on the plains at the foot of the Snowdon mountains, and the infantry posted on the sides of the hills, under cover of the woods. Having finally reduced Wales under his dominion, the same monarch, in 1283, erected here, as at Carnarvon, a strong and stately castle, on the site of the ancient monastery, the inmates of which he removed to an abbey which he had founded for them at Maenan, on the Denbighshire side of the Conway, but still in Carnarvonshire, and ultimately transferred them, according to some writers, to the celebrated abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire, also of his foundation; though it is the opinion of others that they continued at Maenan till the dissolution. He then fortified the town with embattled walls, twelve feet in thickness, which still remain entire, and have a very compact and noble appearance; they are about one mile and a quarter in circumference, being defended by twenty-four towers, and having six principal gates, enclosing an irregular triangular area, and communicating at the south-east angle with the castle, which occupies the summit of an immense isolated rock of compact schistus, on the western shore of the river

Conway. This castle, the beauty and magnificence of which are probably unrivalled, forms a noble picture, its imposing interest and effect being much enhanced by the picturesque and diversified scenery with which it is surrounded. After the completion of these splendid fortifications, Edward, in 1284, incorporated the town, together with others in the principality, granting the inhabitants a charter of privileges, equal to those which he had previously bestowed on the inhabitants of Hereford, and appointing a constable of the castle, whom he also made mayor of the borough. In 1290, this sovereign again came in person into North Wales, at the head of an army, to repress the insurrection under Madoc, an illegitimate son of the late Llewelyn; and, having crossed the Conway with a part of his forces, awaited at the castle the arrival of the remainder. In executing this movement, Edward lost several waggons and other carriages, laden with provisions, which were intercepted by the Welsh, who suddenly came down in great multitudes from the mountains, and invested the castle on the land side. The rear of the English army being unable to join the king in consequence of a sudden rise of the Conway, the latter, hemmed in by a vindictive enemy and an impassable river, was placed in a situation of considerable embarrassment, and the garrison was reduced to great distress for want of provisions. The Conway at last suddenly subsiding, the remainder of Edward's army crossed to his relief; and the Welsh, abandoning the siege, retired to the mountains of Snowdon. On their departure, the English monarch kept his Christmas here with becoming splendour and without molestation; and the insurgents were shortly afterwards defeated with great slaughter by the Earl of Warwick.

Richard II., whilst in Ireland, appointed this place as the rendezvous of his forces destined to oppose the usurpation of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV.; and forty thousand loyal vassals out of Cheshire and Wales are said to have assembled here, under the command of the Earl of Salisbury, awaiting his arrival. Wearied by broken promises and protracted delays, many of them returned to their homes: still a sufficient number remained to assert the rights of Richard, with promise of success, had not that prince, on his arrival, been persuaded to retire from the place to Flint, under a specious proposal of accommodation with Bolingbroke. From this time Aberconway continued uninterruptedly in the possession of the reigning monarch, and, during the contentions of the houses of York and Lancaster, sustained but little injury. It was repaired by Henry VII., who restored that part of the fortifications which had fallen into decay; and it remained in an entire state until the civil war of the seventeenth century. In 1643, the castle was garrisoned for the king by Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York, who was appointed governor; and who, having made his nephew, William Hookes, deputy-governor of the town and castle, was afterwards invested by the king with the office of commander-in-chief of the royalists in North Wales. At this critical period, the castle, from its impregnable strength, was made the depository of the writings, plate, and valuables of the neighbouring gentry, to whom the archbishop gave receipts for the deposits, thus rendering himself responsible for their security. But, in 1645, Prince Rupert, taking upon himself the command of North Wales, superseded the archbishop in his office of commander-in-chief, and displaced his nephew from the governorship of the castle, which he entrusted to Sir John Owen. Deeply offended at this, and apprehending ruin to himself, from his receiving no security for the treasure which had been committed to his custody, the archbishop listened to overtures made to him by some of the opposite party, and, joining with General Mytton, assisted him in the reduction of the town, which was taken by storm on the 15th of August, in that year. The castle held out till the 10th of November following, when, after a valiant and resolute defence, it finally surrendered to the parliamentary forces. The archbishop, who, during the action, had been wounded in the neck, was, in consideration of his services, absolved by the parliament from all his sequestrations; and Mytton, with a degree of generosity unusual in those times, restored to every individual the property which he had placed for security in the castle. That general, however, seized on all the Irish whom he found among the garrison, and, causing them to be tied back to back, ordered them to be thrown into the Conway. The grandeur and beauty of the castle obtained for it a due consideration from the captors, no order being issued for its demolition; and at the Restoration it was given up to Charles II., as the only perfect fortified place which had escaped the violence of the parliamentarians. This monarch granted it to Edward, Earl of Conway, by whose order the iron, timber, and lead were taken down and transported to Ireland, in 1665. Against that nobleman's proceedings, the deputy-lieutenants and gentry of North Wales made zealous remonstrances, being anxious to preserve from premature dilapidation an edifice which for four hundred years had attracted the admiration of the country; the order, however, was carried into effect, and this magnificent structure was reduced nearly to the state in which it at present appears.

The TOWN is pleasantly and advantageously situated on the western shore of the river Conway, and consists of one principal street leading to the castle, intersected at right angles by a spacious street extending from the east gate to the market-place, and by a narrower street of greater length, leading from the continuation of Castle-street on the north to the west gate. The ancient walls, with their towers, are still in good preservation, and the

principal gates are remaining: a very considerable portion of the area within the walls is occupied as garden ground, and the houses are comparatively few and in detached situations. Among the great improvements which have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the town, on the line of the Holyhead road, is the construction of a *Suspension Bridge* over the river Conway, under the direction of Mr. Telford, in lieu of the ancient ferry. It was commenced on the 3rd of April, 1822, and opened on the 1st of July, 1826. The chains are fastened, on the east side of the river, in a solid rock, which, before the construction of the bridge, was insulated, and on the west side, after passing under the walls of the castle to a distance of fifty-four feet, are securely bolted into the rock on which that fortress is built. From the eastern extremity an embankment, six hundred and seventy-one yards in length, and thirty feet in breadth at the top, was raised on the sands between the island and the shore; and from the western extremity a road was cut through the solid rock, under the north-east side of the castle, to the distance of one hundred and seventy-five yards, to unite with Castle-street; thus making the whole extent of the bridge and its approaches more than nine hundred yards. On this road a lodge of two towers was erected, corresponding in design with the venerable remains of the castle, and forming an arched entrance from the town to the bridge, through a pair of massive iron gates of noble appearance. The length of the bridge, between the centres of the supporting towers, is three hundred and twenty-seven feet; its height, above high-water mark, eighteen feet; and the height of the pillars, over which the chains pass, forty-two feet from the platform. The principal chains, from which the roadway is suspended, are eight in number, and are formed of links, each consisting of five bars of iron, three inches and a half wide, and one inch thick. Connected with the bridge, a very important improvement was effected in the road leading from the town through the north-west wall (where a noble gateway was erected) and proceeding round the immense mountain of Penmaen Bâch, along the declivity of which it is carried by an excavation in the solid rock, in some places eighty feet high, and extending nearly a mile in length. The new line of road is more than four miles and a half long from Aberconway to Brynmor, where it joins the old road.

Not far from the suspension bridge is the great *Iron Tubular Bridge* across the Conway, forming part of the line of the Chester and Holyhead railroad. This extraordinary structure, whose solidity and weight contrast strikingly with the light network of the suspension chains of Telford's bridge, is supported on two piers of masonry, one on each bank, and measures in length four hundred and twenty-four feet, of which four hundred feet are clear between the piers. It is fifteen feet three inches broad, and twenty-three feet in height, outside measure; the total weight being about one thousand three hundred tons. One end of the tube is fixed to the masonry of the pier, but the other end is so arranged as to allow for the expansion of the metal by the action of atmospheric variations. It therefore rests upon eleven iron rollers, running on a bed plate; and in order that its whole weight may not bear upon the rollers, six girders are carried over the tube, and riveted to the upper parts of its sides, these side portions resting on twelve balls of gun-metal running in grooves, which are fixed to iron beams let into the masonry. The bridge was raised to its place in March, 1848, and a second and similar structure will in a short time be erected parallel with it, the two tubes to form one grand work; at present, the same tube is used for the trains both to and from Chester. Approaching from Chester, the railway passes along an embankment near the road leading to the suspension bridge, and the elegant towers of that structure are seen by the traveller, together with the more massive masonry of the railway bridge. On emerging from the tube, the train proceeds beneath the walls of the ancient castle, and then by the dilapidated town walls, to the Conway station, a neat edifice in the Tudor style of architecture.

Aberconway is a creek to the PORT of Beaumaris; but, notwithstanding the natural advantages of its situation, and the important improvements in its immediate vicinity, there is no trade of importance. The river Conway, which, considering the shortness of its course, not exceeding twenty-four miles, is perhaps one of the noblest to be found in any country, is here navigable for vessels of two hundred tons' burthen, and forms under the town wall an excellent harbour, accessible at all times, in which ships may ride in safety. There is also an extensive and commodious quay, lately much improved by the corporation, affording every facility for loading and unloading goods. Still, the commerce of the port is almost confined to the importation of coal and groceries, and to the exportation of timber, corn, slates, copper-ore, &c., principally to Liverpool. The Conway is celebrated for the pearl muscle, which is produced in great abundance; and formerly the pearl fishery was carried on here to a very considerable extent: at present about forty persons are employed in the fishery, which produces, on an average, one hundred and sixty ounces per week. The pearls are equal to those found on any part of the British coast; they are generally sold at the rate of two shillings and sixpence per ounce, and as much as £400 or £500 has been paid for them in a year. The market is on Friday. The fairs are on March 26th, April 30th, June 20th, August 10th, September 16th, October 20th, and November 15th; that held in September is commonly called Honey Fair, it being supplied with a consider-

able quantity of that article, of a superior quality, from the glens of the adjoining mountains.

The BOROUGH appears to have been incorporated by Edward I., in the 12th year of his reign, at the period of the erection of the castle; and the charter bestowed by this monarch was confirmed in the 12th of Edward I., 5th of Edward III., 2nd of Richard II., 4th of Henry VI., 5th of Edward IV., 2nd of Richard III., 4th of Henry VII., and 1st of Henry VIII., and perhaps in the first of Edward VI.; but with respect to this last named charter, of which no certain account is known, it is doubtful whether it was ever actually passed or not: in the 9th year of his reign, Edward II. granted to the burgesses of Aberconway, the town, two mills, &c., in fee farm, at the yearly rent of 50 marks, £33. 6. 8. The style of the corporation is "the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the town and borough of Conway;" and the government is vested in a mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, a coroner, a treasurer, two sergeants-at-mace, a water-bailiff, a gamekeeper, four borough constables, and two churchwardens, all of whom, with the exception of the mayor and recorder, are chosen annually by the burgesses. The mayor, who is such as constable of the castle, receives his appointment from the Crown, with a salary of £23 per annum, and presides at parliamentary elections, and attends the meetings which are held for choosing corporate officers on Michaelmas-day. The bailiffs act as lords of the manor, control the police, and preside in the court baron and court leet; the recorder, who holds his office for life, keeps the courts, and swears the constables; and the coroner, treasurer, and other authorities perform the usual duties annexed to their offices: the number of "burgesses" is about 40, elected by the burgesses at large. The corporation, who are lords of the manor and claim all wastes, possess the marsh, which produces about £100 a year, the town mountain, Mynydd y Dra, and other property, the whole yielding about £230 per annum; they possess jurisdiction over the whole of the parish of Aberconway and portions of three others, and the circumference of the borough is about 18 miles.

This is one of the six contributory boroughs within the county, which unite in returning one member to parliament: the right of election, which was formerly in the burgesses at large, is now vested in such persons as occupy any house, or other premises, either as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, of the clear annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering his name as the act requires. The freedom is obtained only by gift of the burgesses at large, who generally present it to persons living out of the borough, and mostly at a considerable distance. The corporation have power by their charter to hold courts of session for the trial of all offenders not accused of capital crimes, but they have not for many years exercised it. A court of requests, for trying causes under 40*s*., the jurisdiction of which is co-extensive with the borough, and at which the recorder presides, is held every third week, on Thursday, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings; and courts leet and baron are also held. A lock-up house was erected at the expense of the corporation, upon the destruction of the old building, when the bridge was built. The general quarter sessions for the county were formerly held here by adjournment, but for many years past they have been held at Carnarvon: the county magistrates hold a petty session for the division in the town-hall, on the first Friday in every month.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by that of Eglwys-Rhôs, on the south by Gyfin, on the east by Llansantfraid-Glyn-Dyvrdwy, in Denbighshire, and on the west by Dwygyvylchi; and comprises about 632 acres, exclusive of mountain land and plantations, of which portion about 316 acres are marsh; the ground is undulated and surrounded by high hills, among which are the Town mountain, Pen-maen, and Tootil hills. Besides the Conway, the rivers Gyfin and Avon-y-wain water the parish, which, with the expanse of water in Beaumaris bay, greatly contribute to enliven and enrich the scenery. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £2662. 11. 6. The beautiful seat of Boddlondeb, the property of Lady Erskine, is situated in a lovely and richly wooded spot, and commands fine views of the river Conway, as well as of the castle. The principal landowners are Lady Erskine and Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 6., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Lady Erskine; net income, £121. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and venerable structure, containing portions of Norman architecture, and is 116 feet in length and 58 in breadth, and accommodates about 500 persons with sittings, of which 150 are free: it contains some curious monuments, among which are, one to the memory of Nicholas Hookes, of Aberconway, Gent., whose epitaph represents him to have been the forty-first child of his father, Wm. Hookes, Esq., by Alice his wife, and the father of twenty-seven children; and a rude effigy of Mary, the mother of Archbishop Williams: among several other relics of antiquity is a richly carved oaken screen. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and about one hundred and eighty children of the parish are gratuitously instructed, for whose accommodation a neat school-building has been recently erected. Lewis Owen, in 1623, bequeathed in trust half the rectorial tithes of Aberconway, producing at present £120 per annum, to be expended annually in clothing the poor of the parishes of Aberconway, Eglwys-Rhôs, Llangwstenyn, and Llandudno; the other half is given to the vicar of Aberconway. There are a few trifling bequests for the

distribution of money and bread among the poor; and two or three small charities have been lost. Of the monastery founded by Prince Llewelyn there are no remains: the founder was interred within it, in 1240, but on its dissolution, after Edward I. had removed the monks to Maenan, a few miles higher up the river, Llewelyn's remains were conveyed first to Maenan, and thence, after the dissolution of that abbey, to Llanrwst, and the stone coffin in which they were deposited is now preserved in Llanrwst church. In the conventual church was also interred Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, in the year 1200, in a monk's cowl, from a superstitious belief that by such means the soul would be preserved from punishment; and it was also the burial-place of Davydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, son of the founder, who died in 1246; and of his brother Gryfydd, who died a prisoner in the hands of Henry III., and whose body was given up, about the year 1248, at the urgent solicitations of the abbots of Aberconway and Strata Florida, for interment in this abbey, which was then considered the mausoleum for the princes of North Wales.

The extensive ruins of the magnificent CASTLE of Aberconway comprise an irregular parallelogram, divided into two wards, of which the smaller is square: the walls, which are sixteen feet in thickness, are defended by eight circular embattled towers, nearly equidistant, and of prodigious strength: from the summits of four of them, which overlook the river, rise circular embattled turrets, of slender proportions and of great beauty. The principal entrances were from the river and the town: the former consisted of a narrow winding ascent up the steep rock, terminating in an advanced work fronting the gate of the castle, and protected by small round towers; and the latter, which was similarly defended, was approached by a drawbridge over a large fosse. The keep and other fortifications are massive and of considerable dimensions, and the state apartments exhibit good specimens in the decorated style of English architecture, of which the details are peculiarly fine: among these, an oriel window in one of the great towers appears to have been a beautiful composition. The great hall is one hundred and thirty feet long, and thirty-two feet wide: the roof, which is proportionably lofty, was supported by a series of noble arches, of which several still remain; and the whole apartment was lighted by a fine range of six large windows on the one side, commanding a view of the country, and of three on the other, looking into the court. Both as a royal castle and a fortress, this interesting and extensive pile was equally conspicuous for its beauty and its strength; and the ruins, which convey an impressive idea of its former importance, are among the most magnificent and picturesque in the kingdom. The inhabitants, many years since, by imprudently getting stones from the rock beneath one of the great towers, undermined it, and brought down the lower portion, the fragments of which form a vast heap of ruins on the shore; the upper part of the tower is left entire, suspended from a great height, and exhibits in the breach such a degree of strength and solidity as might almost have defied the ravages of time. In the vicinity of the town are numerous and extensive encampments, but none within the limits of the parish, which comprises comparatively a small area. Archbishop Williams was a native of this place, and the apartment in which he was born is still shown: when governor of the castle, he built a house here, in 1642, in one of the apartments of which his arms, impaling those of York, are yet preserved. The poor law union, of which this town is the head, was formed on the 11th of April, 1837, and comprises the fifteen parishes and townships of Aberconway, Caerhun, Eglwys-Rhôs, Dwygyvylchi, Gyfin, Llanbedr, Dôlgarog, Llangwstenyn, Llandudno, Llangelynin, Llŷsvaen, Llanelian and Llansantfraid (county of Denbigh), and Llandrillo yn Rhôs and Eirias, in the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon: it is under the superintendence of fifteen guardians, and contains a population of 10,706, of whom 7906 are in Carnarvonshire.

ABERDARE (ABERDÂR), a parish, in the union of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, upper division of the hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH-WALES, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, which is the post town, and 24 (N. W. by N.) from Cardiff, on the road to Neath, over Hîrwaun common; containing 6461 inhabitants. This place is celebrated as having been the scene of a sanguinary battle, in the reign of William Rufus, which is said to have taken place on Hîrwaun common, about two miles to the north of the village, between the forces of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and those of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, aided by a body of Norman adventurers, under the command of Robert Fitz-Hamon, who, after having gained a signal victory over Rhŷs, who was slain in the contest, turned his arms against Iestyn, and dispossessed him of his territories, the most valuable of which he reserved to himself, and partitioned the remainder among the knights who had attended him in the expedition.

The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Dâr, and near its confluence with the Cynon, in the delightful mountain vale of Cynon, which is remarkable for picturesque and romantic scenery, and is equally characterised by features of beauty and of grandeur. Its majestic groves of oak and fir, alternating with fruitful corn-fields and luxuriant meadows, are finely contrasted with precipitous and barren rocks, and enlivened by the bold sweep of the river, which in some of its windings appears to be hemmed in on every side by lofty and sterile mountains. The parish is situated near the northern extremity of the county, in which direction it is bounded by Brecknockshire; it has the parish of

Llanwonno on the south, that of Merthyr-Tydvil on the east, and the parish of Ystraddyvodog on the west. There are several beautiful mansions contributing in no small degree, together with their respective gardens and grounds, to the imposing effect produced by the delightful scenery of the locality. Among these the principal are, Daffryn, at the distance of 4 miles south of the village, Aberaman, at the distance of 2 miles from the village in the same direction, Gadlys, and Abernant. The parish abounds with coal and iron-ore, the working of which, though it has materially defaced the beauty of the neighbourhood, which was previously distinguished as a place of enviable retirement, has added greatly to its wealth and the number of its inhabitants. Three iron-works are conducted upon a very extensive scale, of which those at Llwydcoed and Abernant are capable, when in full operation, of producing annually more than eleven thousand tons of iron; the works at Gadlys, belonging to Messrs. Wayne, consist of three furnaces. The Aberdare canal, which is seven miles in length, communicates with the Glamorganshire canal, and, by means of a tram-road, with the extensive works at Hîrwaun, in the county of Brecknock, affording a facility of conveyance by which the whole produce of this mineral district is sent to the port of Cardiff, where it is shipped to various parts of the kingdom: this canal terminates within three quarters of a mile of the village, and from it a rail-road, two miles in length, also extends to the works at Llwydcoed and Abernant. The parish is included within the borough of Merthyr-Tydvil, to which, by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, passed for "amending the representation of the people in England and Wales," the privilege of returning one member to parliament has been granted: the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the clear yearly value of ten pounds, if duly registered as the act directs.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1800 parliamentary grant; net income, £108; patron, Vicar of Llantrisaint, who receives the vicarial tithes of this parish; but at present a negotiation is pending between the Marquis of Bute and the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, in whose gift is the vicarage of Llantrisaint, pursuant to which, should the latter accede to his lordship's proposal for further endowing the incumbency, the patronage of Aberdare will be transferred into his lordship's hands. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small ancient building without a tower or steeple, remarkable only for its rustic simplicity of character, which is in perfect harmony with the surrounding scenery. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, English and Welsh Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. A National school, capable of accommodating one hundred boys and fifty girls, has been built by subscription, on ground given for that purpose by the Marquis of Bute, and is partly supported by subscription, in addition to small weekly payments from the parents of the scholars; and there are also five other day schools, in connexion with the dissenters, in which about 170 children are educated at the expense of their parents; and five Sunday schools, in which are about 600 children. Four houses in the parish, belonging to the poor, were built and endowed in 1724, by Mrs. Elinor Matthews, with a rent-charge of £5 on the farm of Pen Caradoc, in the parish of Llanwonno, now the property of J. B. Bruce, Esq. There are remains of two ancient blomeries in the parish, by some writers attributed to the Romans, and by others, with greater probability, to the Britons, before the use of blast furnaces was known; and vestiges of a circular British encampment may be distinctly traced. Aberaman, the seat of the late Anthony Bacon, Esq., of Benham, in the county of Berks, was for centuries the residence of the family of Matthews; and Duffryn is the birthplace, and was anciently the residence of Ieuan ddu ab Davydd ab Owain, an eminent poet, who flourished about the middle of the fifteenth century, and was a munificent patron of the bards: the estate came to his descendants, who, by the usual transition of names, were called Jones, from whom it was purchased by William Bruce, Esq., in 1748, and is now the property of his grandson, J. B. Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn, St. Nicholas, near Cardiff. Edward Evan, for many years minister of an Independent congregation in the neighbourhood, an eminent poet and philosopher, to whose efforts for the preservation of the bardic institutions the principality is greatly indebted, was also a native of the parish; he died in 1798, on the day appointed for a meeting of the bards of Glamorgan, which he was to have attended. The inhabitants of the parish complain, as a singular hardship, that, although the Hîrwaun furnaces of Mr. Crawshay contribute largely to the poor's rate of the parish of Penderyn, in the county of Brecknock, in which they are situated, the burthen of the removals and accidents of a large portion of the workmen falls upon the parish of Aberdare, just within the limits of which their cottages are situated.

ABERDARON (ABER-DARON), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Commitmaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 13 miles (w. s. w.) from Pwllheli; containing 1350 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the extreme point of the peninsula of Lleyn, the *Promontorium Langanum* of Ptolemy, derives its name from the small river Daron, which here falls into the sea, off Bardsey Race. In 1115, Grufydd ab Rhŷs, Prince of South Wales, took sanctuary in the church of this place, from the treachery of Grufydd ab Cynan, sovereign of North Wales, who intended to deliver him into the hands of the English

monarch, Henry I. Grufydd ab Cynan commanded the fugitive prince to be dragged from his asylum by force; but his soldiers were unable to execute his orders, from the strenuous resistance opposed to them by the clergy of the neighbourhood, who successfully exerted themselves in defence of the privileges of the church; and the young prince, with his partisans escaped by night, and set forward on his journey to the deep forest of Strath Towy, in South Wales, where, having collected the adherents of his family, he commenced hostilities against the Norman and Flemish settlers. Aberdaron was anciently much resorted to by devotees, as a place of embarkation for Bardsey Island, on their pilgrimage to the celebrated monastery established there; and on the summit of the promontory are the remains of the ancient Capel Vair, or Chapel of Our Lady, erected for the use of the mariners, who, previously to their entering upon the dangerous navigation of the sound, were accustomed to invoke the protection of its tutelar saint. At a small distance from it, and near the shore, are the remains of another chapel, called Capel Anhaelog, which, like the former, has been suffered, since the dissolution of Bardsey monastery, to fall into decay.

The parish, which is intersected by the road leading from Pwllheli to the extremity of Lleyn, is bounded on the North by the parish of Llangwnadal, on the north-east by that of Bryncroes, on the east by the parishes of Llanvaelrhŷs and Rhiw, and on the south and west by the sea. It comprises by admeasurement 6794 acres, of which about one fourth is arable, and the remainder pasture; the soil, which is generally of good quality, rests upon clay, and the chief produce is wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes: of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return made is £3744. The surface is tolerably level, being varied only by a few hills and mountains, and is enlivened by the windings of the rivers Daron, Leos, and Afon Saint. Among the gentlemen's seats are those of Badwrdda, Carreg, Methlem, and Court. A stratum of excellent limestone has recently been discovered, which from its scarcity in this part of the country promises to be of great benefit to the farmers as a valuable source of manure: lead-ore has also been found in small quantities, and several attempts have been made to find copper, all of which have proved unsuccessful. Manganese and slates have been raised, but the works are at present at a stand; there are three mills, in each of which five men are employed, and a factory and a fulling-mill, each giving occupation to three hands. The village, which is small, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen, is, by its isolated situation, and the want of good roads and other facilities of communication, precluded from all intercourse, except on market days during the summer, with Pwllheli, from which place the inhabitants are supplied with necessaries; they also trade by sea with Liverpool, to which port vessels sail regularly every week with pigs, poultry, and eggs, and from which they return laden with coal for the supply of the neighbourhood. A fair is held annually on the 26th of June.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvaelrhŷs annexed, rated in the king's books at £3. 9. 4½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; present net income, £82; patron, Bishop of Bangor; impropriators, W. Millers and C. W. G. Wynne, Esqrs. There is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £10. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, who usually present a fellow of that college. The old church, dedicated to St. Hyrwyn, a saint of the island of Bardsey, was formerly collegiate, and had the privilege of sanctuary: it is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, and, though at present in a greatly dilapidated state, appears to have been an elegant and highly finished building, in the ancient style of English architecture: some trifling remains of stalls are visible in the chancel. Owing, however, to the very dangerous position of this church, standing on the verge of the sea, which was daily encroaching on the foundation, it was considered injudicious to expend money on its repair; and a new church has been erected in a more central part of the parish, and about half a mile, in a northern direction, distant from the old one. It was consecrated on the 28th of September, 1841, and is a fine building in the early English style, 66 feet long and 34 broad, with two turrets at the western end: the edifice contains 600 sittings, of which 340 are free, and was erected at a cost of £1,300. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school for this parish and that of Llanvaelrhŷs has been recently established; an infants' school is partly supported by weekly payments from the children, and there are five Sunday schools, one of which is in connexion with the Established Church, and the others are supported by the Cavinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The parish receives about £3 per ann., or a third of the rent of a dwelling, out-buildings, and nearly seven acres of land, in the parish of Llaniestyn, purchased by a bequest of £80, by Robert Evans, in 1784, together with subscriptions subsequently raised, for supporting a Welsh school: the benefit of the bequest extends also to the parishes of Rhiew, Llanvaelrhŷs, and Bryn Croes.

A poor man of the parish is entitled to support in the almshouse at Bangor, under the will of the founder, Bishop Rowland. In 1704 Catharine Bodwarda devised a house, out-buildings, and about 12 acres of land, now let at £9 per ann., for apprenticing poor children, and from this charity one or two are annually so put out, with premiums varying from £4 to £12. About £3. 6., arising from the gifts of unknown donors, is distributed in small sums

among the poor at Easter, and from the same source twelve bottles of port wine are received annually by the churchwardens for the use of the sacrament, from Charles Griffith Wynne, Esq. Magdalen Parry, in 1781, bequeathed £30 to the poor, but this sum is for the present unproductive. An inclosure of waste lands was made in the parish, under an act of parliament, in 1807. The courts for the manor of Bardsey were formerly held at a house in this parish, which still bears the name of "Court," and on an eminence near it, called Brynn y Crogbren, or the "Gallows' Hill," criminals were probably executed; another house in the neighbourhood is called Secar, signifying the Exchequer. On the side of a hill called Mynydd Moelvie, or Mynydd yr Ystum, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, named Capel Odo; and in the vicinity is a tumulus, called Bedd Odo, or Odo's grave, which, according to tradition, covers the remains of a giant of that name. Below the cliff occupied by the ruins of Capel Vair is the cave of Ogo Vair, in which is a well, formerly much frequented by devotees, who superstitiously believed that, by carrying a mouthful of the water up a circuitous and dangerous path to the summit of the hill, whatever wish they might entertain would be accomplished.

ABERDOVEY (ABER-DYVI), a sea-port and bathing-place, in the parish of Towyn, hundred of Estimanor, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 4 miles (s. s. e.) from Towyn: the population is returned with the parish. This place is pleasantly situated on the northern side of the mouth of the river Dovey, which here empties itself into Cardigan bay, and from which it derives its name, on the road from Machynlleth to Towyn, and is rapidly rising into estimation as a bathing-place: the beach is highly favourable for bathing, being composed of hard firm sand, and several respectable houses and a commodious hotel have been erected of late years, for the accommodation of visiters. In the year 1827, a new line of road was opened between Pennal and Towyn, which, proceeding along the northern bank of the Dovey, among scenery beautifully picturesque, and embracing a fine view of the opposite coast of Cardiganshire, and the estuary of the river, passes through Aberdovey, and is continued along the shore to Towyn. For nearly the whole of its extent from Pennal to Aberdovey, it is cut through the solid rock, which, in many places, presents its naked side, of different elevations, forming a pleasing contrast to the wooded declivity of the hill, which, from the base to the summit, is thickly clothed with trees and shrubs of various kinds, presenting, in conjunction with the broad estuary of the river, and aided by the vernal blossoms of the mountain heath, a pleasing scene of picturesque beauty. The ride from Aberdovey to Towyn, along the sands, at low water, is extremely delightful. The road from Pennal to Machynlleth has also been much improved, thereby increasing the facility of access to this rising place, which, for these and other advantages, is greatly indebted to the exertions of A. Corbett, Esq., of Ynysymaengwŷn, in this parish. A subscription has been entered into for the erection of a chapel of ease, which will afford great convenience to the inhabitants, who are four miles distant from the parochial church, and there are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, with Sunday schools attached. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here, alternately with Pennal, once in two months.

The port, which is a member of that of Aberystwith, possesses a considerable share of coasting trade: the imports are coal, culm, grocery, limestone, bricks, timber, &c., and the exports, timber poles for the collieries, bark, lead-ore, and slates. The harbour is excellent, but there is a bar on the north side of the entrance to it, which is said to have assumed its present position in consequence of the wind blowing so frequently from the south: two buoys, the outer black and the inner red, were fixed upon this bar by the Corporation of the Trinity House, in March 1831. The river, which is here crossed by a ferry to the opposite shore of Cardiganshire, is navigable up to Derwenlâs, within two miles of Machynlleth. There are extensive slate quarries in the neighbourhood, and mines of lead and copper, but the latter are only worked in proportion to the demand for those articles. In making the new road, a vessel, containing a considerable number of early English coins, was found; and a vase of the Tuscan shape, capable of holding about two quarts, and now in the possession of the Rev. Isaac Bonsall, rector of Llanwrin, was picked up on the sands opposite to the port, in 1824: it is composed of burnt clay, and is nearly covered with an incrustation of oyster and other marine shells. Ieuan Dyvi, a celebrated bard, who flourished about the close of the fifteenth century, was a native of this place. The district called Cantrev Gwaelod, or the Lowland Hundred, traditionally reported to have been inundated by the sea, which event is also commemorated in some of the Welsh poems, is said to have been situated between this place and Harlech: it was a tract of great fertility and beauty, containing sixteen fortified towns and cities, subject to a petty prince, called Gwyddno Goronhîr, and is stated to have been swallowed up about the year 500.

ABEREDW or ABEREDOW (ABER-EDWY), a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Colwyn, county of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles (s. e.) from Builth; containing 345 inhabitants. It derives its name from being situated at the mouth of the river Edwy, which, after flowing through the parish, empties itself into the Wye, the latter river here forming the line of boundary between the counties of Radnor and Brecknock: the Edwy is only a small stream, famous for its trout and

eels. Within the short distance of a quarter of a mile from this place are various objects of great interest and attraction. The churchyard is bounded on one side by a steep precipice, at the base of which flows the Edwy, which from this point winds through a narrow defile of rocks, rising on one side to a height of nearly three hundred feet, and romantically varied by alternate stratifications of naked rock and green sward, partially concealed by hanging woods; on the other side the rocks, though their elevation is less, have a more striking character. Here a boldly projecting rock threatens with immediate destruction the traveller passing beneath it; there a perpendicular wall of solid rock, extending one hundred feet in height, presents its bold, unbroken front, richly mantled with mosses, ivy, and other parasitical plants, and in the clefts of which the larger birds build their nests. Among these rocks a rude cave, about six feet square, called Llewelyn's Cave, is said to have been occasionally used as an asylum by that brave, but unfortunate, prince, Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the last royal defender of Welsh liberty and independence, against the overpowering army of Edward I.

A short distance north-westward from the church, and at the head of this beautiful and romantic dingle, Llewelyn had a castle, the ruins of which are yet standing on the banks of the Wye, and consist only of the fragment of a tower, or bastion, and part of a wall. During the defensive war which he waged against the English monarch, the Welsh prince summoned his adherents to a private conference at this castle; but of the disastrous result of this movement a variety of accounts have been given, some of which cannot be reconciled with the localities of the district. Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, who took great pains to reconcile the conflicting statements, says, that having marched to Aberedw, he was there surprised by a superior force of the enemy from Herefordshire, under the command of Edmund Mortimer and John Giffard, to whom intelligence of his arrival had been treacherously communicated by some of the inhabitants of this place. Thus unexpectedly attacked, Llewelyn fled with his men towards Builth, taking the precaution of ordering the shoes of his horse to be reversed, there being snow on the ground; which stratagem, however, was made known to the enemy by a blacksmith at Aberedw. Having arrived at the bridge over the Wye, he crossed it, and issued orders for its immediate demolition, before his pursuers arrived. Thus checked in their progress, the English returned to a ford, eight miles lower down on the river, which was known to some of the party, and thus effected a passage. Meanwhile, Llewelyn had proceeded to Builth, from which, failing in his attempts to procure aid from the garrison, he advanced westward, up the Vale of Irvon, on the south side, for about three miles, where he crossed the river, a little above Llanynis church, over a bridge called Pont y Coed, or "the bridge of the wood," and stationed the few troops who had accompanied him in an advantageous position on the north side of that river, with a view to defend the bridge. The English, on coming up, made an attempt to obtain possession of it, but failing, they discovered a ford at a short distance, which a detachment of their troops secretly crossed, and coming behind the Welsh unawares, attacked them in the rear, and routed them: and Llewelyn himself was slain in a small dell, since called Cwm Llewelyn, or "Llewelyn's dingle," about two hundred yards from the scene of action, by one Adam de Francton, or de Frampton, who plunged his spear into his body without knowing the rank of his victim, and immediately joined his party in pursuit of the fleeing foe. Returning after the engagement, probably in search of plunder, de Francton discovered that he had slain the Welsh prince, whose head he immediately cut off, and sent to the king of England. The body was dragged a short distance, to a place where the road from Builth, two miles distant, branches off in two directions, one leading to Llanavan-Vawr, and the other to Llangammarch, where it was interred, the spot being still called Cevn y bedd, or Cevn bedd Llewelyn, "the ridge of Llewelyn's grave." From their infidelity on this occasion, the opprobrious designation of "Traitors of Aberedw," is said to have been given by Llewelyn to the inhabitants of this place. About three hundred yards to the east of the castle of Aberedw, on the summit of an eminence, is a large tumulus, directly above the river Edwy, on the side of which is that most awful precipice before described, so beautifully mantled, and forming an object so truly picturesque from every point of view but this, where it cannot be observed without indescribable sensations of awe.

The parish is situated on a cross-road leading up to the new Radnor road to Builth, and is bounded on the east by the parishes of Rulen and Llanbadarn y Garreg, on the south by Llandilo Graban, on the west by the river Wye, and on the north by Llanvareth; it comprises nearly 1000 acres, a considerable portion of which is good arable and pasture land well cultivated; and there are other portions thickly set with oak timber: the surface in some places is rocky and uneven, but the soil is in general favourable to the production of grain; and good stone is quarried for building. The petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held here. The living is a rectory with that of Llanvaredd annexed, rated in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £355; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Cewydd, is a plain building, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by an oak screen, in the later style of English architecture, with a square tower at the west end, which, if not rebuilt, appears to have undergone thorough repair in the time of the Tudors. There are two day schools, in which about thirty

children are educated at the expense of their parents. Lewis Lloyd, in 1633, bequeathed a rent-charge, of which the portion appropriated to this parish amounts to £4. 6. 8. annually, and is received by the minister, who distributes £4 among such of the poor as receive the smallest parochial aid, and retains 6*s.* 8*d.* for preaching a sermon, according to the will of the donor. A bequest of £20 by Elizabeth Price, in 1742, for the benefit of the poor, has proved unproductive. Thomas Jones, a landscape painter of distinguished repute, and best known by his two pieces of the "Campi Phlegræi," was born at Pen Carreg, in the vicinity of this place, where, having succeeded to the family estate, he resided upon it until his death, in 1803.

ABEREIRCH (ABER-ERCH), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, partly in the hundred of Dinllaen, and partly in the hundred of Eivionedd, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Pwllheli; containing 1613 inhabitants. This parish, extending six miles in length, and about four in breadth, is pleasantly situated on the sea-shore, near the mouth of the river Eirch, from which it has received its name, and on the road from Tremadoc to Pwllheli, to which latter town the parish extends: it is bounded on the north by the parish of Denio, on the east by Llanarmon, and on the south and west by the sea; and comprises about 6000 acres by computation, consisting chiefly of arable and pasture land, the soil of which is light, and suited to the growth of oats and barley, which constitute the chief produce: of the rateable annual value the amount returned is £3674. 13. 3. The lands are destitute of wood, with the exception of two or three extensive plantations in the upper part of the parish, belonging to the Hon. Lloyd Mostyn, who, and Lord Newborough, are the principal landholders: the Bishop of Bangor is lord of the manor. The most considerable mansion is Hendrev, the property and residence of the Rev. T. Roberts, rector of Llangybi. The village, which is small, is very pleasantly situated in the vicinity of agreeable and picturesque scenery, which is ornamented with several well-built and genteel houses. The living is a vicarage, with that of Penrhôs annexed, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; present net income, £96: patron, the Bishop of Bangor; impropriator, Lord Newborough. The church, dedicated to St. Cawrdav, is an ancient and spacious building, 26 yards in length, and 13 in breadth, in the later style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel; the two eastern windows, which are enriched with elegant tracery, have been ornamented with stained glass. A very ancient monument in the church, consisting of a figure in armour, has not been much noticed by any modern historian: it is situated at the north side of the altar, forming the bottom of a pew, and without any inscription attached; but there is an intimation in the MSS of the celebrated Robert Vaughan, now in the library of Sir Robert Vaughan of Nannau, in Merionethshire, that the tomb of Thomas de Pyveliston or Puleston is at Abererch. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and about 100 children are instructed in four Sunday schools, one of which, held in the church, was commenced by the present vicar, and is well attended. Two tenements, one of which is occupied by a pauper, and three acres of land, were bequeathed for the use of the poor, by the Rev. Mr. Conway, incumbent in 1724, and now produce £3. 10. per annum, which, with £4, arising from other charitable donations and bequests, are annually distributed on St. Thomas' day.

ABER-FRAW (ABER FRAW), a parish (formerly a market town), in the union of Anglesey, hundred of Malltraeth, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 9 miles (S. W.) from Llangevni; containing 1336 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the small river Fraw, was distinguished at a very early period as the principal residence of the ancient princes of North Wales, by one of whom, Caswallon Law Hîr, a palace was built, about the middle of the fifth century. Caswallon's successors having removed the seat of government to *Caer Seiont*, now Carnarvon, it was re-established at Aberfraw, in the year 870, by Roderic the Great, after his defeat of Burrhed, the Mercian prince, who had invaded his dominions. Roderic fixed his supreme court of judicature at this place, which, until the death of Llewelyn, in 1282, continued to be the ordinary residence of the Welsh sovereigns. During that period, one of the three copies of the celebrated code of laws compiled, about the year 940, under the auspices of Hywel Dda, was deposited here. In 966, the palace was destroyed by the Irish, in one of their descents upon Anglesey, but was subsequently rebuilt; and soon after the commencement of the twelfth century, during the sovereignty of Grufydd ab Cynan, it afforded an asylum to Grufydd, son of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, late prince of South Wales. The Welsh sovereign, shortly after paying a visit to Henry I., at London, was prevailed upon to promise that, on his return, he would deliver up the fugitive to the English monarch; but the young prince, fearing this treachery, withdrew from the palace with his brother Hywel; and Grufydd ab Cynan, determined to perform his promise to Henry, having discovered the place of his retreat, despatched a body of horsemen to arrest him, in which attempt, however, they did not succeed; for the young prince, being timely apprised of their design, again had recourse to flight, and, although closely pursued, effected his escape.

Aberfraw, which has since that period dwindled into a mere village, and exhibits no remains of its

former importance, is pleasantly situated on the shore of Carnarvon Bay, about six miles from the great post-road to Holyhead; its parish is bounded on the north by that of Llangwyvan, on the east by that of Llangadwaladr, and on the south and west by the sea; and comprises between 5000 and 6000 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of about 300 acres of common and waste. The river Fraw, which here empties itself into Carnarvon Bay, has its source in a fine lake just above the village, and, after flowing through the parish, falls into the sea about three miles from the lake called Llŷn Coron, forming at its mouth a small harbour capable of receiving vessels of forty tons' burthen, which at a very moderate expense might be rendered highly commodious, having anciently been an excellent haven. The soil of the parish is sandy, and well adapted to the production of grain, of which great quantities, especially of oats and barley, raised here, and in the surrounding country, are annually shipped from this small port, which is considered a creek within the limits of the port of Beaumaris. Many black cattle, sheep, and pigs, are also raised in the parish, the population of which is divided between the occupations of agriculture and fishing: Lord Dinorben is lord of the manor, and Owen Fuller Meyrick, Esq., who resides in the ancient mansion of Trefriw, is the chief landed proprietor. The market, formerly held on Thursday, has been discontinued for several years: fairs for the sale of agricultural produce are appointed to be held on the 7th of March, the Tuesday after Palm-Sunday, Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday, August 15th, October 23rd, and December 11th.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £20. 15. 10.; present net income, £888, with a glebe-house; it is in the patronage of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is an ancient structure, 20 yards in length and 12 in breadth, and containing 800 sittings, about half of which are free; it is in the decorated style of English architecture, and consists of two spacious parallel aisles, separated by lofty pillars and finely pointed arches: the tower was demolished many years ago, but there is a handsome pointed arch, formerly leading into it from the church, still in a very perfect state of preservation. In the tything of Tyndryval anciently stood a chapel, called Capel Mair, or "St. Mary's chapel." There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A ruined church, called Eglwys y Beili, was rebuilt for a school, in 1729, by Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., who endowed it with £4 per annum for the instruction of six poor children in the Welsh language; there are now 30 boys and 15 girls in the school, and the master and mistress receive £24 per annum, raised by subscription, in aid of the endowment. There are also six Sunday Schools in the parish, attended by about 250 children of both sexes. John Pugh Gwillym, in 1633, bequeathed an annuity of £2 for the use of the poor, which being unpaid for some years, accumulated to £53. 6. 8.; this sum was increased by other charity money to £73, and then invested with the Shrewsbury and Holyhead Turnpike Trust. The interest, £3. 13., together with £13. 6. 8., arising from the rent of a meadow of above five acres, bequeathed in 1642, by John Thomas, a former rector of the parish, is distributed among the poor; and some other benefactions, amounting to nearly £60, have been lost, in consequence of having been entrusted to parties who subsequently became insolvent. At present there are no remains of the ancient palace, nor of any of the buildings connected with it, although some of the oldest inhabitants remember slight vestiges of it in the walls of a barn, and at the south-western extremity of the village there is an enclosure, called Gardd y Llŷs, or "the Palace Garden." In this parish are frequently found the amulets called Gleiniau Nadroedd, or "snake gems," supposed to have been made by the Romans, and bartered with the ancient Britons for the produce of their country: they are composed of glass, and are of a rich blue colour, some streaked, and others plain, and are now superstitiously used by the vulgar as charms for certain disorders, and in assisting children to cut their teeth. The *Eisteddvodau*, or triennial assemblies of the bards of this district, were held at Aberfraw, so long as it continued to be a royal residence. According to Mr. Rowlands, the historian of Anglesey, this is the birthplace of Walter, afterwards named Steward, or Stuart, who, going into Scotland, there founded the powerful family of that name, which afterwards enjoyed the sovereignty both of England and Scotland.

ABERGELE (ABER-GELAU), a market town and parish, in the union of St. Asaph, hundred of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 12 miles (N. W.) from Denbigh, 20 (N. W.) from Ruthin, and 224 (N. W.) from London, on the great road to Holyhead from Chester; containing 2670 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from its situation near the mouth of the river Geley, which here falls into the Irish sea, and is celebrated as the scene of several military exploits in the earlier period of the wars between England and Wales, and of various transactions of great historical interest. Prior to the Norman Conquest, Harold, in his attempt to subjugate this part of the principality, was encountered by Grufydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, on the plain near Cevn Ogo, in this parish, and, after a sanguinary battle, in which he was defeated, and a considerable number of his men slain, was driven back to Rhuddlan. In the reign of William the Conqueror, Hugh Lupus, on his march to invade the Isle of Anglesey, passing through the defile of Cevn Ogo, which is the narrowest pass on this part of the coast, was attacked by an armed band of Welshmen, which had been posted there to inter-

cept his progress, and of which, after an obstinate and protracted battle, eleven hundred were left dead on the spot. In the reign of Henry II., Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, on his retreat from Flintshire, fortified himself in this pass, where he gave battle to the forces of that monarch, and repulsed them with great slaughter: after having secured this important post, he retreated to Pen y parc, in the adjoining parish, where he made a stand against the English forces, and effectually checked the further invasion of his dominions. Near this same pass, Richard II., whom Percy, Earl of Northumberland, under pretence of an amicable interview with Bolingbroke, had inveigled from Aberconway castle, after his return from Ireland, was surrounded by a military band, bearing the Northumberland banner, and conducted to Flint castle, where he was treacherously betrayed by the earl into the power of the usurper. From these circumstances it has been justly remarked, that on no spot in the principality has more blood been shed than in the defile of Cevn Ogo.

The town is delightfully situated in a pleasant valley, watered by the river Geley, and within half a mile of the Irish sea, which forms the northern boundary of the parish. The coast, in some parts, is terminated by sandy cliffs, impending over the sea, which, according to tradition, has made considerable encroachment upon the land; a stone tablet, in the north wall of the churchyard, records in Welsh, but without either name or date, that a man was buried there who lived three miles to the north, to which distance the coast previously extended. The testimony of this epitaph is corroborated by the appearance, at low water, of a large tract of hard loam, in which oak trees, in an almost entire state, but softened to the consistency of wax, have been found. The salubrity of the air, the pleasantness of its situation, and the decided superiority of its shore for sea-bathing, have rendered Abergele a favourite resort for invalids, and made it the most fashionable watering-place in North Wales: during the summer season it is frequented by numerous families, for whose accommodation every requisite arrangement has been made. The environs abound with picturesque and with strikingly bold scenery, and afford various pleasing and interesting excursions. Lead and copper ores, tin, and manganese, are occasionally found in the parish, and many spirited attempts have been made, but without proportionate success, to discover mines of sufficient extent to remunerate the adventurers for working them: lead-ore only is obtained at present, and that but in small quantities. The fine range of mountains on the south of the town abounds with limestone, of which great quantities are procured, and shipped off weekly for Liverpool: in these works, which are conducted upon a large scale, two hundred men are constantly employed in quarrying, and fifty horses in conveying the produce to the coast. Of the whole parish the annual value returned has been £11,122. The market, which is on Saturday, is well supplied with corn and provisions; and fairs, which were formerly noted for the sale of cattle, but have considerably declined, are held annually on the 12th of February, 2nd of April, the day before Holy Thursday, June 18th, August 20th, October 9th, and December 6th.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £12. 9. 9¼.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph, who, as archdeacon, holds the rectory in commendam: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £1486. 17., subject to rates, averaging £191. 2. 2. per annum, and the vicarial, for one of £489. 19., subject to rates, averaging £74. 11. 10., with a glebe house and one acre of ground, valued at £15 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a low edifice of great length, and of unpretending character, with a lofty square tower at the west end. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, established in 1819, is supported by subscription: and 560 children are instructed in four Sunday schools by the Calvinistic Methodists, and 150 in two Sunday schools by the Wesleyans. It appears from a memorandum in the parish records, dated 1737, that Bishop Fleetwood gave £100, and Mrs. Carter a similar sum, for the establishment of a school, which ultimately it is supposed came into the hands of an attorney and registrar of St. Asaph, who failed, and all that was recovered for the purpose out of his estate was £29., the interest of which, together with a rent charge of 10s., bequeathed by Edward Hughes, £3 from the Bishop of St. Asaph, as owner of the great tithes, and £1 from the vicar as possessor of the other fourth, is paid to the master of the National school. A dwelling house and eight acres of land, called Penucha, now yielding only a rent of £7 per annum, was left by a former vicar, as compensation for £190, the amount of various bequests left for the benefit of the poor, which he had otherwise disposed of. About half-way between the pass of Cevn Ogo and the town is Gwrych castle, just built by Lloyd H. Bamford Hesketh, Esq., and occupying the summit of a rocky eminence: the front of this extensive structure exceeds four hundred and eighty yards, on each side of which a noble terrace, four hundred and twenty yards in length, has been raised, which extends to the east and west entrances, the latter of which is through a high arch, flanked by two lofty embattled towers: the building comprises eighteen lofty embattled towers, of which the principal, called Hesketh Tower, is ninety-three feet high: the whole, when completed, will be one of the largest structures of the kind in Great Britain.

On the summit of one of the limestone hills, about a mile north of the church, is a very large and perfect camp, called Castell Mawr; and near it, on a hill, called Coppa yr Wylva, or "the mount of the

watch-tower," are some remains of an ancient British fortress of great strength, of which the north front is defended by an almost perpendicular precipice, one hundred and ninety-six feet in height, and on the east and south are walls of stone and a deep fosse; on the west is a large opening between two mounds of earth and stone, beyond which is another deeper and broader fosse, called Fôs y Rhuveiniaid, or "the Roman fosse." About two miles to the west of the town is Cevn Ogo, a lofty and precipitous rock of limestone, in which, among others of minor extent, there is one of the most spacious and magnificent natural caverns in Europe: it has a bold front towards the sea, considerably elevated, and the entrance, which is many feet above the road, is under a lofty arch of comparatively fine proportions, forty-eight feet in height, within a very short distance of which, proceeding inward, rises a tall columnar rock, presenting the appearance of a rudely sculptured massive pillar, which divides the cavern into two apartments: the recess to the left soon terminates, but that to the right spreads into a spacious chamber, thirty feet in height, and extending to an unexplored depth into the interior of the mountain. The sides and roof of this surprising cavern are studded with beautiful pendant stalactites, many feet in length, ranged on each side with an appearance of perfect order, resembling the pipes of an organ, and reflecting the most brilliant diamond-like hues; and the floor is strewed with immense masses of stalagmite, uniformly of a deep orange colour, and of the most grotesque and fanciful forms. Brynfanigl, in the parish, was the residence of Marchudd ab Cynan, one of the fifteen ennobled tribes of North Wales, who was contemporary with Roderick the Great, and subsequently that of his descendant, brave Ednyved Vychan.

ABERGUILLY (ABER-GWILI), a parish, in the union of Carmarthen, lower division of the hundred of Elvet, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Carmarthen, on the road from that town to Llandilo-Vawr; containing 2366 inhabitants. This place, which is principally distinguished for an ancient collegiate church, and for its palace, which is the residence of the diocesan, derives its name from its situation on the river Guilly, near its junction with the Towy. About the year 1020, a desperate battle was fought near the village, between Llewelyn ab Sitsyllt, Prince of Wales, and Rhûn, a Scottish adventurer, who, pretending to be the son of Meredydd ab Owain, obtained the assistance of several powerful chieftains of South Wales, the disaffected subjects of Llewelyn, and assembled an army sufficiently strong to hazard an engagement. Llewelyn, returning from North Wales, at the head of his own forces, hastened to attack the adventurer, who had arrayed his army here in order for battle; after a long and obstinate conflict he obtained a complete victory over the rebels, and slew their leader in the pursuit.

The village is pleasantly situated, and the meadows in the neighbourhood are watered by the rivers Towy and Guilly, over which last is a neat substantial stone bridge of three arches. The parish abounds with roofing slate of excellent quality, of which there are two quarries at present open, affording employment to about fifty persons, and furnishing an abundant supply of that material for the use of the surrounding neighbourhood. Petty sessions for the division are held here once a month. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; net income, £94, as returned in 1835; but the benefice was augmented in 1841, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with £24 per annum, out of the fund raised by the suspension of certain canonries and prebends; and there is a glebe house; patrons and impropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor, but from his residence in the parish the Bishop of St. David's is by courtesy allowed to present. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700. 6., subject to rates, averaging £10 per annum, and the vicarial, for one of £50, the rates averaging £5; with a small glebe of one and a half acre. The church, dedicated to St. Maurice, and situated near the bank of the Towy, was made collegiate by Dr. Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in 1287, for twenty-two prebendaries, four priests, four choristers, and two clerks. In 1334, some alterations were made by Bishop Gower, who added a precentor, chancellor, and treasurer; and the establishment, the revenue of which was £42 per annum, was finally removed by Henry VIII. to his newly erected college at Brecknock. The church is a neat plain building, consisting of two aisles, without either tower or steeple, having a small belfry placed over the west end for the reception of two bells: it is divided internally by a range of pointed arches and massive octagonal columns; but it is about to be rebuilt, when it will consist of two aisles, with a spire, after a design of C. Nelson, Esq., of London. In the churchyard, which is finely planted with evergreens, and is preserved in excellent order, is a monumental stone to the memory of Dr. Adam Ottley, bishop of the diocese, who died on the 4th of October, 1723. At Llanvihangel-uwch-Guilly is a chapel, formerly a chapel of ease, but recently endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and erected into a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Aberguilly. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. A school is endowed with £6 per annum, arising from a bequest of Griffith Lloyd in 1713, for the instruction of 12 children, and in which 50 other children are taught at the expense of their parents; the school is kept in a small school-house, built by Mr. Phillips, a descendant of the testator, on a part of the glebe, by the consent of the vicar. There are also three other schools supported by weekly payments from the children, in number about 90; and

eight Sunday schools, two of which, in connection with the Established Church, contain 100 children, taught at the expense of the Bishop of St. David's, and the remaining six are supported by various denominations of dissenters: the total number of children in these schools is about 750. A sum of £7. 10., the produce of bequests from different donors, is distributed about Christmas to the deserving poor: but a few other small charities have been lost by negligence.

The episcopal palace is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Towy, the meanderings of which through the grounds impart to it considerable beauty and interest, but, from the lowness of its site, it commands no extensive prospects: the scenery immediately surrounding it is cheerful and pleasingly varied, and the mansion, which had been suffered to fall into decay, has been almost entirely rebuilt, in the Elizabethan style, at the expense of the late bishop, Dr. Jenkinson, and is now one of the most complete episcopal palaces in the kingdom. Cwm Guilly, the seat of Grismond Philipps, Esq., whose father represented the borough of Carmarthen in several parliaments; Gallt y Gôg, the property of George Morgan, Esq., and Castle Piggin, which has been rebuilt by, and is at present the residence of, Walter Owen Price, Esq., are pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood. Within a short distance of the village, and about four miles from Carmarthen, at a place called White Mill, is Merlin's Grove, a thick wood rising abruptly from the turnpike-road, celebrated as the place of residence of that renowned sage, and also as the place of his interment; the name is now usually applied to a neat family residence situated near it. In a sequestered spot on this farm, near the extremity of the wood, the prophet is said to have been interred, and to have resided in a cavern situated nearly in the centre of the wood, the supposed scene of his incantations, to which allusion is made by Spenser, in his "Faery Queene." In this parish is the lordship of Vynne, belonging to the Bishop of St. David's, and possessing some peculiar privileges, among which are those of holding a court leet, choosing a portreeve and appointing constables, and collecting tolls for the repair of its roads, which are kept in order independently of the parish rate; but it does not maintain its own poor, as an independent township, nor does it differ in any other respect from the rest of the parish.

ABERHAVESP (ABER-HAVESP), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, upper division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 3½ miles (w. by n.) from Newtown, on the road to Machynlleth; comprising the upper and lower divisions, and containing 735 inhabitants, 397 being in the lower division, and 338 in the upper. This place, which takes its name from the river Havesp, a rapid mountain torrent that intersects the parish, and the name of which signifies, "dry in summer," is situated on the road from Newtown to Machynlleth, and bounded on the north and north-east by the parishes of Tregynon and Beltws, on the east by Llanllwchaiarn, on the west by Llanwnnog, and on the south by the river Severn, with which the Havesp here forms a junction. The parish comprises 4563*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* of which 3463 acres are arable, and cultivated meadow and pasture, in nearly equal portions, 700 acres mountain land, and 400 woods and plantations: the produce consists chiefly of cattle, dairy-fed pork, wheat, oats, and a small proportion of barley. Of the rateable annual value of the parish the return is £2676. The surface is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, the former of which, with the exception of the open mountain land, are clothed with natural wood and ornamental plantations, exhibiting fine specimens of oak and ash, which here grow most luxuriantly, in the midst of trees displaying a variety similar to that of the soils which distinguish this locality. From the rectory-house is a fine view of the surrounding country, the scenery of which is agreeably and richly varied, extending over the beautiful Vale of the Severn, and embracing the numerous windings of that noble river, the prospect being bounded in the distance by the Plinlimmon and other mountains. A conspicuous hill in the centre of the parish is called "the watch-place." Aberhufuf Hall, an ancient mansion at present inhabited by farmers, is the property of Col. Proctor, who, and Lord Sudeley, are the chief landholders: the Earl of Powis is lord of the manor. The weaving of flannel is carried on to a moderate extent, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not occupied in agriculture.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £306, with a glebe of nearly six acres, and a house. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynnog, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, appropriately accommodated to the use of the inhabitants, and pleasantly situated near the river: it is 60 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, and contains about 200 sittings, of which 60 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a day and Sunday school, affording instruction to 35 children, is partly supported by subscription, and partly by payments from the parents; but every poor child who attends regularly is instructed gratuitously. Various benefactions to the poor, amounting to £50, were lent in 1760 to a person who failed, and all that was received from his estate was £13. 11. 10., which fund was subsequently increased to £21, the interest of which, about £1, is distributed at Christmas among the poor. The parish is in the vicinity of the Roman road from Caer-Sws to Mediolanum, of which vestiges may still be traced on a farm called Llwyd Coed. In the south-eastern part of the parish is a medicinal spring, called the Black Well, which is considered highly efficacious in scrofulous diseases, and is much resorted to by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

ABERLLYVNI, or ABERLLYNVY (ABERLLYFNI, or LLYNFI), a hamlet, formerly a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Talgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 4 miles (s. w. by w.) from Hay; containing 116 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated at the junction of the river Llyvni with the Wye, on the southern bank of the latter, amid the most luxuriant and richly diversified scenery. The rateable annual value is returned at £632. It has long since ceased to exercise the ecclesiastical rights of a parish, though they have not been transferred to any adjoining place. The inhabitants marry and bury their dead at Glâsbury, from which circumstance Aberllyvni is commonly considered a hamlet to that parish, but they do not contribute to the church-rate of Glâsbury, which is the usual mark of dependence. From the will of William Vaughan, of Maeslwch, dated 1582, the advowson appears to have been the property of that gentleman, who bequeathed it to his daughter, Catherine Vaughan, together with that of Llŷswen: it is also noticed in Pope Nicholas' Valuation, separate from Glâsbury, at £4. 6. 8. The benefice appears to have ceased to exist about the middle of the last century, when the church fell into ruins, and the patronage has not since been exercised: no tithes have been paid within the memory of man, nor has any churchwarden been appointed since the restoration. Prior to the last century, the church, it is presumed, was regularly served; and there are persons still living who recollect the existence of tombstones: an aged yew tree indicates the site of the building, but the whole is now covered by a small plantation of fir trees. At an adjoining farm-house is an octagonal stone font, ornamented in its different compartments with mullets and crosses, and bearing the date 1635. Aberllyvni, with the hamlet of Velindre, receives £6. 8. 6. per annum, arising from a bequest by Sir David Williams, Knt., for the benefit of the poor; and the same individual bequeathed 10*s.* for preaching a sermon in the church on Trinity Sunday, but as that edifice has fallen into decay, no sermon is preached, and the money is carried to the general fund for other charitable purposes.

ABERNANT (ABER-NANT), a parish, in the union of Carmarthen, higher division of the hundred of Elvet, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles (w. n. w.) from Carmarthen; containing 890 inhabitants. The village, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Cowin, about two miles westward from the road leading from Carmarthen to Newcastle and Cardigan, was formerly much frequented at the time of the Carmarthen races, which for many years took place within this parish, on a course held by lease under Lewis Evans, Esq., of Pant y Kendy, but are now held on the other side of the river Towy. Petty sessions for the division are held here every month; and a court leet for the hundred is held alternately here and at Bwlch Newydd, in the adjoining parish of Newchurch. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Convil in Elvet annexed, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; present net income £131, with a glebe house; patron and impropriator, Duke of Leeds. The glebe land attached to the living is one of the most extensive in the principality. The church, dedicated to St. Lucia, is a small neat building, pleasingly situated in a quiet and retired spot. There is a place of worship for Independents. About 60 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, one of which is supported by the vicar. The poor derive benefit from a distribution of 20*s.* at Easter, arising from a bequest of Thomas Howells, in the parish of Cynwyl. Pant y Kendy, a substantial brick mansion, was commenced by the father of the present proprietor, L. Evans, Esq., and from the local advantages which it possesses, and the improvements in the disposition of the grounds, is one of the most agreeable residences in the vicinity of Carmarthen. About ten years ago, sixty silver coins, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., were found by some children at the vicarage-house; and in repairing the road near Pant y Kendy, not long since, a Roman urn was discovered, at the depth of a few feet below the surface of the ground, containing ashes, with which also the place where it was found was discoloured to a considerable extent: the urn, immediately on its being removed, fell in pieces. Though no account of any Roman settlement at this place is on record, nor can any vestige of an encampment be traced, yet, from its vicinity to Newchurch, about a mile and a half distant, where a battle between the Romans and the Britons is said to have taken place (in commemoration of which a stone, erected to the memory of Severinus, the Roman general, still exists), it is not improbable that the spot may have been the place of interment of some who fell in the battle, and more especially as it is not far from the Roman road leading from *Maridunum* (Carmarthen) to the town of Fishguard.

ABERPERGWM (ABER-PERGWM), county of Glamorgan, South Wales. — See NEATH (MIDDLE).

ABERPORTH (ABER-PORTH), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, lower division of the hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles (n. e.) from Cardigan; containing 496 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, St. George's Channel, and in a small cove near the mouth of the river Howny, forming a commodious, though small port, which is a creek to the port of Cardigan. A brisk trade is carried on in limestone, culm, and coal, with Milford, Swansea, and Liverpool, which employs numerous sloops and seamen, porters, and lime-burners: the herring fishery in the

bay also gives occupation to a great number of hands, and imparts, during the season, an appearance of activity and bustle to Aberforth and its vicinity; but the fishing for turbot, cod, and mackerel, is scarcely worth pursuing. In the vicinity is Cribach Road, which affords good shelter for vessels, and has been much frequented by the French, during former wars with that people. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Blaenporth, on the south by Tremaen, and on the west by Verwic: it consists of two hamlets, the rectorial hamlet and that of Llanannerch, of which latter the tithes are impropriate in the family of Currie, who pay annually to the rector one mark at Easter; and it includes the manors of Mortimer is Syrwen and Mortimer is Coed, both the property of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Coedmore. In the hamlet of Llanannerch, according to tradition, was anciently a chapel; but there are not the slightest vestiges of it at present.

The parish contains 2100 acres according to a survey taken in 1839, of which 1300 are in the rectorial, and 800 in the impropriate, hamlet, the former comprehending 400 acres of arable land, 100 of meadow, and 800 of pasture; and the latter, 250 acres of arable, 50 of meadow, and 500 of pasture: the soil consists partly of loam and clay, and partly of gravel and peat, which, when manured with lime, sea-sand, and dung, yields barley inferior to none on the coast. It is also tolerably productive of oats, but the wheat crops are very indifferent. The lands throughout are destitute of large trees, but are ornamented in several parts with clusters of oak, ash, sycamore, and alder; the surface for the most part is hilly, with a few vales intersected by rapid streams, the principal of which is called Howny, which separates this parish on the east from that of Blaenporth, and falls into the sea at the village of Aberporth. The rocks on the coast are very precipitous, and afford retreats for numerous foxes and other animals prejudicial to the farmer, and the sea abounds with porpoises and sea-calves: a lofty hill in the parish commands fine views of Cardigan bay and the mountains of Snowdon, Cader Idris, and Plinlimmon, and a prospect is afforded on a clear day extending a considerable distance beyond the Irish coast. The estate of Plâs, belonging to the family of Morgan, has a mansion of great antiquity, built in the form of a cross: and this demesne, as well as that of Pennarissa, formerly exhibited some fine timber, but it has given place to a few ornamental plantations. The other seats are those of Penralt, erected in 1813, a mansion in the Elizabethan style; and Penmar, which has been modernized by Dr. Jones.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 9., and endowed with £200 royal bounty and £800 parliamentary grant; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £104. 13. 4., and the impropriate for one of £57. 6. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Cynwyl, is a small plain structure of great antiquity, situated on an eminence about one mile from the village, and commanding a beautiful view of the sea: it consists of a nave and chancel, communicating by means of a pointed arch, and measures in length 46½ feet, in breadth 22, and in height 30, exclusively of the steeple, which is 15 feet higher: the font is a square basin, placed on a round pillar; and the sacramental cup is highly ornamented, but has neither date nor inscription: the whole of the sittings are free. A school, in which about 60 or 70 children of both sexes are instructed, is supported by weekly payments from the parents; and two Sunday schools, in which are 120 children, are maintained by the members of the Established Church.

ABERTHAW (EAST), (ABER-DDAW), a small sea-port and hamlet, in the parish of PENMARK, union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWIS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (S. S. E.) from Cowbridge: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the east bank and near the mouth of the river Ddaw, from which it derives its name, and had formerly a chapel, which has fallen to ruin. The harbour is small, and is only resorted to by a few coasting vessels of inferior burthen, for the purpose of conveying the produce of the district to other places, especially lias limestone, called Aberthaw tarras, which is much used in making cement for works under water, and for canal locks, &c.

ABERTHAW (WEST), (ABER-DDAW), a small port and hamlet, in the parish of ST. ATHAN, union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Cowbridge: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the western bank of the river Ddaw, opposite the small port of East Aberthaw: near it is Seabreak Point, a promontory which protects the mouth of that river. Lime of excellent quality is procured in the vicinity.

ABER-WHIELOR (ABER-CHWILER), a township, in the parish of BÔDVARI, union and hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Denbigh; containing 534 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the Chwiler with the river Clwyd, the former flowing here through a narrow, luxuriant, and well-wooded vale, between two high mountains. The neighbourhood of Maes Mynan, where the last prince of Wales, Llewelyn ab Grufydd, had a house, the foundations of which were discernible in a meadow some years since, abounds with highly diversified scenery. The tithes belong to the Bishop of St. Asaph. The township is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, and the annual rateable value is returned at £2334.

ABERYSCIR, or ABERESCIR (ABER-ESGAIR), a parish, in the union of BRECKNOCK,

hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Brecknock; containing 117 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated on the river Yscir, near its confluence with the Usk, and from that circumstance derives its name. The former of these rivers is crossed by two bridges in the vicinity, namely, Pont ar Yscir, to the west of the parish of Battle, and Pont ar Vran, on the road to Trallong; and the latter by Aberbran bridge (which has been lately repaired), and by a handsome stone bridge from the grounds of Penpont, another of the same material in the grounds of Abercamlais, and a small suspension bridge near the latter residence: the river Braen runs along the parish on the west, and here falls into the Usk. The mesne lordship of Aberyscir, formerly held under the lords of Cantref-Selyf, and separated only by the Yscir from the ruined town of Caer-Bannau, once the capital of the county, was given by Bernard Newmarch to Sir Hugh Surdwal, or Sir Hugh of the Solitary Vale, whose residence is stated by tradition to have occupied the site of a more modern house, near the junction of the rivers, now occupied by a farmer. The parish comprises about 1700 acres, chiefly arable, the soil of which consists of light loam mixed with gravel, well adapted for the production of turnips, barley, and clover; the ground on the south is of easy ascent, and on the west and east it is rather steep, terminating in a hill: the rateable annual value is returned at £1016.

The living, formerly a discharged vicarage, is now a rectory, having been endowed with the great tithes, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150: it is rated as a vicarage in the king's books at £3. 6. 3.; patron and incumbent, Rev. David Jones. The church, which formerly belonged to the priory of Malvern, is dedicated, according to some authorities, to St. Mary, and according to others to St. Cynidr: it is beautifully situated on the western bank of the river Yscir, in the angle between that river and the Usk, but is only a mean-looking building, possessing no claim to architectural notice. There is neither parsonage-house nor glebe land attached to the living, though close to the church is a small farm of about thirty-five acres, with a house, barn, and out-buildings, now in a dilapidated state, called "The Parsonage;" but whether or not it ever did belong to the church, at any period, has not been ascertained; if so, it may probably have been alienated during the protectorate of Cromwell. The parish participates in a donation of land by the Rev. Mr. Powell, vicar of Boughrood, in 1686, for apprenticing poor children. Nearly opposite the church, on the eastern bank of the Yscir, is the Roman station called the Gaer, or Caer Bannau, whence the Sarn Helen, in its course to Neath, the *Nidum* of the Romans, joined the *Via Julia Maritima* at some distance from this place: it crossed the Yscir a little above the church, and proceeded through this parish nearly in the direction of the present turnpike road to Aberbran. Near the margin of the Usk is an artificial mount surrounded by a moat, which was probably the site of the keep belonging to the ancient mansion of the Surdwals. Of this family was Hywel Surdwal, one of the heraldic bards of Wales, who flourished towards the close of the fifteenth century: he was employed by Edward IV. to certify the pedigree of the first Earl of Pembroke of the Herbert family.

CORPORATION SEAL.

ABERYSTWITH (ABERYSTWYTH), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR, locally in the lower division of the hundred of Geneu 'r Glyn, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 38 miles (N. E.) from Cardigan, and 208 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 4916 inhabitants. This place, from its having been fortified at a very early period, and also forming part of the ancient parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr, was originally called *Llan-Badarn Gaerog;* whilst the small ancient village of Aberystwith was situated to the west of it, on ground now covered by the sea, and on the bank of the Ystwyth, into which river the Rheidol probably emptied itself, at some distance from the ocean. These rivers now unite at the town, and form at their mouth the modern harbour of Aberystwith; the courses of both have been changed, the Ystwyth having flowed by the base of Pendinas hill, directly into the sea, prior to the diversion of its channel, which was done in order to strengthen the current of the Rheidol in clearing away the bar at the entrance to the harbour. On the death of Richard de Clare, the Norman lord of the province of Ceredigion, or Cardigan, who was slain in a wood called Coed Grono, in the county of Monmouth, by a party of Welsh lying in ambuscade, his son, Gilbert de Strongbow, erected a castle here, in 1109, in defence of the possessions which, by permission of Henry I., he had recently wrested from Cadwgan ab Bleddyn. In 1114, Grufydd ab Rhŷs, a Welsh prince, who had for some time carried on with considerable success, in the county of Carmarthen, a desultory warfare with the Norman invaders of South Wales, being invited by the inhabitants of the province of Cardigan to assist them in throwing off the Norman yoke, attacked the castle of Ystradpeithill, near Aberystwith, according to Caradoc of Llancarvan's History of the Princes of Wales, which he reduced, and then encamped at Glâscrûg, about a mile to the east of the church of Llanbadarn-Vawr, intending to attack the castle of Aberystwith on the following morning. The governor, apprised of his

design, had sent to the neighbouring castle of Ystrad-Meirig for a reinforcement, which arrived during the night; and in the morning Grufydd, ignorant of the circumstance, and confident of success, advanced to a place called Ystrad Antaron, opposite Aberystwith castle, where he encamped, and held a council of war. But preserving no discipline among his troops, the Normans took advantage of their disorder, and sent out some archers, to tempt them into a skirmish, and to draw them by a feigned retreat towards the bridge over the Rheidol; at the same time placing a party of their best cavalry in ambuscade behind the castle hill. The Welsh eagerly pursued these archers to the bridge, over which they were allured by a fresh device of the enemy, and continued their pursuit almost to the gates of the castle, when the horse which had been posted behind the hill attacked them in the flank, while those whom they had pursued made a stand, and assaulted them in front, by which means all the Welsh that had crossed the bridge were cut to pieces, and Grufydd was compelled to retreat with the remainder of his forces, and to abandon his enterprise.

In 1135, Owain Gwynedd and Cadwalader, sons of Grufydd ab Cynan, with a large body of Welsh, made a more successful attempt on the castle, which they took and utterly demolished, putting to the sword all the Normans and Saxons who had settled in this part of the principality, with the exception only of a small number, who escaped by sea into England. Cadwalader, however, soon afterwards marrying Alice, daughter of Richard, Earl of Clare and Lord of Cardigan, rebuilt the castle, and made it his chief place of residence; but Owain Gwynedd, after his accession to the sovereignty of North Wales, in revenge for his brother's contumacy, besieged it and burned it to the ground, in 1142. This place continued for many years to experience all the disasters arising from predatory and intestine warfare, and was frequently destroyed and rebuilt in the continued struggles for dominion which occurred, not only between the English and the Welsh, but also among the rival princes of the country. During this period, mention occurs of the castle of Aber Rheidol having been destroyed, in 1164, by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, on his invasion of the territories of the Earl of Gloucester; which circumstance has led to a supposition that there was another castle on the sea-shore, near this place, but it is not at all improbable that the castle of Aberystwith was occasionally designated by that name.

After rising from some of its frequent demolitions it was again destroyed, in 1207, by Maelgwyn, an usurping chieftain of South Wales, who had previously restored and fortified it, in order to maintain his power in this part of the principality, but who felt himself unable to hold it against Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, who was advancing to attack him. Llewelyn, on his arrival at Aberystwith, rebuilt and garrisoned the castle, and seized the whole of the extensive territory lying between the rivers Aëron and Dyvi, which he afterwards surrendered to Rhŷs and Owain, the sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, and nephews of Maelgwyn. King John, wishing to add the province of Cardigan to his other conquests in Wales, sent Foulke, Viscount Cardiff, warden of the marches, to compel the sons of Grufydd to acknowledge him as their sovereign, in which he was joined by Maelgwyn and his brother Rhŷs Vychan. The two nephews, unable to withstand such a powerful force, made the required submission, and agreed to relinquish all right to the territories which had been ceded to them by Llewelyn; and Foulke, having repaired and strengthened the fortifications of the castle, placed in it a strong garrison, to defend it for the king. Maelgwyn and Rhŷs Vychan, disappointed in their hope of obtaining for themselves the territories of which Rhŷs and Owain had been dispossessed, laid siege to the castle of Aberystwith, which they succeeded in taking, after an obstinate defence, and razed it to the ground. It appears, notwithstanding, to have been almost immediately rebuilt; for in 1214, Rhŷs Vychan, being defeated by Foulke, in Carmarthenshire, took refuge in it with Maelgwyn, and brought with him also his wife and children. In the reign of Henry III., the castle was in the possession of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, who, about the year 1223, joined the party of the Earl of Pembroke, in consequence of which, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, seized it, with all its dependencies; but Rhŷs complaining to the king, and requesting his protection from this violence, Henry commanded Llewelyn to appear before him at Shrewsbury, and the prince obeying the summons, the quarrel was amicably adjusted.

In the reign of Edward I., Grufydd ab Meredydd and Rhŷs ab Maelgwyn besieged and took the castle of Aberystwith, then held by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, and which soon after fell into the hands of the English; and Edward, in order to secure the fulfilment of the conditions of the peace which he had concluded with Llewelyn, rebuilt it in 1277, and, placing in it a strong garrison, returned to England. The oppressive conduct of Edward's lieutenants, in this part of the country, soon led to an infraction of the peace lately concluded, and among the principal exploits of the insurgent Welsh was the capture of this castle by Rhŷs ab Maelgwyn and Grufydd ab Meredydd: but it was soon afterwards delivered up to the English forces, and from this period nothing of importance peculiarly relating to it appears to have occurred till the reign of Henry IV., when it was assaulted and taken, in 1404, by Owain Glyndwr, in whose possession it remained for three years, till it was surrendered on terms to Prince Henry. Owain soon after regained possession of it by stratagem; but it was finally reduced in the year 1408, by the English, who appear to have retained

it without further molestation; and, in the 35th of Henry VIII., William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, was by that monarch appointed captain of the castle and town of Aberystwith. In 1631, Mr. Bushel, who succeeded Sir Hugh Myddleton in the possession of the mines royal of Cardiganshire, having obtained permission from Charles I., established a mint in the castle, for the convenience of paying the men employed in the mines; and several of the silver coins then struck in it, bearing the crest of the Prince of Wales, have been discovered, which were probably concealed during the troubles of that reign. At the commencement of these commotions the castle was strengthened with additional fortifications, and strongly garrisoned for the king; the royalists kept possession of it till the year 1647, when it was besieged and taken by the parliamentarians, and soon afterwards dismantled.

The TOWN, which owes its origin to the erection of the castle, is described by Leland as having been encompassed by walls, the last remains of which were removed some years since, and as being, in his time, a better market than Cardigan; and Camden, who ascribes the building of its walls to Gilbert de Clare, commonly called Strongbow, states that it then was the most populous town in the county. Since that period it has materially increased, both in extent and importance, and may be still regarded as the most flourishing place in this part of South Wales. It is pleasantly situated at the lower extremity of the valley of the Rheidol, amid lofty hills, and on a bold eminence overlooking the bay of Cardigan, by which it is bounded on one side, while on the other it is environed by the Rheidol, over which is a stone bridge of five arches, forming an entrance to it from the south: it consists principally of two long streets, from which others, branching off nearly at right angles, lead down to the sea-shore. The houses are in general well built, and of respectable appearance, several of them being large and handsome, especially such as are of modern erection, which are principally of stone: the streets are disposed with considerable regularity, and the turnpike roads leading to the town rank among the best in the principality. An act was obtained, in 1825, for lighting, watching, and paving the town, which authorizes the levy of a rate not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on the rack rental, on all houses let for £10 per annum, and upwards; also for supplying the inhabitants with water, which has hitherto been brought from the rivers Ystwyth and Rheidol into the town in barrels, on sledges drawn by one horse, and sold at a low rate. The advantages of its situation on a fine open bay, the purity of its air, and the efficacy of some mineral springs adjacent, have contributed to render it a place of resort for invalids. About the commencement of the last century, it began to rise into notice as a fashionable bathing-place, and, from a series of progressive improvements, is now one of the most frequented places of fashionable resort on this part of the coast. The beach, though composed of pebbles, affords a pleasant and interesting walk; and the shore, consisting of lofty and precipitous rocks of dark-coloured slate, is worn by the action of the waves into caverns of picturesque and romantic appearance. Hot sea-water baths are provided, with every requisite accommodation; several bathing machines are in attendance; and, from the convenient sloping of the beach, a facility of bathing is afforded, at almost any state of the tide, within a very short distance of the shore.

For the accommodation of the increasing number of visitors, who annually resort to this place, many additional lodging-houses have been built, of which the Marine Terrace, a handsome range of modern buildings, affording every accommodation for private families, is situated on the margin of the bay, commanding a fine marine view, enlivened by the frequent arrival and departure of vessels trading to these coasts: in this range is the Belle Vue, a spacious and commodious hotel; and in front, where the beach is level, is a fine promenade. On the south-west of the Marine Terrace is a gateway leading to a spacious castellated mansion, of unique appearance, called the Castle House, commanding an extensive view across the bay: it was originally built as a private mansion by the late Sir Uvedale Price, Bart., of Foxley Hall, in the county of Hereford, and consists of three octagonal towers, connected by ranges of apartments, and having a light and elegant balcony on the side towards the sea. Beyond this, on one side, is the Castle hill, crowned with the venerable ruins of that ancient fortress, and forming another favourite promenade, affording, from different points, various extensive, romantic, and interesting views of the sea, the neighbouring hills, and the surrounding country. On the other side of the Castle hill, separated only by the churchyard, are the new public rooms, handsomely built in the Grecian style of architecture, on ground given by W. E. Powell, Esq., of Nant Eôs, lord-lieutenant of the county, from a design by Mr. Repton, and at an expense of £2000, raised by subscription on shares of £10 each, and opened to the public in 1820. The suite consists of a very handsome assembly and promenade room, forty-five feet long, and twenty-five feet broad; a card-room twenty-five feet long, and eighteen feet wide, opening into the assembly-room by folding doors; and a billiard-room, of the same dimensions as the card-room. The assembly-room and card-room are similarly ornamented, and handsomely fitted up in a corresponding style, and under the same roof is a dwelling-house, with a bar, for providing the visiters with refreshments. The assembly-room is opened generally in July, and closed in October: the meetings are under the superintendence of a master of the ceremonies; and when the room is not wanted for balls, it is used as a reading-room. There is a good library in the

new market-place; and towards the east end of the town the erection of a theatre was begun some years ago, which, from want of funds to complete it, was converted into a place of worship, but is not now used as such. Races are annually held, generally in August, and continue for two days, which at present are not permanently fixed: a field, near Gogerddan, the seat of Pryse Pryse, Esq., about three miles distant from the town, is, by the courtesy of that gentleman, used as a race-course.

The harbour is small, and the approach to it is obstructed in some degree by a bar, which prevents the entrance of ships of any considerable burthen, except at high water of spring tides. An attempt was made some time since to remedy this inconvenience, by constructing a pier on one of the ridges of rock which stretch from the shore into the bay; but it was designed upon too small a scale to be efficient; and, though several other plans have been subsequently proposed for the improvement of the harbour, not one of them has been yet carried into effect. The TRADE is considerable, and, if not obstructed by the insufficiency of the port, would doubtless be much more extensive: it consists principally in the importation of timber, hemp, tar, tallow, wine, spirits, and grocery; and in the exportation of bark and the agricultural produce of the neighbouring country. The number of ships belonging to the port is about a hundred and twenty, averaging a burthen of fifty-three tons each; and during the summer months nearly a hundred vessels are employed in the coasting trade. The herring fishery was formerly carried on to a great extent, and herrings and cod are still taken occasionally. The custom-house, built at the expense of government, in 1828, is a small, but neat and commodious, edifice, commanding a good view of the harbour. Lead mines were formerly worked upon an extensive scale in the vicinity; but they have been abandoned for many years. There are two weekly markets, held on Monday and Saturday; the former for corn, butter, cheese, fruit, fish, and poultry, and held in the area under the town-hall; and the latter for butchers' meat, for which a new market-place, a hundred and four feet long, and thirty-one wide, was erected in 1822, in the street leading to the castle hill, by a tontine subscription. Fairs are held on the Monday before January 5th, Monday next before Easter, Whit-Monday, May 14th, June 24th, September 16th, and the Monday before November 11th: the first Mondays after the 12th of November and the 12th of May are called, by the natives of the surrounding country, *Dydd Llun Cyflogi*, or "Hiring Mondays;" and on these days a great number of the farmers and others meet here, for the purpose of hiring servants.

In Meyrick's History of Cardigan, is a copy of a charter, dated the 20th of November, in the 20th year of Henry VIII., and granted by that king to the burgesses of the town of Llanbadarn (now Aberystwith); but it does not appear that any copy of this document has ever been kept among the muniments of the BOROUGH, nor has it been referred to in practice, the corporation being considered such by prescription. Until the recent passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act the title of the corporation was "the Mayor, and Burgesses of the town, borough, and liberty of Aberystwith," and the government was vested in a mayor, coroner, chamberlain, town-clerk, 2 serjeants-at-mace, a bell-man, two scavengers, and an indefinite number of burgesses. These officers were elected by the jury out of the body of burgesses, at a court leet held before the mayor, within a month after Michaelmas day; and at this court and a similar one, which took place within a month after Easter, burgesses were admitted, and the ordinary business of the corporation was transacted. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, together forming the council of the borough, of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same, comprising the whole of the chapelry, and a portion of the parish to the north-east of it. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially from among the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen annually on November 1st, by and from among the enrolled burgesses, one third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must have a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 per annum. The burgesses are the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office; in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace, and the mayor continues such for one year after his year of office. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers annually on November 9th.

The freedom is acquired by presentment of the jury at the court leet. The revenues of the corporation are derived from property which was let between the years 1813 and 1831 in 72 lots upon fines, the fines altogether amounting to £3025. 11., and the total rental to the sum of £80. 14. 7. per annum. This property, prior to the year 1808, consisted of unenclosed land, over which the burgesses enjoyed rights of common; but such privilege being disputed by the inhabitants and occupiers of land in general, the corporation were compelled to assert

their exclusive claim, which they did successfully, but at the expense of £3729. 14.; and it was to meet these heavy costs that they adopted the plan of letting their lands, which now constitute the most valuable property in the town, for long leases upon considerable fines, and with small annual payments. There still remains however to the corporation a piece of unenclosed land comprising about 3 acres, and, it is believed, another piece containing 25 acres; and a few years hence, when the shorter leases will fall in, the borough will be in receipt of an income of many hundred pounds, in addition to their present limited rental of about £80. This is one of the contributory boroughs in the county, which unite in the return of a member to parliament: the right of election was formerly vested in the burgesses generally, but is now in the resident burgesses, and in all persons occupying, either as landlord, or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the clear annual value of at least ten pounds, if duly registered according to the provisions of the act: the present number of houses within the borough, worth ten pounds a year and upwards, is three hundred and twenty-four: the mayor of Cardigan is the returning officer. The county magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction, and hold their meetings in the town-hall, a building in an ancient style of architecture, situated in the principal street, and erected in the year 1770, in which the Midsummer, and sometimes the Spring or Autumn, quarter sessions for the county take place. The prison, which is also one of the houses of correction for the county, is a small building, adapted to the reception of only eight prisoners, in three separate classes.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £139; patron, Vicar of Llanbadarn-Vawr. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, was built by subscription in the year 1787, and is a neat plain structure, situated within the precincts of the castle, and separated from the walks around the ruins of that edifice by a stone wall, erected at the expense of the inhabitants: it measures sixty feet in length, and twenty-six in breadth, and is capable of accommodating from seven to eight hundred persons. A gallery was erected at its western end in the year 1790, at an expense of £104. 14., which was defrayed by Mrs. Margaret Pryse; and an organ was presented by Pryse Pryse, Esq. The service is performed in the morning and evening in the English language, and in the afternoon in the Welsh. The augmented population of the place, and the increased number of visiters, during the season, having rendered the erection of another place of worship necessary, a church has been recently built upon a larger scale by subscription, aided by a grant of £1000 from the parliamentary commissioners for building new churches, and £400 from the society for the enlargement of churches and chapels; these funds, amounting to £3500, were sufficient for completing the body of the building, which is in the later style of English architecture, and it is proposed to add a tower of corresponding character at some future time. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school for boys and girls, established in 1819, is supported by subscription, by which means also a suitable building was erected for its use; Mr. Pryse contributed £200.

There are now no REMAINS either of the town walls or their gates: of the latter, one, called the Great Dark Gate, was situated in the street leading to Llanbadarn-Vawr; another, called the Little Dark Gate, in the street which now leads to the Baptist meeting-house; and a third, opposite to the bridge. The remains of the castle, which occupy the summit of a rock projecting into the bay of Cardigan, consist chiefly of portions of the towers, the principal gateway, and some fragments of walls, forming a picturesque heap of ruins: the area, which was originally of very considerable extent, though at present greatly diminished by the action of the waves, which have undermined the rock, was in the form of an irregular pentagon, and has been laid out in walks and pleasure grounds, with great taste, by the late Mr. Probart of Shrewsbury, to whom the site was granted on lease by the late Col. Johnes, of Havôd. On Pendinas hill, adjoining the town, an ancient British celt has been found; and on the same hill, in 1802, a golden angel of the reign of Henry VII. was turned up by the spade. There are several traces of encampments in the immediate neighbourhood of the town; and adjoining Craig Glais is a small rock, called Brŷn Dioddau, or "the suffering mount," from its having been formerly a place of execution. A chalybeate spring, which is in great estimation for the medicinal property of its waters, was discovered about the year 1779, at a short distance from the eastern extremity of the town, on the road to Llanbadarn-Vawr, and near Plâs Crûg: the well is covered with a small square building, from one side of which the water issues by a spout. There are various other springs in the neighbourhood having a ferruginous impregnation, and traces of sulphur have been lately discovered at Penglais. The poor law union, of which this town is the head, was formed on the 28th of May, 1837, and comprises thirty parishes and townships; namely, the town and liberties of Aberystwith, Broncastellan, Ceulan-y-Maesmawr, Clarach, Cwmrheidiol, Cyvoeth-y-Brenhin, Cynnullmawr, Elerch Hênllŷs, Isâ yn Dre', Llanavan, Llanbadarn Isâ yn y Croythen, Llanbadarn Uchâ yn y Croythen, Llancynvelyn, Llanddeiniol, Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn Uchâv, or Eglwys-Newydd, Llanvihangel-y-Crieddyn Isâv, Llangwyryvon, Llanilar, Upper and Lower, Llanrhŷstid-Hamining, Llanrhŷstid-

Mevennydd, Llanychaiarn, Melindwr, Parcel-Canol, Rhôsdiau, Trêvirig, Tirmynych, Uchâ yn Dre', Isâ yn Vainor, and Uchâ yn Vainor: it is under the superintendence of thirty-three guardians, and contains a population of 22,242.

ABOVE-SAWDDY, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANGADOCK, union of LLANDOVERY, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES; containing with the market-town of Llangadock, which is situated within its limits, 736 inhabitants. This hamlet, which is situated between the rivers Sawddy and Brân, near the western declivity of the Black Mountains, contains some thriving plantations, and a few respectable residences. It is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station from the names of the places on the farm, but no relics have been discovered.

ACTON, a township, in the parish and union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (N.) from Wrexham; containing 215 inhabitants. Acton Park was formerly the property and residence of the family of Jeffreys, from which sprang the notorious judge of that name, in the reign of James II. It is at present the seat of Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., whose father, the late Sir Foster Cunliffe, purchased it in 1785, from the trustees of Ellis Yonge, Esq., and modernized and enlarged the mansion, and tastefully embellished the grounds. The site is a little elevated, and embraces a pleasing view of the town of Wrexham and the adjacent country. That ancient boundary line, Wat's Dyke, passed through this township, which supports its own poor, according to an arrangement entered into in March, 1830. The annual value of the township has been returned at £170; and the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £142. 14. 9½., and the vicarial, for £1. 10.

ALLINGTON (TRÊF-ALUN), a township, in the parish of GRESFORD, and union of WREXHAM, partly in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, and partly in the hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Wrexham; containing 859 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the parochial church, but there are no vestiges of it, except the cemetery which marks the site. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. In this township, which has been returned at the annual value of £7266, stands the ancient and venerable family mansion of the Trevors, of whom Sir Richard, whose monument is in the parochial church, greatly distinguished himself in the wars in Ireland, towards the close of the sixteenth century, in which he held the governorship of Newry, and of the counties of Armagh and Down: in the hall is his portrait, representing him with a prayer-book in his hand, in a meditative attitude, having his helmet and armour behind him, with mottoes alluding to the former and latter periods of his life, and uttering an ejaculation of gratitude to God for his goodness to his children's children's children.

ALLTMAWR (ALLT-FAWR), a parish, in the union and hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Builth; containing 34 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies the great woody mount, is crossed by the turnpike-road from Builth to Hay, and comprises about 600 acres, one quarter of which is wood and the remainder arable and pasture, in nearly equal portions. The scenery on the banks of the river Wye, which forms the northern boundary, and in its immediate vicinity is exceedingly picturesque and romantic, and the view from Alltmawr House, a pretty villa, the residence of Wm. Powell, Esq., is one of the most delightful in this part of the principality. Its surface is partly undulated and partly mountainous: in the low lands the soil is partially clayey, on which, or the shallow bed of loam by which it is overspread, the oak appears to thrive. The annual value, as rated, is returned at £225. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanavan-Vawr, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £48; impropriator, Rev. Daniel Evans. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £48, of which sum £25. 6. 8. are payable to the chantor and chapter of St. David's, and £12. 13. 4. to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Mauritius, consists of a nave and chancel, both lately ceiled, and is remarkable for its diminutive size, being less than thirty-five feet in length: it stands just above the road side, and differs in its appearance from a neat cottage in no other respect than in having a small belfry near the west end of the roof.

ALLT-Y-GRAG, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANGUICKE, union of NEATH, hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Neath; containing 1077 inhabitants. It forms the higher and north-eastern portion of the parish, bordering on Brecknockshire, and is intersected by the Swansea canal at its eastern extremity.

AMBLESTON, a parish in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 605 inhabitants. This place has been identified as the site of the long sought for Roman station *Ad Vigesimum*, noticed in the Itineraries, as the first from *Maridunum*, or Carmarthen, from which the distance corresponds exactly with that mentioned in the Itinerary. The discovery, which, from a variety of concurrent testimony, appears to be founded in truth, was made in the year 1805, by Mr. Fenton, author of the "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," accompanied by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., while collecting materials for that work. The form of the station,

which is situated about a mile to the north-east of the church, is nearly a perfect square, having the angles rounded off, and comprehends an area two hundred and sixty feet in dimensions: the agger by which it was enclosed, though nearly effaced by tillage, may still be accurately traced; and the *Via Julia*, leading from *Maridunum* to *Menapia*, passes through the centre of the area. The camp is called by the inhabitants *Castel Flemish*, from having been subsequently occupied by the Flemings, who first settled in this part of the principality, in order to assist in subjugating the natives; and another Roman road, more to the north, and afterwards uniting with the *Via Julia* near St. David's, is from the same source designated *Via Flandrica*, or "the Flemish way." Within the area of the station have been found Roman bricks and cement, part of a stuccoed floor, a large flagstone bearing an inscription, now lost, and other Roman relics. At a short distance to the west, near the village of Ford, are the remains of a smaller camp, evidently of Roman construction, and probably the *Campus Æstivus* of the station; and in the same neighbourhood were discovered, in 1806, the remains of a Roman hypocaust, six feet in depth, and eight feet long, lined on each side with stone and cement, from which two flues of one foot four inches in the aperture, and widening towards the upper extremity, rose in an angular direction to the surface; they were formed of fluted Roman bricks. The lands in this parish are, with a very trifling exception, all enclosed, and the soil is in general fertile; the rateable annual value being returned at £1970. 10. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 19. 4½., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £183; it is in the gift of the crown; impropriator, Lloyd Phillips, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel of ease in the parish, called Rinaston chapel. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here. In a day school 26 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, consisting of 88 males and 81 females, is supported by the Calvinistic Methodists.

AMLWCH, a parliamentary borough, sea-port, and parish, in the hundred of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 20 miles (n. w.) from Beaumaris, and 266 (n. w. by w.) from London; containing 6217 inhabitants. This place, formerly an inconsiderable hamlet, inhabited only by fishermen, has, from the variety and abundance of the mineral treasures contained in the mountainous district of the parish, become a populous and flourishing town. It derived its name from its situation on a sandy beach, and its importance from the discovery of the copper mines in its vicinity, aided by a small cove between the rocks on the coast, which afforded a facility of shipping their produce, and has been subsequently improved into a safe and commodious harbour, secured by a breakwater. The high table land of Trysclwyn, otherwise called Parys mountain, rises at a short distance from the town into enormous rugged masses of coarse aluminous shale and whitish quartz, naturally assuming a very rude and striking appearance; while the rugged grandeur of its exterior is further heightened by the mining operations to which it has been subjected. This mountain is stated to have derived its latter name from Robert Paris, the younger, who is named as one of the commissioners on an inquisition, in the reign of Henry IV., to fine the Anglesey insurgents in the cause of Owain Glyndwr. From the discovery of certain works formed by the ancient process of mining, previously to the invention of gunpowder, it is evident that copper-ore has been worked here at a very early period; and as the ancient Britons were known to import all their brass utensils, it is equally probable that that period was during the occupation of their country by the Romans. Traces of the ancient mode of operations, by heating the rock to an intense degree, and pouring water on the surface, in order to make it split, are discernible in several places; and at Llanvaethlu, a few miles from this place, a cake of copper was found, weighing 50 lbs., and bearing a mark resembling the Roman letter L; from which circumstance it is more than probable that that people had smelting-works in the neighbourhood. But the existence of the immense treasures which since that time had lain concealed or neglected was not thought of till the year 1762, when Mr. Alexander Frazier, a native of Scotland, visiting Anglesey in search of mines, and being struck with the promising appearance of the Parys mountain, in this parish, induced Sir Nicholas Bayley, the proprietor, to make some experiments, and, on sinking shafts in the mountain, copper-ore was discovered; but before a sufficient quantity of it could be obtained to defray the expenses of the work, the mine was inundated with water, and the operations were consequently suspended. About two years after, Messrs. Roe and Co., of Macclesfield, applying to Sir Nicholas Bayley for a lease of the mine of Penrhyn dû, in the county of Carnarvon, obtained it only upon condition of their taking also a lease of part of the Parys mountain, called Mona mine, and carrying on a level for the purpose of continuing the works which had been previously abandoned. With this condition they reluctantly complied, and, upon making a fair trial, ore was discovered; but the expense of procuring it far exceeding the profits, they, after carrying on their works at a great loss for some time, resolved to discontinue operations. Their agent, however, previously to abandoning an enterprise upon which so much labour had been bestowed, and so much money expended, resolved upon making another and final effort. For this purpose he divided his men into several small companies, and having observed, near that part of the mountain which is called the Golden

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Venture, a spring of water which, from its appearance, he conceived must issue from a mineral bed, he ordered his men to sink shafts in several places, within seven or eight hundred yards of the spot, and in less than two days they discovered, at the depth only of seven feet from the surface, that vast body of mineral ore which has been subsequently worked with so much advantage to the proprietors. This important discovery was made on the 2nd of March, 1768, and the anniversary of that day was for many years celebrated as a festival by the miners of this district, and St. Chad considered their patron saint.

In 1775, the Rev. Edward Hughes, in right of his wife, who was joint proprietor with Sir Nicholas Bayley of another part of Parys mountain, now called Parys mine, commenced a series of operations, and discovered a still larger body of mineral ore, the successful working of which laid the foundation of the immense wealth of his son, the present Lord Dinorben. The Parys mine soon after its discovery became the joint property of the Earl of Uxbridge and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, and the management was committed to Mr. Thomas Williams, a native of Anglesey, who subsequently held on lease a part of Sir Nicholas Bayley's moiety, and by his unremitting labours realized a large fortune. Under the superintendence of Mr. Williams, the works began to flourish, and, in the course of a few years, several subordinate companies of melters, refiners, and manufacturers were formed at Holywell, Swansea, Ravenhead, Birmingham, Marlow, and Wraysbury; and warehouses for the sale of the copper were opened at London, Liverpool, and Bristol. These various establishments, all under the direction of Mr. Williams, formed collectively a business of almost unexampled magnitude, involving a fluctuating property of at least one million sterling, and in which numerous opulent individuals had a direct interest, and several thousand persons obtained employment. Towards the close of the last century, the immense produce of the Parys mountain exceeded the aggregate produce of all the other copper mines in the kingdom, and had such an effect upon the market, that, for some years, a severe competition existed between the Anglesey and Cornish companies, which at length ended in a coalition, advantageous to themselves, but injurious to those manufacturers to whom the use of copper was essential. The inhabitants of Birmingham, Liverpool, Wolverhampton, and other towns interested in the trade, having made an unsuccessful application to parliament, for relief against this monopoly, an association of spirited individuals, called the "Birmingham Copper Mining Company," purchased mines in Cornwall, and, erecting smelting-houses in the neighbourhood of Swansea, were enabled to supply the manufacturers at a more moderate price, and thus completely destroyed the effect of the coalition. These mines continued to flourish until 1800, but from that year to 1811, the Mona mines were worked at considerable loss: to use a phrase of Mr. Williams, "the mines were honey-combed." Owing to the poverty of the miners and the want of employment, arising from the great depression of the trade, the town was brought to a state of great poverty and distress, from which, however, it recovered upon a new company taking a lease of Mona mine in 1811, and by the advancement of a large capital and the skilful management of the agents who superintended it. The town having continued prosperous and flourishing, is now of considerable size; it is provided with excellent water from various springs in the neighbourhood. The body of copper-ore contained in the mountain is of great and unknown extent: and, instead of the usual process of mining, it was once in some parts quarried out in solid masses, which were afterwards broken into small pieces, previously to its undergoing the necessary process of separating the ore from the matrix of stone in which it is embedded. The Parys and the Mona mines are both on the same vein, which in many instances exceeded one hundred yards in breadth, descending to a great depth, and have been worked to a very considerable extent in a direct line, with numerous ramifications in various directions, from which, including open cast excavations and subterraneous workings, of which several were upon a scale of great extent and grandeur, besides shafts, levels, &c., many hundred thousand cubic yards of earth and ore have been removed. The principal veins contain ore, in what the workmen term "bellies." Since 1811, the mines have been worked under cover by the sinking of shafts and driving of levels, as is usual in mines scientifically conducted, being the only mode that can be adopted to follow the veins in depth, one part of the Mona mine being 600 feet below the base of the hill.

Some idea of the quantity of ore contained in the Mona mine may be formed from the result of two contracts for three months each, made in the year 1787, exclusively of other smaller contracts during the same period: from one of these were obtained, within that time, two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one tons of good copper-ore; and from the other, four hundred and eighty-eight tons. Divers other ores have been discovered; and a bed of yellowish greasy clay, varying from one to four yards in thickness, lying above the copper-ore, and not more than two feet below the surface, contains lead in the proportion of from six hundred to a thousand lb. per ton, each ton of metal yielding no less than fifty-seven ounces of silver. Mixed with this earth are frequently found portions of the colour of cinnabar, probably indicating the presence of sulphureous arsenic silver ores, or of quicksilver. On the temporary decline of the copper trade, works for the smelting of this ore were erected on a large scale; but, owing to the high price of coal, and the decreasing demand for lead, the undertaking was ultimately

abandoned. The copper-ore is generally of the yellow kind, and contains pyrites, sulphur, and from four to five per cent. of copper. Some black ore has been raised, containing from fifteen to twenty per cent. of copper; and some parts of the vein have produced fine specimens of native copper, adhering, in a foliated form, to the sides of the intervening rock, and probably once held in solution and precipitated by the ferruginous quality of the substance to which it adhered.

The ore, after being raised, is broken into small lumps, and separated as much as possible from the waste: it is then conveyed to kilns, differing in shape and dimensions, in which it is exposed for a period of nine or ten months to the action of a gentle fire, by means of which the sulphur is separated from the copper, which is afterwards sent to the smelting-houses. The kilns contain in general from four to thirteen hundred tons of ore, and attached to them are chambers, into which the sulphur, instead of evaporating, is conducted, by means of flues connected with the kilns, and afterwards condensed: the walls of the kilns, generally about four or five feet in height, and of sufficient strength to bear the lateral pressure of the ore, vary in length in proportion to the quantity they are intended to contain. The ore is heaped up to the height of four or five feet above the walls, in a long convex pile, and closely covered with stones and other matter, luted with clay, to prevent evaporation. The ore, when it is once lighted, continues to burn for the period assigned, during which the chamber is cleared out as may be required; and the sulphur was formerly refined into cubes and cones, principally used in the manufacture of gunpowder and vitriolic acid, and into small rolls, which were chiefly sent to London, and form the stone brimstone exposed for sale in the shops: at present it is used in the state of flour for making sulphuric acid. Prior to the year 1784, the whole of the ore was calcined in open kilns on the top of the hill, the sulphureous vapour exhaling from which, being condensed in the atmosphere, for some time shed a malignant influence on the soil, and converted several hundred acres of land adjoining into a barren waste, especially between the mountain and the sea. But the fumes having since that period been carefully condensed in the chambers appropriated for their reception, this land has assumed its former appearance of comparative fertility.

The ore in the mine abounds with sulphureous acid, which, uniting with the water, flows through the fissures of the vein, and combining with the copper, holds it in solution. The water, thus impregnated, is raised into reservoirs, or pits, ranged in regular series at different elevations, according to the declivity of the ground; and iron being put into it, the acid, having a stronger affinity to that metal, detaches itself from the copper, which is precipitated to the bottom in a congeries of small granulæ. In order to expedite the process of precipitation, the iron is frequently scraped, and a fresh surface is thus exposed to the action of the acid; but by this means certain portions of the decomposed iron mixing with the precipitated copper, the quality of the latter is impaired and rendered less valuable. The proportion of copper contained in the mass thus precipitated varies from five to twenty-five per cent.; but if wrought iron be used, and suffered to remain without scraping, till it is completely decomposed by the acid, it will precipitate nearly its own weight of sediment; and a ton of sediment thus precipitated will generally produce, when dried and smelted about twelve hundred-weight of pure copper, which is more malleable and of a finer quality than that produced from the ore. After the precipitation has taken effect in the reservoirs of the upper series, the water is drawn off into those on the next lower level, and from those again into the next lower, till the principal parts of the copper held in solution have subsided. The copper is taken from the reservoirs in the form of mud, and after being dried is sent to the smelting-houses.

Formerly, after the mineral water had been drawn off into the last receptacle, the iron was extracted from its solution in the acid in the form of green vitriol, or copperas; but this plan not proving sufficiently profitable, it was abandoned for the manufacture of alum, which also not realizing the gains anticipated, was in its turn relinquished, and the only value of the sulphate of iron in the lower pits is at present derived from its depositing the oxide of iron, called yellow ochre, which is refined, dried, and shipped for the use of painters. The better sort of ore was formerly smelted in furnaces in South Wales and Lancashire, and only the poorer at Amlwch; but the whole is now smelted at this place. The smelting-houses are upon a very extensive scale, and contain a vast number of reverberating furnaces, the chimneys of which are more than forty feet high: the furnaces are charged every four hours, with about from eighteen to twenty hundred-weight of ore and slag, producing about half a hundred-weight of regulus, from which, by refinement, nearly one-half of pure metal is obtained. The strikingly rugged and barren aspect of the Parys mountain was formerly rendered more wild and terrific by the immense heaps of burning ore which were piled up on various parts of its surface; and the noise of the workmen employed in breaking the masses of ore which had been detached from the mountain, and the reverberated roar of frequent explosions of gunpowder used in blasting the rock, added to the dismal scene an effect truly appalling. Great numbers of the workmen were seen at different elevations on the edges of tremendous precipices, drawing up the broken ore in baskets; while others, suspended by ropes about half-way down, were working, apparently at the imminent hazard of their lives, in per-

forating the steep sides of the mountain, in which, after having secured a resting-place for their feet, they opened a wide chasm, by detaching large masses of ore, that fell with prodigious noise to the bottom.

Towards the close of the last century, when the Parys and Mona mines were very prosperous and in vigorous operation, their produce amounted to thirty thousand tons of available ore annually, and fifteen hundred men were employed in them; but when, about the year 1800, the works declined, and many of the workmen were obliged to seek employment in other places, not more than six hundred tons were obtained. In the year 1829, sixteen thousand four hundred tons, and in 1830, fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty tons, of copper-ore were produced from these works, which, in the several processes of mining, dressing, smelting, and refining, afford employment to more than one thousand five hundred persons. Breweries, flour-mills, paint-works, and others for preparing clay for china-ware, have been established; but no other trade or manufacture is carried on, except such as are immediately connected with the mining operations and the works dependent on them. Alkali works on an extensive scale have been formed by Mr. Hill, who entered into an agreement with the proprietors of Parys mines to grant him a lease, on the condition that he would consume their sulphur on the spot. The mineral produce is shipped at Amlwch, which is considered a creek to the port of Beaumaris, and the harbour of which has been much enlarged by the proprietors of the mines. In 1793 an act of parliament was obtained for the improvement of the port and the formation of a harbour, under the provisions of which a pier was erected, in 1814; and in 1822 a breakwater was constructed, by which means it has been rendered one of the most secure and commodious harbours on the coast of North Wales: there is a lighthouse with a steady light at the entrance to it. It is accessible to vessels of three hundred tons' burthen, and from thirty to forty vessels of from thirty to two hundred tons' burthen are employed in conveying the mineral produce of this district to its several destinations, and in bringing the articles requisite for carrying on these extensive works, and the supply of the inhabitants. The principal exports are copper, ochre, salt, and corn, and the chief imports are coal, old iron, used in the precipitation of copper, and shop goods of various kinds. At Amlwch is a literary and scientific institution under the patronage of the Marquess of Anglesea, and supported by some of the most intelligent and influential classes in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, in which lectures are delivered monthly, and to which mechanics are admitted members on an annual payment of two shillings. A customary market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, is held weekly; and there are four fairs for the sale of cattle, on March 8th, May 4th, August 12th, and October 21st. By the act for "Amending the representation of the people in England and Wales," Amlwch was constituted a borough, in conjunction with Holyhead and Llangevni, contributory to Beaumaris, and sharing in the return of a member to parliament: the boundaries are minutely described in the Appendix. The right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of houses worth ten pounds per annum and upwards is seventy-two: the mayor of Beaumaris is the returning officer.

The parish is divided into three parts, *viz.*, Amlwch, Pwllcôch; Llechog, Bodynod, with Gorddwr; and Llawr-y-Llan; to which, in levying the county rate, the adjoining parishes of Bodewryd and Gwredog are considered a fourth division. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanwenllwyvo annexed, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £1100 parliamentary grant; net income, £230; patron, Bishop of Bangor, who possesses the great tithes, which were appropriated in the reign of James I., and have been commuted for a rent-charge of £908. 14. 6., out of which the curate is allowed £80 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Elaeth, a spacious and handsome structure with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1800, at an expense of £2500, defrayed by the Earl of Uxbridge, the Rev. Edward Hughes, and by Mr. Thomas Williams, who worked the mines at the time. There were formerly two chapels of ease, both of which are now in ruins; one, four miles to the west of Amlwch, called Llan-Lleianau, or the cell of the Nuns, and the other about the same distance to the south, called St. Cadog. There are two places of worship each for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for Baptists and Independents. Mrs. Eleanor Kynnier, in 1689, gave by deed £311, directing the interest to be appropriated to the payment of a master to teach poor children of the parish to read; this school was regularly kept up till the year 1821, when a National school was established, and a building erected at an expense of £1200, defrayed by £300 accumulation of interest from the fund, and subscriptions by the miners and inhabitants to its support: in aid of the subscriptions, the interest, £15, of Mrs. Kynnier's donation, has, since that time, been applied. In this school, which is adapted to the reception of 350 children, about 130 boys, and the same number of girls, receive gratuitous instruction; and there are four other schools, in which the children, in number about 100, are instructed at the expense of their parents. A Sunday school, in connexion with the Established Church, is attended by 120 boys and 110 girls; and

about 1000 children are instructed in the several Sunday schools belonging to the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists, by whom they are supported by subscriptions and collections made at their respective places of worship. A few charitable donations and bequests by different benefactors, amounting in the aggregate to £36 per annum, are lost to the parish; but it is entitled to send one poor man to the almshouse at Bangor, under the will of Bishop Rowland, the founder. Near the extremity of the parish, and bordering upon that of Llanbadrig, are the remains of the monastery of Llan-Lleianau, situated near the sea-shore, consisting principally of some traces of the foundation, and ruins of sepulchral memorials scattered over the extensive cemetery. In 1841, as the workmen of Messrs. Parry and Jones, were digging some ochre-pits contiguous, they discovered a gigantic skeleton, measuring the astonishing length of seven feet seven inches, in perfect preservation; and close to this spot are the remains of a British fortress called Dinas. The ancient well, called Fynnon Elaeth, was formerly in high estimation for the efficacy of its waters in the cure of various diseases, and is still held in some degree of repute.

AMROATH (AMBROTH, or AMROTH), a parish, in the union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. E.) from Narberth; containing 779 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western shore of Carmarthen bay, abounds with coal of a peculiarly fine quality, which, burning without smoke or any offensive smell, is much in request for the drying of malt and hops; for this purpose, considerable quantities are shipped from a place called Wiseman's Bridge, in vessels of fifty or sixty tons' burthen, and sent to Bristol, and other places on the banks of the Severn. This part of the bay is celebrated for salmon, cod, and flat-fish, which are taken in abundance, and of which considerable quantities are sent for the supply of the market at Tenby, five miles distant. Iron-ore was formerly obtained in the parish, during the existence of the Pembrey Iron Company; but the operations have been suspended since the stoppage of their works. The rateable annual value has been returned at £1259. 4. 6. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 6½., endowed with £600 royal bounty and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £112; patron and impropriator, Charles Poyer Callen, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Elidyr, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, and is well fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners. A school, for the gratuitous instruction of an unlimited number of children of both sexes, is endowed with a bequest of the late D. Rees, Esq., of the city of London, in 1789, who gave £20 per annum to this parish, of which £5, according to the will of the testator, are annually distributed among the most deserving of the poor, and the remainder appropriated to the maintenance of the school, in which at present are about 75 children. The endowment amounts to £666. 13. 4. three per cent. consols. vested in respectable trustees; and the school-room was erected by the parish. A Sunday school, which was commenced in 1822, and is supported by subscription, is also attended by seventy-five children of both sexes, most of whom participate in the benefits of the day school. In the vicinity of Amroath are several elegant seats, of which two are within the parish. Of these, Amroath Castle, originally either the residence of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, or the site of his palace, and subsequently the seat of the family of the Elliots, at which period it was called Eare Weare, has been modernized into an elegant marine castellated villa, and is now the residence of the Rev. Thomas Shrapnel Biddulph. It was at this place that Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, according to some writers, gave a sumptuous banquet to the neighbouring chiefs, among whom was Gerald de Windsor, lord of Carew, and his wife Nesta, whom the son of Cadwgan afterwards carried off by force from the castle of Carew, as is noticed in the account of that place. Colby Lodge, an elegant mansion, the seat of Capt. Protheroe, is beautifully situated in a highly romantic dell, opening at one extremity towards the sea, of which it commands a fine and interesting view, and is enriched in other parts with scenery pleasingly varied, forming a beautiful and sequestered retreat.

ANDREW'S (ST.), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5¾ miles (S. W.) from Cardiff; containing 497 inhabitants. This place is situated on a line of road running along the coast, and is bounded on the north by Michaelstone le Pit, on the south by Sully, on the east by Landough and Cogan, and on the west by Cadoxtone and Wenvoe; it comprises by admeasurement 3149 acres, of which 800 are arable, 2000 meadow and pasture, 300 wood, and the rest common. The soil, which varies considerably, is in some places a tenacious blue clay, and in others a fine reddish brown loam, producing all kinds of grain, potatoes, &c., of good quality: beans are grown upon the clayey portion, and some parts which are wet and marshy, are appropriated to the pasturage of young cattle and the growth of coarse hay; a great part of the pasture being open moorland, which is mown yearly and afterwards used for grazing. The substratum consists of magnesian and lias limestone, the latter of which is the basis of the clayey soil. The ground is rather elevated and hilly towards the inland, or northern, side of the parish, and flat and level towards the Bristol Channel, or southern side, and the wood is chiefly oak and ash coppice; the lands are subject to partial inundation from the overflowing of a small stream, called Dinas-

Powys brook, which runs through the south-eastern part of the parish towards the south, and empties itself into the Bristol channel. The village, which is large, is called Dinas-Powys, from an ancient fortress that existed here, and also gave name to the hundred. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 1½.; in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £355, subject to rates, averaging £24 per annum; and there is a glebe of 75 acres, valued at £96 per annum, with a commodious rectory-house, built recently by the Rev. Windsor Richards. The church, which is antique in appearance, consists of two aisles, and contains about 120 sittings: at the east end of the north aisle, parallel with the chancel, was a private burial-place of a respectable family named Howel, long since extinct, resident at Bouville, and owners of a great part of the parish; it was formerly kept in repair by Henry Lee, Esq., the present proprietor of part of the Bouville estate, but the aisle has been pulled down for some years, and thrown open to the churchyard. In the floor of this aisle is a stone which bore the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of John Gibbon James, buried the 14 of August, 1601. And Margaret Mathew, his wife, buried the 8 of January, 1631. He aged ninety-nine, she aged one hundred and twenty-four;" but the inscription is now nearly obliterated, from the influence of the weather since the aisle was removed. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A day school of 10 boys, which was commenced in the year 1828, is supported by private subscriptions, amounting to £16 per annum; and a Sunday school of 30 boys and girls is maintained in like manner. Divers benefactions of small amount have been made for the use of the poor, consisting of bequests of £2 by William David, and £10 by Thomas Stevens, in 1699; of £5 by Edward Howels, in 1709; of £5 by William Morgan, 1718; and of £5 by Thomas Thomas, in 1729: these sums were vested in trust with the overseers, but there is no record of their appropriation to charitable purposes, except, probably, in the purchase of a poor's-house in the church-yard, which is now nearly a ruin. On part of the site of the ancient mansion of Bouville, situated at the north-western extremity of the parish, a farm-house has been erected by R. F. Jenner, Esq., one of whose ancestors purchased it, together with a portion of the estate; and there are some slight vestiges of the ancient building adjoining it.

The fortress of Dinas-Powys was situated on the north-eastern side of the parish: it is stated to have been built by Iestyn ab Gwrgan, who succeeded to the kingdom of Glamorgan in 1043, and became possessed of the district called Trêv Esyllt by marriage with Denis, the daughter of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, Prince of Powys, after whom he is said to have called the castle Denis-Powys; but this etymology is probably incorrect, as the village is invariably called Dinas-Powys, meaning the city of Powys; and the castle, Dinas-Powys castle, in all likelihood in honour of his father-in-law, the Prince of Powys. It does not appear from the remains to have been built as a place of permanent residence, but as an asylum for the inhabitants and their cattle during the feuds of ancient times. The ruins merely consist of four walls, between thirty and forty feet high, and six feet thick, rudely built of unhewn stone, with battlements about five feet high, and a platform three feet wide within, enclosing an oblong square area, seventy yards by thirty-five in dimensions, to which there are two entrances, one, apparently the principal, at the east end, now, from the falling in of the wall, presenting only a wide breach, and the other on the north side, about nine feet high, and six feet wide, arched over with rough unhewn stones. In the two walls at the end, and that on the north side, are ranges of square holes, nine inches in diameter, plastered with mortar, distant from each other five or six feet horizontally, and about three feet perpendicularly, which were probably intended for the admission of air: within the area a mound of earth and stones, of very easy ascent, rises to the top of the wall on the south side; and near the northern extremity are the foundations of some walls, rather difficult to be traced, which appear to have formed two small square separate apartments. On the outside of the great walls, at the north-western corner, is a small heap of ruins, probably those of an *arx*, or tower, appendant to the castle, with which it appears to have communicated by means of a narrow door; and, within the memory of persons now living, there was a subterraneous passage, commencing in the side of the rocky hill forming the site of the castle, and proceeding in a direction towards this tower, but which has been filled up. These ruins are the property of Mr. Lee, who has caused some parts of the walls to be repaired, to prevent their further decay.

ANDREW'S (ST.) MINOR, a parish, in the hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4½ miles (s. w.) from Cowbridge; containing 18 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its ancient chapel to St. Andrew, and is distinguished by the adjunct *Minor* from the parish of St. Andrew, in the hundred of Dinas-Powis, in the same county. It is pleasantly situated in the great vale of Glamorgan, in the south-eastern portion of the county, and near the northern shore of the Bristol channel, distant only a few miles from the coast. It is of small extent, comprising only one estate, called Clementston, which is co-extensive with the parish, and is the property of T. Franklin, Esq. Clementston House, which has recently received considerable additions and improvements, and has undergone a course of thorough repair, for the residence of its proprietor, is a handsome,

well-built mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully disposed. The living is a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of T. Franklin, Esq., of Clementston, who, as proprietor, of that estate, pays to the minister a modus of £5. The church, which appears to have been originally built for the accommodation of the family and household at Clementston, is now in ruins.

ANGLE, or NANGLE, a parish, in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (W.) from Pembroke; containing 388 inhabitants. This place is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and in an angle of Milford haven, affording excellent anchorage for small vessels; from which circumstance it probably has obtained its name: it is traversed by the road running from Pembroke to the Lands-end. The parish is bounded on the north by Milford haven and Angle bay, on the south and south-west by the Bristol channel, and on the east and south-east by the parishes of Castlemartin and Rhôscrowther: it comprises by computation about 2100 acres, of which 934 are arable, 788 pasture, 160 sandy burrows, 20 wood, and 195 cliff, waste, &c.; the soil is generally of a sandy nature, and produces good crops of corn, hay, turnips and potatoes: the annual value of the parish is returned at £1659. Limestone of very excellent quality is found in abundance, which, being susceptible of a fine polish, is formed into mantel-pieces; blocks are also occasionally sent for the works in Pembroke dock-yard, and some portions of it are wrought in various kinds of buildings; but the chief part of it is used by the farmers for manure. The surface in some parts is hilly, and the scenery, both local and distant, picturesque and interesting, the eminences commanding beautiful and extensive views, embracing Milford haven, Bristol channel, &c. There are several mansions in the parish of some consideration, the principal of which are, the Castle, an ancient castellated structure; Bonjiston, formerly the seat of Lord Lion, ancestor of the present Earl Cawdor; and a seat called the Hall, a neat mansion of modern erection: the sole landed proprietor, who is also lord of the manor, is John Mirehouse, Esq. There is a good village, in which the chief part of the population resides. The female inhabitants are employed in plaiting straw for bonnets, hassocks, and matting; and, during the season, the men are occupied in dredging for oysters. The living consists of a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, the former rated in the king's books at £10. 10., of the net annual value of £157, with an additional glebe of upwards of 20 acres, and a good house, and in the patronage of the Crown; and the latter rated at £3. 19. 2., and endowed with £600 royal bounty, and the gross annual value of which amounts to £80; patron, the Bishop of St. David's: one-fourth of the tithes is appropriated to the vicarage, and the remaining three-fourths to the rectory, which is held by the Rev. Frederic Neve. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, measures 84 feet in length, including the chancels, and 21 feet in breadth, and consists of a nave and two aisles, the whole containing about 100 free sittings. There is a day school, commenced in 1821, in which are about 50 children, the expense of whose instruction is defrayed by the parents; also a National Sunday school, begun in 1827, in which are 60 children, taught gratuitously by the master of the day school. The ruins of a building, formerly belonging to a monastic order, are situated here, and near the entrance of the haven are the remains of an ancient building, called the Block-House, directly opposite a similar one in the parish of Dale, in the hundred of Rhôs; from its situation it appears to have been erected for the protection of the entrance, probably in the reign of Henry VIII., or Elizabeth; but, from the excellency of the masonry, some tourists have ascribed to it a Roman origin.

ANGLESEY, an insular county of NORTH WALES, surrounded by the Irish sea, except on the south-east, on which side it is separated from the county of Carnarvon by the long, narrow, and rocky strait called the Menai: it extends from 53° 6′ to 53° 23′ (N. Lat.), and from 4° 20′ to 5° 5′ (W. Lon.); and comprises, according to Evans's Map of North Wales, one hundred and seventy-three thousand statute acres, or upwards of two hundred and seventy square miles. It contains 11,488 inhabited houses, 746 uninhabited, and 135 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 50,890, of which number 24,369 are males, and 26,521 females.

This island ANCIENTLY formed part of the territory of the *Ordovices*, by whom it was variously called *Ynys dywell*, or "the Shady Island;" *Ynys y Cedeirn*, from its heroes, or powerful Druids; and *Ynys Vôn*, or *Ynys Môn*, afterwards written singly *Môn*, which the Romans latinized into *Mona*. From the first of these names, Mr. Rowlands, in his "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," supposes the *Thule* of the Romans to have been derived, and considers Anglesey as the "*ultima Thule*." The same respectable antiquary thinks that the name *Môn* is derived from the position of the island with respect to the other parts of Britain; that syllable, with the same sound, being found in the names of other western extremities of this and other countries inhabited by the Celtæ. Thus Cornwall was called by the Romans *Danmonium* (the furthest point of it being to this day called *Penvonlaz*, or *wlad*); the Isle of Man, *Moneda;* and the westernmost part of Ireland, *Momonia*, or in Irish, *Mown*. The common ancient British appellation of this island, *viz.*, that of *Môn mam Gymru*, "Môn, the mother, or nurse, of Wales," is supposed by some to allude to its productiveness, which afforded so great a supply of food to the other parts of Wales; but by others it is derived from its having been the chief residence of the Druids, whom the primitive

Britons considered the parents of science and the guardians of society. This region, from its remote and insular situation, its vicinity to the Isle of Man, and the facility with which a passage might hence be made to that island, or to Ireland, appears to have been chosen, as their most secure asylum, by the Druids, during the persecution which they endured from the invading Romans. The first ROMAN commander who penetrated as far as Mona was Suetonius Paulinus, to whom the supreme authority in Britain was entrusted in the year 58. Having first subdued the continental part of North Wales, this Roman general crossed the Menai by means of flat-bottomed boats, and by swimming that arm of the sea at low water; and made an easy conquest of the island, in spite of the opposition of the Druids, many of whom he massacred, cut down their groves, overturned their altars, and destroyed the seminary of that ancient order. Suetonius is thought to have made his entrance into Mona at Porthamel ferry, five miles westward from the site of the Menai bridge; but before he had wholly completed its conquest, his operations were interrupted by a formidable insurrection of the country in his rear, under the celebrated Boadicea; and this diversion of the Roman forces gave the remainder of the Druids a respite from persecution for fifteen years. The next attack which they experienced was under the direction of Julius Agricola, who was sent by the Emperor Vespasian to command the forces in Britain, in the year 78. This commander, on his arrival, found the *Ordovices*, the inhabitants of North Wales, in revolt; but he soon subdued the continental part of their territory with great slaughter, and compelled their chieftains to take refuge in Mona. He then advanced to the shore of the Menai, opposite to Moel-y-Don, in this county; and the struggling Britons, thus hemmed in, were urged to the necessity of exerting all their energies in defence of their lives, liberty, and sacred institutions. Tacitus describes the British army, which lined the shores to resist the landing of the Romans, as accompanied by another army of Druids, of both sexes, and in such confusion, that he designates them as a multitude of viragoes and madmen. The auxiliaries of the Roman army having crossed the Menai on horseback, to the great surprise and consternation of the Britons, a desperate struggle ensued, in which the latter were totally defeated; and the Druids, by command of the conqueror, were thrown into their own sacrificial fires. Under the Roman sway this island is supposed to have contained one station, situated at Caer Gybi, close to the present town of Holyhead. After the dissolution of the Roman power, and during the reign of Einion Urdd, son of Cynedda, who united under his government the kingdom of the Strath-Clyde Britons and the province of North Wales, and resided in his northern territories, the Irish Scots, under the command of Sirigi, or "the Rover," landed in Mona, and having defeated the natives, took possession of the island. On receiving intelligence of this invasion, Einion Urdd sent his eldest son, Caswallon Law Hîr, to the relief of Mona; and the latter executed his orders by routing the enemy at Holyhead, where their fleet was lying at anchor, and by slaying Sirigi in a personal encounter. About the year 443, Caswallon, having succeeded to his father's throne, made choice of Mona for his residence; and, being the eldest branch of the Cyneddian family of British princes, he enjoyed a pre-eminence in dignity, and received from the other Cambrian princes homage and obedience, as their superior lord.

From this epoch may be dated the establishment of a distinct sovereignty in North Wales, which country, however, was overrun, and for a few years, early in the sixth century, held in subjection, by the Saxon monarch, Edwin of Northumbria. About the year 817, in right of that equal distribution of the property of a deceased person among all his children, by the custom which prevailed among the Welsh, similar to the Saxon gavelkind, Howel, the younger son of Rhodri Molwynog, late sovereign of North Wales, laid claim to the island of Mona, as his share of his father's inheritance. This claim being denied by his eldest brother, Cynan Tindaethwy, the reigning prince, the contending parties agreed to decide the affair by force of arms, the result of which, in two successive battles, was favourable to Howel, who thus obtained possession of the disputed territory. But Cynan, enraged at these defeats, determined to make a vigorous effort, even at the hazard of his crown and life, to recover the island: he raised a new army and marched against his brother, who finding himself unable to rally a sufficient force, withdrew to the Isle of Man, leaving Mona in the possession of Cynan. During the reign of Mervyn Vrych, who had married Esyllt, daughter of Cynan Tindaethwy, Egbert, King of the WEST SAXONS, having desolated a great part of North Wales, advanced to Mona, and having overcome the Welsh in a bloody battle fought at Llanvaes, near Beaumaris, took possession of the island, which, though soon recovered by King Mervyn, at this period lost its ancient name of Mona among the Anglo-Saxons, who henceforward called it *Angles-Ey*, or "the Englishman's Isle." Anglesey was again invaded by the Saxons in 846, under the Mercian prince, Burrhed, who perpetrated the most cruel ravages: but the young prince Rhodri, or Roderic (afterwards surnamed *Mawr*, or "the Great"), who had but just succeeded to the sovereignty of North Wales, opposed a spirited resistance to the invaders, who, unable to effect the entire subjugation of the island, were soon afterwards compelled to quit it, in order to defend their own territories against the Danish incursions. The DANES, having been repulsed from England by Alfred, made a descent in Anglesey in the year 873, where, in two

successive battles (one fought at Brŷn-goleu, and the other at Menegid), they were vigorously encountered by Roderic. About this period the Welsh prince removed the royal residence from Caer Seiont, now Carnarvon, where it had been fixed by the successors of Caswallon Law Hîr, to Aberfraw, on the south-western coast of the island, where that prince had originally established it. An interval of freedom from the molestations of the Danes afforded the English another opportunity of invading Anglesey with a formidable army. The Welsh sovereign opposed them with his usual spirit, and at length fell in defence of his country, being slain with his brother Gwyriad in one of the battles fought with the English.

According to the late king's division of the sovereignty among his three sons, this island was included in the kingdom of Gwynedd, or North Wales, the residence of whose sovereigns was at Aberfraw, in the palace which had been erected by Roderic. A large body of Danes landed in the island in the year 900; but this invasion seems only to have been distinguished by a battle fought at Rhôs-meilion, in which fell Mervyn, Prince of Powys. Early in the reign of Edwal Voel, who succeeded to the sovereignty of North Wales in the year 913, the Irish made a descent upon Anglesey, which they laid waste with great cruelty. A party of marauders from the same country made another descent in the year 966, destroyed the royal palace at Aberfraw, and slew Roderic, the youngest son of Edwal Voel. In 969 the island once more suffered from an invasion of the Danes, who ravaged the easternmost part of the county in the vicinity of Penmon; and in a second enterprise, shortly after, they gained for a time complete possession of it. Constantine the Black, fired with the deepest resentment at the injuries received by his family from his cousin Howel, Prince of North Wales, by whom his father Iago was then held in close confinement, collected an army of Danish pirates, and in the year 979 laid waste this island; but Howel, having assembled his forces, routed the Danes in a battle fought at Gwaith Hîrbarth, in which Constantine was slain. Meredydd, a prince who ruled in Powys by right of his mother, about the year 985, took possession of the kingdom of North Wales; but the Danes invading Anglesey soon after, took prisoner Llywarch, that sovereign's brother, with two thousand of his men, and put out his eyes, which so terrified Meredydd, that he fled into Powys, leaving his subjects of Gwynedd without a sovereign, and exposed to the ravages of any invader: in consequence of this, the Danes again landed in Anglesey, and laid waste the whole island. Soon after the accession of Trehaern ab Caradoc to the sovereignty of North Wales, in 1073, Grufydd ab Cynan thought this a favourable opportunity to assert his right to the same throne, to which he had an hereditary claim. This prince, during the late reigns, had sought refuge in Ireland, his mother being a native of that country; and having procured aid from some of the Irish princes, his kinsmen, he landed a body of troops in Anglesey, of which he soon effected the conquest. He then passed the Menai, but was defeated by Trehaern in Merionethshire, and compelled to return to this island, where he soon after received reinforcements from Ireland, and speedily made himself master of the kingdom for which he contended.

In 1096, during the reign of William Rufus in England, and of Grufydd ab Cynan in Gwynedd, a formidable army of English, under the command of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh the Red, Earl of Shrewsbury, invaded North Wales, at the secret instigation of several powerful native chieftains; and Grufydd retired to the mountains for safety. The two earls, encountering no resistance, advanced into that part of Carnarvonshire which lies nearest to Anglesey; when Grufydd, anticipating the danger which threatened the seat of his government, crossed the Menai into this island, and receiving a small reinforcement from Ireland, resolved to defend this part of his territory. At this critical moment, however, Owain ab Edwyn, lord of Englefield, one of the secret betrayers of his country, whose daughter was the wife of Grufydd, and who was himself his prime minister and adviser, openly avowed his treachery, and joined the English army with his forces. The Welsh prince, alarmed at the defection of so powerful a chieftain, and unable to oppose the increased numbers of the enemy, withdrew to Ireland. Thus again left unprotected, Anglesey fell an easy prey to the English, who took ample revenge upon its inhabitants, for the cruelties which had a little before been committed by the Welsh on the English border, by massacring many, and cutting off the hands and feet, and otherwise barbarously mutilating others. The deliverance of North Wales at this perilous period was brought about by a train of fortuitous circumstances. Magnus, son of Harold, King of Norway, having taken possession of the Orkneys and the Isle of Man, accidentally arrived at this time on the coast of Anglesey, and attempted a descent upon it. In the opposition which the English made to his landing, the impetuous valour of the Earl of Shrewsbury having hurried him into the water, the Norwegian prince levelled an arrow at him, which, through the opening of his helmet, pierced his brain through his right eye, and he fell convulsed in the sea: the Welsh regarded this as a stroke of retributive justice coming immediately from the hand of the Almighty. The death of the Earl of Shrewsbury produced some disorder among the English, and compelled them to abandon the shore; and the Earl of Chester, on this disaster, suddenly withdrew to Bangor, where he for some time fixed his abode, carrying on a desultory warfare with the inhabitants of Anglesey, whom he annoyed with frequent aggressions. The latter earl, in the course of this expedition, erected a castle at a

place called Aberllieniog, on the shores of the Menai, near Beaumaris. The Norwegians, finding that the English had left nothing to plunder, immediately re-embarked; and this was the last attempt made by any of the northern nations to ravage or subdue this island. In the year 1151, Cadwalader, brother of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who had long been kept in confinement by his nephew Howel, escaped from prison, and, fleeing to Anglesey, brought a great part of the island under subjection: but a formidable body of troops having been sent against him by the Prince of North Wales, he was obliged to seek refuge in England. At the period of the invasion of North Wales by Henry II., in 1157, the English fleet, which, under the conduct of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, sailed from Chester to infest the coasts of North Wales, made a descent on Anglesey, and ravaged a part of the island; but, in returning to their ships, the force which had landed was attacked by the whole strength of the island, and entirely destroyed, and the English fleet immediately weighed anchor, and sailed back to Chester. In 1173, Davydd ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, forcibly took Anglesey from his brother Roderic, whom he put into close confinement: on this occasion the island suffered considerable devastation. On the invasion of Wales by Henry III., in 1245, that monarch's justiciary in Ireland received orders to make a diversion from that kingdom on the Isle of Anglesey, which was accordingly made in August, by the Irish forces, and the whole island laid waste; but not being promptly supported by the English king, they were assailed by the inhabitants, when laden with plunder, and driven back to their ships.

On the eve of the great invasion of Wales by Edward I., in 1277, that sovereign directed a fleet from the Cinque Ports to cruise on the coast of Wales, one object of which was the reduction of this island, which it fully effected. Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the reigning prince of North Wales, being shortly after compelled to sue for peace, obtained it only upon hard conditions, one of which was, that though he should continue to hold the island of Anglesey, he should pay for that permission the annual sum of one thousand marks, and, if he died without issue, the island was then to be vested in the King of England and his heirs for ever: Edward, however, remitted the yearly tribute of one thousand marks. This treaty being afterwards broken, Edward, in his next invasion of Wales, while lying in the vicinity of Aberconway, again, in like manner, ordered a strong detachment of marines and other forces, in the vessels of the Cinque Ports, to take possession of Anglesey, in order not only to deprive the Welsh of the advantage of that fruitful island, as a source of provisions, but also to confine them within narrower limits, and, by dividing their attention, to facilitate his entrance into the inner recesses of their continental territory. This service was performed with complete success: the island was easily taken, as the chief persons in it supported the interests of Edward, in conformance with the oaths which they had taken at the late peace. The English in Anglesey then made preparations for crossing the Menai by a bridge of boats, constructed from the point called Moel-y-Don; but, owing to the imprudence of a part of their forces, which crossed that arm of the sea before the bridge was completed, and was consequently surprised and destroyed by the Welsh, the rest were compelled to remain for a time in Anglesey; nor did they finish the bridge and make good their passage until after the unfortunate death of Llewelyn, in the winter following. After the complete subjugation of the principality in this campaign, Edward allowed its inhabitants to enjoy their estates under the tenures by which they had held them under their native princes; and the rents which the inhabitants of Anglesey had been accustomed to pay were reduced in amount to four hundred and fifty pounds a year, although they had formerly yielded a thousand marks annually to Llewelyn. Though conquered, and reduced in numbers by the long war which they had so bravely maintained, the native spirit of the Welsh remained unsubdued, and was often exasperated into rebellion by the tyranny of their new masters, who found it necessary, for the maintenance of their authority, to fortify themselves in numerous strong castles. The Isle of Anglesey at this time formed the principal rendezvous of all the native chieftains, who, notwithstanding their formal submission to the authority of Edward, were unceasingly engaged in plots to throw off the English yoke, and made this the centre of several important insurrections, which were successively quelled. Edward, in 1284, appointed his favourite, Sir Roger de Puleston, sheriff and keeper of Anglesey; this powerful knight was afterwards slain, in 1294, during the insurrection led by Madoc, an illegitimate son of the last Llewelyn, who soon after gained possession of Anglesey. Edward, having quelled the rebellion in the continental part of the principality, crossed the Menai into Anglesey; and the English forces on this occasion destroyed the church, with some part of the other buildings, of Llanvaes priory, and devastated its lands. Edward, seeing the impossibility of preventing the excitement of other rebellions, which might threaten the stability of his dominion in Wales, whilst Anglesey, without an English garrison afforded such facilities for combination, found it necessary to erect in this island a castle equal in strength and importance to those which he had previously built at Carnarvon and Aberconway, and to place in it a garrison equally formidable. As the site of this fortress, he selected Porth Wgyr, a place of great antiquity, near the easternmost extremity of the county, which at that time had acquired the name of Bonover, and to which the Anglo-Normans, on account of its situation

in a flat on the sea-shore, gave the appellation of Beaumarais, since slightly modernized into Beaumaris; the work was completed in 1296. The ill-fated Sir Grufydd Llwyd, who received the honour of knighthood from Edward I., on bringing him the intelligence of Queen Eleanor's being delivered of a son (afterwards Edward II.), in Carnarvon castle, was a native of Tregarnedd, in this county, and subsequently did homage for his estates to this young prince, at Chester. But afterwards, indignant at insults offered to himself, and deeply resenting the wrongs and oppressions heaped upon his duped and suffering fellow-countrymen, he formed a plan for liberating them from that intolerable slavery to which he considered that he had contributed, in accepting, with other chieftains, the young prince Edward as his sovereign. In 1322 he took up arms, and for a time overran some parts of North Wales with irresistible impetuosity; but at length being defeated by the English troops, he retreated into Anglesey, to his house of Tregarnedd, which he had strongly fortified, and garrisoned with his followers another stronghold, called Ynys Cevni, about three-quarters of a mile distant, in a marshy part of the sands called the Malltraeth, a spot which he contrived to insulate by surrounding it with the waters of the river Cevni. Here, after a desperate struggle, he was at last taken prisoner by a body of English, and conveyed to Rhuddlan castle, in Flintshire, where he was executed soon after. The custody of the castle of Beaumaris, together with the whole county and dominion of Anglesey, was granted by Henry IV. to the renowned Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. During the great revolt under Owain Glyndwr, in this reign, the monks of Llanvaes priory being suspected of favouring his designs, the English monarch, on his first taking the field against the insurgents, put some of the friars to the sword, carried the rest away prisoners, and plundered the convent.

In the great civil war of the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, the inhabitants of this island distinguished themselves by their persevering attachment to the royal cause. So early as the year 1642, Beaumaris castle was garrisoned for the king by command of its constable, the Earl of Dorset. Thomas, the first Lord Bulkeley, afterwards succeeded to the constableship of the same fortress, and his son, Col. Richard Bulkeley, assisted by several other gentlemen of the county, held it for the king, until June 1646, when it was surrendered on honourable terms to General Mytton: it appears, however, to have fallen again into the hands of the royalists. In 1648, the inhabitants of the whole island rose for the purpose of aiding in the restoration of the unfortunate monarch's affairs, at the time that several diversions were made in different parts of Britain, with a view to the liberation of Charles, then a prisoner in the Isle of Wight. Resolutions were immediately drawn up; and it was decided by a council of war that a general declaration should be published, subscribed by all the inhabitants from the age of sixteen to sixty. The words of this curious document are as follows:—"We, the inhabitants of the Isle of Anglesey, whose names are hereunto subscribed, after mature consideration, and hearty invocation of the name of God for directions and assistance, do remonstrate and declare to our fellow-subjects and neighbours, whom it may concern, that we, having, according to our bounden duty and allegiance, preserved the said island in due obedience to our most dread sovereign Lord, King Charles, during the time of this intestine war and rebellion; and, by God's blessing upon our careful endeavours, defended the same until the enemy had over-mastered the whole kingdom (a few strongholds excepted), this being the only county of England or Wales for two months together kept entire under his Majesty's authority and command; and being then, through the vast number of men and horse threatened to be poured in upon us (finding no possible expectance of relief), enforced to submit to the then prevailing power; do now, out of conscience towards God, and loyalty towards his anointed, with all humbleness, prostrate ourselves, our lives and fortunes, at his Majesty's feet, resolving, with the utmost exposal of all that we are, or have, to preserve the said island, together with the castle and holds therein, in due obedience to his sacred Majesty, his heirs and lawful successors, against all rebellious opposers and invaders whatsoever; and do also, with sincerity of heart, profess that we will, according to our several degrees, places, and callings, maintain the true Protestant religion by law established, his Majesty's royal prerogative, the known laws of the land, just privileges of parliament, together with our own and fellow-subjects' legal properties and liberties. And we do also further declare and protest, that we shall and will account all those that do, or shall, stand in opposition hereunto, to be enemies and traitors to their king and country, and accordingly to be proceeded against, being most ready to contribute our best abilities for their reducement, and reinstating of our gracious sovereign (who hath long endured the tyranny and oppression of his barbarous and bloody enemies) to his rights, dominions, and dignity, according to the splendour of his most illustrious progenitors. Given under our hands the 14th day of July, 1648." This declaration immediately led to an expedition for the reduction of this island, under the command of General Mytton; and, when the parliamentarian forces were descried from Beaumaris green, approaching over the mountain of Penmaen-Mawr, on the opposite side of the Menai, great demonstrations of defiance were made at the former place. However, after a slight skirmish near Cadnant with Major Hugh Pennant's troop of horse, General Mytton's forces advanced without further opposition to Orsedd Migin, where they held a ren-

dezvous, the morning after their passage across the straits. Hence they marched immediately upon Beaumaris, by way of Red-hill Park, and drew up in order of battle upon the hill; the islanders, commanded in chief by Colonel Bulkeley, and by Colonel Roger Whitely as major-general, drawing up in the fields below the hill. A smart engagement speedily ensued, in which the royalists were defeated and put to flight, with the loss of some slain and four hundred made prisoners. The town was now closely pressed and soon taken, notwithstanding that the church was obstinately defended by a number of men who had been left locked up in it by their commander. Most of the royalist commanders retired into the castle, to which General Mytton sent a summons, demanding the bodies of the two colonels, Bulkeley and Whitely, who immediately surrendered themselves to save the effusion of blood in the slaughter of the prisoners, which was threatened in case of a refusal. Unable successfully to resist the formidable force brought against it, the garrison in the castle also capitulated on honourable terms, on the 2d of October; and articles of agreement were drawn up and signed by the parliamentarian commissioners and by those appointed for the purpose by the governor of the castle, on behalf of the inhabitants of the whole island. On the 9th of October, instruments were interchanged, in which it was stipulated that the estates of persons within the island should be relieved from sequestration, on condition of paying one twenty-fifth of their value; and that they should be permitted to compound for them at the rate of two years' income for all estates of inheritance, and for other estates in proportion. This mulct was paid by instalments, and the total amount of the money thus obtained from the island is supposed to have been about £20,000.

ANGLESEY is in the diocese of Bangor, and province of Canterbury; and forms an archdeaconry, which was annexed to the bishopric by act of parliament of the 1st of James I., comprising the deaneries of Llivon and Tal-y-bolion, Menai and Malltraeth, and Tyndaethwy and Twrcelyn: the number of parishes is sixty-nine, of which twenty-two are rectories, four vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the six hundreds of Llivon, Malltraeth, Menai, Tal-y-bolion, Twrcelyn, and Tyndaethwy. It contains the boroughs, market-towns, and seaports of Amlwch, Beaumaris, and Holyhead; the borough and market-town of Llangevni; and the market-town of Llanerchymedd. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the united boroughs: the county member and the member for the boroughs are elected at Beaumaris; the polling-places are Beaumaris, Holyhead and Llangevni. This county is in the North Wales circuit: the assizes and sessions are held at Beaumaris, where stands the county gaol and house of correction: there are twenty-two acting magistrates. It comprises the poor law union of Anglesey, and parts of those of Bangor and Beaumaris, and Carnarvon.

The exact FORM of the island, of which the general outline is somewhat oblong, extending in length nearly from north-west to south-east, is extremely irregular, the rocky barrier of its sea-worn shores being broken in numerous places by small bays, creeks, and other inlets: it is the only county in the principality of which the SURFACE approximates to uniformity of character, the whole gently undulating, and there being few swells that can properly be termed hills, or hollows deserving the name of valleys. The interior being also devoid of wood, nearly all the land is inclosed, and these inclosures seldom surrounded by the lively green of quickset hedges, the whole district exhibits a very dreary aspect, and impresses the beholder at first sight with an idea of sterility, which, however, does not predominate, the land, when under proper management, being in general highly productive. The only part possessing any striking sylvan beauty is that bordering on the Menai. Although the scenery of the island is so little interesting, yet the traveller, after proceeding a few miles from the shores of the Menai, by looking across that arm of the sea into Carnarvonshire, will obtain a splendid view of the chain of mountains which stretches through that county, and the outline of which is varied at irregular intervals by numerous diversified peaks, above all which rises the majestic Snowdon. As the spectator recedes from the Menai, the connecting links of this magnificent chain are gradually lost, and only the insulated summits of the highest mountains remain visible in the distant horizon. The high table land, called Mynydd-y-Trysclwyn, in the north-western part of the county, is an object of especial interest to travellers, from a part of it forming the far-famed *Parys mountain*, so distinguished for its mineral treasures, and which has been supposed to derive its name from one Robert Parys, a commissioner in an inquisition, in the 8th of Henry IV., to fine such of the inhabitants of Anglesey as had taken part in Owain Glyndwr's insurrection. The aspect of this elevation, rising into enormous rugged rocks of coarse aluminous shale and whitish quartz, is naturally very rude; and the romantic grandeur of its outward form has been further heightened by the vast mining operations which have penetrated its interior, yet lie open to the day like immense quarries. The most extensive tract of *marsh land* is that of Malldraeth, or Malltraeth, near Newborough, in the southern part of it, which is situated on the shores of a sandy creek, extending a considerable distance inland, in a north-easterly direction, and comprises about three thousand acres. Acts of parliament for enclosing it were obtained in the years 1788 and 1790, and an embankment across the lower part of it, one thousand four hundred yards long, was nearly completed, when

the whole work was suddenly abandoned, and an uncommonly high tide, on the 23d of January, 1796, added a breach, twenty roods long, to the space of about twenty roods which had been left unfinished. In this neglected state the work remained until early in the present century, when a scheme for erecting another embankment, upon a more enlarged scale and durable plan, was carried into execution, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1815, and the work was completed in 1819.

It is probable that Anglesey originally joined the main land; for near Porthaethwy, on the shores of the Menai, a line of rocks called the Swelly rocks, juts out nearly across the channel, which are supposed to be the remains of an isthmus: in the rugged openings between them, the sea, for about an hour after the commencement of the flood tide, violently fluctuates and foams, owing to the meeting of two currents, called Pwll Ceris, which renders the passage very dangerous. Across the Menai strait there were formerly six FERRIES, sanctioned by authority; but this number has been reduced to five by the erection of the magnificent iron suspension bridge over the narrowest part of it, where was formerly the ferry of Porthaethwy, commonly called Bangor ferry. On the subjugation of North Wales by Edward I., the ferries became the property of the Crown; but this monarch soon granted one of them, *viz.* that of Cadnant, to Einion, Bishop of Bangor, for christening the young prince Edward of Carnarvon: the rest continued in the possession of the Crown until the time of Henry VIII., who granted four of them to Richard Giffard; and the latter, in the twenty-third year of that monarch's reign, let them on a term to William Bulkeley, from whose descendants they have since been transferred to different hands. Though the situations of these appear to have been well chosen, according to the nature of the strait, yet, owing to sand-banks, opposing tides rushing into them from each extremity, and other natural causes, the passage is not absolutely safe by any one of them, and serious accidents have occurred at each. The most southern of the five remaining ferries is that of Abermenai, opposite to Carnarvon; the next, at a distance of three miles north-eastward, is that of Tal-y-Voel; four miles beyond which is that of Moel-y-Don, and, three miles further, the Menai bridge; beyond which is that of Cadnant, now removed to Garth; and lastly, the longest of all the ferries at high water, *viz.*, that between the town of Beaumaris and Aber, in Carnarvonshire. The SHORES of Anglesey are studded with several small islets, of which the principal are the following; *viz.*, that of *Priestholme*, Ynys Seiriol, Glannauch, or Puffin Island, separated from the easternmost extremity of the county by a deep channel, about half a mile broad: it is of an oval form, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, extremely lofty, and has a precipitous shore on every side, except that which faces the promontory of Penmon, where the land is not quite so elevated: it slopes gradually from the summit to the edge of these cliffs, and forms a bold boundary on the west to the broad bay of Beaumaris. The next to this, proceeding along the northern coast of the island, is *Ynys y Moelrhoniaid*, or "the Isle of Seals," commonly called the Skerries, situated at its northernmost extremity, in front of the village of Llanrhwydrys, and about half a league from the main land, from which it is separated by a deep and dangerous channel: its surface is composed chiefly of rocks, half covered with vegetation, and on its highest point is a lighthouse, erected about the year 1730. To this succeeds *Ynys Cybi*, or Holy Island, at the westernmost point of Anglesey, comprising the parishes of Holyhead and Rhôscolyn, and consisting for the most part of barren rocks and dreary sands: the channel separating it from the rest of Anglesey is narrow, and is fordable in some places at low water; and the great Irish road is carried over it by means of a noble embankment, three-quarters of a mile long. A remarkable phenomenon attends the TIDES on the shores of this county, more particularly in the straits of the Menai. It appears that two tides set in from the western sea, which are divided by the isle of Anglesey, one part passing through the Menai straits, and the other through the great channel lying between Holyhead and the Irish coast. The latter tide, having to extend its influence round the greater part of the island before it can reach the north-eastern entrance of the Menai, the flow is more than an hour earlier at Carnarvon than at Beaumaris; and the water from the main sea begins to pour into the strait at Carnarvon while it is yet ebbing out of it at Beaumaris; consequently the water in the vicinity of Carnarvon continues falling after the direction of the current is changed. In like manner the ebb commences at Carnarvon before it is high water at Beaumaris; and though the direction of the current in this case is also changed, yet it continues rising at the Menai bridge for a considerable time after it has begun to ebb at Carnarvon. These tides (the one entering the Menai from St. George's Channel, and the other from the Irish Sea,) meet at a place near Beaumaris, called Taraw Point.

The CLIMATE of this county, owing to the sea-breezes which constantly blow over it, and the greater uniformity of its surface, is milder and less boisterous, and the snow lies upon the ground a shorter time, than in the neighbouring counties. But, from the same causes, it is incommoded with frequent mists in the autumn, during which damp season the inhabitants are subject to intermittent fevers: still they are in general healthy and long-lived. The SOILS, though various, are for the most part fertile: they consist chiefly of the following kinds, *viz.*, a friable mould; a shallow soil on light

sand; a coarse healthy soil on hard rock; a quick warm soil, invigorated by marl; a reddish and stiffish loam; and a black peaty earth; under which there are generally beds of peat, forming useful turbaries. There is also an abundance of marly soils, lying in contiguity with the ranges of limestone hereafter described. The reddish loams are of excellent quality, and lie near the shores of the Menai, in the vicinity of Llanidan: the light soils, consisting of various admixtures of sandy loam, rounded pebbles, gravel, peat, &c., occupy the greater part of the island, and are best adapted for the culture of barley, peas, turnips, &c.: free loams, of a rather better quality than the latter, are found in different parts of the interior.

The AGRICULTURE of the county has much improved since smuggling, which was formerly carried on by the inhabitants to an amazing extent, has been nearly suppressed by the vigilance of the government; but the greater part of the island still presents a mixed aspect of wildness and cultivation, excepting a few scattered farms, which are managed under superior systems. Of the enclosed lands, which occupy nearly the whole of its surface, about an eleventh part is actually under tillage; and of this quantity, about one-fourth is annually sown with oats, and the remainder with barley and wheat, in equal proportions. The rotations of *crops* are various, but the white corn crops of oats and barley are too frequently taken in unvaried succession, or alternately with each other, for five or six years. The average produce of *oats* is only from four to six times the amount of seed sown, although sometimes, under superior management, as much as from fifteen to sixteen: the produce of *barley* is very various; and that of *wheat* averages no more than that of oats, although some farmers obtain from eight to ten times the quantity sown. The cultivation of *peas*, which used formerly to be considerable, is now greatly diminished, and beans are hardly ever seen; but there is no part of North Wales where *potatoes* are cultivated so well and so extensively as in this island. *Turnips* were first introduced as an agricultural crop in 1765, and their culture has been since gradually increasing in extent: in 1797, there were about fifty acres under turnips, of which only seven were drilled. Anglesey is distinguished for a native species of this root, which is a small yellow garden turnip, called in the adjacent county of Carnarvon *Maip sîr Von.* A few small patches of land are occasionally sown with *hemp.* The artificial *grasses* are of the ordinary kinds. *Burnet* grows naturally on the limestone hills near Llanidan, bordering on the Menai; and the *plantago maritima*, or narrow-leaved sea plantain, is found wild on different parts of the sea-shore: the latter tastes like samphire, is very succulent, and is eagerly eaten by sheep. Anglesey contains nearly one hundred and fifty thousand acres of *meadows* and *pastures*, of which the natural produce is in general of a fine quality, great quantities of hay seeds being annually conveyed from it as far as the hilly parts of Denbighshire and Merionethshire. The grass lands are almost exclusively devoted to the rearing of cattle, to be sold lean to the graziers of other districts having richer pastures, where they are fattened for different places requiring a large supply: lean cattle, therefore, constitute one of its chief articles of export. The *dairies* are so few and on so small a scale, as hardly to supply the consumption of the island; nor, indeed, is the cheese made in it of good quality, for, to supply the want of that richness of which the milk is robbed for the sake of making butter, the curds are so saturated with rennet as to make it quite spongy. The extraordinary MANURES are various and valuable. *Lime* is extensively used within a convenient distance of those parts of the island where it is burned; and *sea-weed*, or sea-thong, and the *fucus* of various kinds, are collected on the shores after storms, and spread on the fields to be immediately ploughed in, or made into composts with various other manures. But that for which Anglesey is more particularly distinguished, is the *shell-sand* found on different parts of its coasts, but of the best quality in the Traeth Côch, or Red Wharf bay, in the eastern part of its northern shores; that which is obtained at this place contains about two-thirds, and from that to four-fifths, of decayed shells: it is carried to every part of the island in carts and waggons, is generally laid upon the land about an inch thick, and if its fertilizing particles are not suddenly washed away by violent rains, it enriches the soil for ten or twelve years. The first time this shell-sand is known to have been used as a manure was in 1645, by the Rev. Thomas Williams, rector of Llansadwrn; but at present, besides the extensive consumption of it in the island, great quantities are annually shipped coastwise to Denbighshire and Flintshire. Both the shell-sand and the sea-weeds are preferred to lime upon lands that have been for some time under cultivation. The *plough* in most common use is of the large old kind, which was universally used in North Wales prior to the introduction of the lighter *Lammas* plough, about the year 1760: the mould-board is a plain plank, which turns the split over by its extreme length; and by the holder pressing much on the left handle, its nether edge forms an acute angle with a line parallel to the surface of the soil, by which means a feather-edged split is formed, which, in ley grounds, does not afford a sufficient depth of mould for the harrow: the surface resting on the ground from the heel to the point of the share is four feet long, and the friction occasioned by this large surface requires great force to overcome it.

In this county, where the rearing of cattle is in most cases the farmer's principal object, and the dairy is almost entirely neglected, the calves are not weaned until they arrive at double the age at which

they are commonly weaned in other counties. This partly accounts for the bull-like appearance of the oxen about the head and dewlap; but it is a received opinion that they are hardier on that account, and may be kept on coarser pasture. The characteristics of the choice Anglesey OXEN, commonly called *runts*, from their small size and peculiar appearance, are (says the Rev. W. Davies, in his View of the Agriculture of North Wales,) the same in most points with those of the Roman oxen described by Columella. Their colour is coal black, with white appendages: they have remarkably broad ribs, high and wide hips, deep chest, large dewlap, flat face, and long horns turning upwards: their average weight, when fat, at three or four years old, is from eight to eleven score lb. per quarter. These deep-chested and short-legged oxen are much esteemed by the graziers for their aptness to fatten; but they are not quite so well adapted for draught. Anglesey is distinguished for its *sheep*, which are the largest native breed in North Wales, weighing, according as they are variously fed, from ten to sixteen lb. per quarter, and sometimes as much as eighteen lb.: they have black legs and faces, and are generally without horns; but whether they were originally from the same stock as the present small sheep of the county of Carnarvon, and attained their present superiority in size from a milder climate and better pasturage, or are a foreign species brought over at some remote period from Ireland, cannot now be ascertained. They bear a fleece weighing from one lb. and three-quarters to two lb. and a half; and are shorn about the middle of May, or early in June: some are shorn twice a year. Several experimental farmers have introduced other breeds from England. Great numbers of *hogs* were formerly bred in this county for the English markets, but since the establishment of steam-boats from Dublin to Liverpool, which has caused the importation of great numbers to the latter place from Ireland, this traffic has declined. The native breed of *horses* is but of an inferior description, and their natural awkwardness and want of symmetry is further increased by the universal custom of fettering them, as well as the sheep; a practice which is rendered necessary owing to the want of proper fences. Tender furze, bruised with mallets, or ground in mills erected for the purpose, used formerly to be a chief article of fodder for horses, and the farmers were then accustomed to sow furze, and sometimes to let the crop at a certain price per acre, in which case it was frequently more profitable than a crop of wheat; but this system is now abandoned. *Rabbits* are very numerous in some places in the vicinity of the sea-coast, where the sandy soil favours their burrowing, more especially near the ruins of the monastery of Llanddwyn. *Seals* are frequently seen on the shores of this island. The *water-rail* is a constant visitor of Anglesey early in the spring; and that rare aquatic bird, the *shag*, sometimes makes it appearance on the shore near Holyhead. The *horticulture* of the county presents nothing remarkable, except that sea-kale, which grows in abundance on the coasts has in some places been introduced into gardens, and is found an excellent substitute for asparagus, being also somewhat earlier in the spring.

Anglesey is said to have been anciently called the dark or shady island, in allusion to its thick groves of wood; but at present its WOODLANDS are almost wholly confined to a narrow slip along the Menai; and even here, great numbers of the trees, sinking beneath the force of the western blasts, which sweep over them loaded with saline particles, have a stunted and blighted appearance. Lord Boston, however, has some considerable woods at Lligwy, in the parish of Penrhôs Lligwy; and a few plantations have been made on different estates, and have flourished, with the exception of those trees immediately exposed to the westerly winds, which are always gradually destroyed. Wherever a few trees occur in the hedge-rows, they are invariably much inclined towards the north-east, by the violent winds from the opposite quarter. At the commencement of the present century the amount of *waste land* was between twelve and thirteen thousand acres, from which must now be deducted the whole extent of Malltraeth marsh, which has been embanked and inclosed: of this amount, nine thousand acres, including Malltraeth marsh, are level and highly improveable. The principal unenclosed tract on the uplands is Talwrn-Mawr, an extensive and continuous chain of wastes, intermixed with old inclosures, and running through the greater part of the county. The surface of the unenclosed level wastes is continually pared by the poor inhabitants for fuel. Some of the flat lands lying adjacent to the sea are covered with drifting sands, more especially those near the southernmost extremity of the county. Anglesey being comparatively destitute of coal, peat, and wood, the inhabitants are chiefly supplied with coal brought coastwise from Flintshire and Lancashire, which being sold at a high price, the poor are frequently unable to purchase it, and are thus compelled to collect the dried dung of cattle from the moors and fields, to the great injury of the soil, and the paring of the surface of sound waste land. The Anglesey Agricultural Society was established in the year 1808.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are of great variety and importance; but the geology of the island, which is also interesting, has received but very little illustration. The prevailing rock may be said to be clay-slate, but granite occurs in a small spot near its centre; and on its south-eastern and north-eastern sides there is an abundance of limestone and grit-stone, which in some places are accompanied by a few thin and poor strata of coal. The immense produce of the island in COPPER is wholly obtained from

the Parys mountain mine and the Mona mine, which are in fact only portions of the same mine, distinguished under these two names to mark the possessions of two different proprietors, and situated in the northern part of the island, in the vicinity of Amlwch, a town which entirely owes its elevation from the rank of an inconsiderable fishing village, to the discovery and extensive working of the mineral treasures of the neighbouring high ground of Trysclwyn, in which these mines are contained. There is abundant reason to suppose that copper-ore was procured and smelted here at a very remote period; but the main stratum, after several unsuccessful attempts, was discovered only on the 2nd of March, 1768, the anniversary of which day was for many years kept as a festival by the miners. This mass is in some places more than three hundred feet thick, and lies in vast clusters, commonly called *stock works*. Both the mines are situated on this grand vein, which has numerous branches, and is worked, not, as in other mines, by means of subterraneous excavations, but open to the day, in the manner of a quarry; the reason of which is, that the chief substance of the mountain itself consists of copper-ore. The matrix of this ore is a dark-coloured petrosilex, over which lie strata of aluminous schistus, and a yellow earth containing ores of lead: in many places the ore is immediately covered by a thin stratum of red shale and ochre; the various strata, thus bounding the ore, dip in general towards the north, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The ore consists chiefly of the yellow sulphate of copper, the richest of which generally contains twenty-five per cent. of metal, and the same amount of *sulphur*, while the remainder consists wholly of refuse. The worst ore yields nearly the same quantity of sulphur, for which it is chiefly worked, but produces only from one and a quarter to two per cent. of copper. These mines also produce black ore, consisting of copper mixed with galena, calamine, and a little silver; malachite, or green and blue carbonate of copper; native copper, though in very small quantities; sulphate of copper, crystallized and in solution; sulphate of *lead* in considerable quantities, containing a tolerably large portion of silver; and native sulphur. Although these ores are not equal in richness to those obtained in Cornwall, yet they are rendered of immense value by their abundance and the facility with which they are worked. As the greater part of the ore consists of sulphate of copper, the roasting of it for the sake of the sulphur forms a considerable branch of its manufacture. The regulus of copper, which collects itself, during the process of roasting, into a globule in the centre of the ore, is separated from the rest by breaking the latter, and then sent to be smelted. The amount of ore annually raised, and thus manufactured at Amlwch, is estimated at about sixteen thousand tons. Towards the close of the last century, when the Parys and Mona mines were most prosperous, the quantity of available ore annually procured amounted to no less than thirty thousand tons, the raising of which afforded employment to fifteen hundred men. The works afterwards declining, the number of men gradually decreased, so as, in the year 1809, not to exceed six hundred, the remainder having emigrated to Liverpool and other places; but the concern having some years afterwards gradually and materially improved, the number of workmen has increased in proportion, and now amounts to upwards of fourteen hundred, who are employed in the different departments of these extensive and important works. The finest metal obtained is that from the sulphate of copper held in solution in the vitriolic waters, which, by pumps and other machinery, are raised from the mines into large cisterns, about two feet deep, some square and others oblong, into which are thrown quantities of old iron, brought from different parts of the country, and shipped for the most part at London and Liverpool; and the supposed transmutation of iron into copper, which this mineral water is so remarkable for producing, immediately commences. By the laws of elective attraction, as it is termed by the chemists, the sulphuric acid, having greater affinity with, and stronger attraction to, iron than copper, lets go the latter, which is precipitated to the bottom of the cisterns in the form of a ponderous muddy sediment, of a yellowish colour, and attaches itself to the iron, which it dissolves and retains in solution in the same manner as it at first did the copper. When this change in the circumstances of the two metals is completed, the acid menstruum containing the iron is drawn from the cisterns, and received into other pits on a lower level, leaving the precipitate of copper behind, which is collected together, dried on the kilns, and smelted. One ton of iron will precipitate from its solution an eqnal weight of copper mud, which, when smelted, produces twelve hundred weight of the purest copper. The only value of the sulphate of iron in the lower pits is at present derived from its deposition of yellow ochre, which is refined, dried, and shipped off for the use of painters. "Nature," as Mr. Pennant observes, "has been profuse in bestowing her mineral favours on this spot;" for besides the above, together with an ore of zinc, which, after being properly prepared, is sent off to London, there is found, above the copper-ore, and about three-quarters of a yard beneath the surface soil, a bed of yellowish greasy *clay*, from one to four yards thick, containing a large proportion of lead, of which metal one ton of it yields from six hundred to one thousand lb. weight, containing no less than fifty-seven ounces of silver per ton: this is smelted at extensive works erected for the purpose.

Next to Flintshire and Denbighshire, Anglesey claims the third place among the counties of North Wales possessing COAL mines. The coal strata have all the usual accompaniments of that mineral, except

iron-stone; but hitherto only a small profit has been derived either to the proprietors or the public from working them, which has been attempted only on the borders of the Malltraeth marsh, and between the small rivers Braint and Caint. In the former place were found,—first, sand to the depth of five feet; secondly, freestone for the next sixty-six feet; thirdly, black shale, for a further depth of six feet; fourthly, a bed of good coal, three feet and a half thick; fifthly, indurated clunch, two feet deep; and lastly, freestone to an unknown depth. In the latter occurred—first, peat; then, gravel; next, clay; and lastly, coal metal, as the workmen term it, that is, shaly clunch, having tumblers of coal interspersed with it in irregular masses, some of which were of several tons' weight: but having reached this, the work became flooded, and was abandoned after being carried, at a great expense, to the depth of one hundred and twenty feet. It has been stated, as a discouraging symptom in boring for coal in this island, that its strata dip almost perpendicularly; but the inclination of the three feet and a half coal near the Malltraeth, appears to be only one yard in ten, which is towards the east by south; and the concomitants of coal, freestone, and limestone, appear in nearly horizontal strata, in several parts of the island. The vast *limestone* ranges of Denbighshire and Flintshire, which also form the Great Orm's Head, in Carnarvonshire, are continued from this latter point, under the bay of Beaumaris, to the easternmost extremity of the island, whence they extend, in the same north-westerly direction, along the sea-coast to Dulas, and thence beyond Amlwch to Cemmaes and the northernmost parts of the county. From several points of this range ramifications extend quite into the interior of the island, and, in some instances, even entirely across it, as from Lligwy to Llanfinnan and Llangevni; and from Penmon, at its easternmost extremity, along the shores of the Menai, where it appears at Plâs Newydd and Llanidan. From the latter place a line of insulated limestone rocks is continued in the same direction by Trêvdraeth, Bôdwrog, and Llanvaethlu. Between these two lines are quarries of *millstone*, and some inferior kinds of *gritstone;* and between the south-western part of the latter and the bay of Carnarvon is found a much finer kind of freestone: some of the limestone strata are of the kind called *terras* limestone. Anglesey contains a great abundance and considerable variety of MARBLES, some of which are excellently adapted for sculpture and ornamental architecture. White marble is found at Llangwyvan; blue-veined grey marble and blue-veined white marble at Cemmaes, near Amlwch; black, grey, and mottled brown marbles on the northern coast, between Traeth Côch, and Moelvre Point, which are in considerable demand, to be manufactured for sepulchral monuments and architectural ornaments; and asbestine marble near Cemlyn bay, in the parish of Llanvair-ynghornwy, which is intersected by narrow veins of a remarkable white incombustible substance, of a silky appearance, which from its brittle nature, renders the stone in which it is enclosed unsusceptible of a very high polish. A green marble is found near Rhôscolyn, in Holy Island, which contains a green amianthus, or brittle asbestos; and unripe asbestos, of a waved schistose appearance, occurs in different parts of the county, more especially on the shores of the Menai, from Bangor ferry to Maes-y-Porth, opposite to Carnarvon. Serpentine is found at Maes-y-Porth, and at Cemmaes. This island also produces different kinds of *potters' clay*, both white and yellow. *Fullers' earth*, both white and of a dusky colour, is found in small quantities at Mynydd-y-Twr, near Holyhead; as also is a peculiar kind of saponaceous argil. In the vicinity of Amlwch is found a kind of earth, remarkable for yielding two-thirds of pure *magnesia*. Steatite, or *soap rock*, occurs both at Mynydd-y-Twr, and in the vicinity of Llanvair-ynghornwy. Three kinds of *marl* are found in this county, adjacent to its limestone rocks: these are distinguished according to their different colours, which are red, grey, and white: pits of the two former are known to be as much as two hundred years old; and the white marl, at Llanddyvnan, was discovered about the year 1652, by some of the parliamentarian soldiers then stationed in Anglesey. Barytes, united with vitriolic acid, and tinged with red, occurs at Llangeinwen.

The MANUFACTURES, excepting those of the mineral productions at Amlwch and in its vicinity, are very inconsiderable. Many of the inhabitants buy quantities of the coarse wool of the mountainous districts of Carnarvonshire at the fairs of Carnarvon and Bangor, and manufacture it, intermixed with a proportion of the native wool of the island, into cloths of a deep blue, flannels, blankets, &c., entirely for home consumption; and these manufactures are facilitated by a few carding and spinning machines erected in different places. Most of the remaining wool is disposed of to the Yorkshire clothiers at Chester fair. It appears that Anglesey was in ancient times a place of much commercial importance; and its EXPORTS are still of great value, consisting of copper, sulphur, yellow ochre, zinc, and lead; shell-sand, for manure; barley and oats in productive seasons; and cattle, sheep, and hogs. The number of cattle annually sent to the English market has been variously estimated, but, according to the best authority, it averages about eight thousand, of which nine hundred are yearlings, two thousand one hundred of two years old, and five thousand of three years old and upwards. Before the erection of the grand suspension bridge over the Menai, the numerous herds purchased here were compelled to swim in droves across that strait; and although numbers of the weaker sort were sometimes swept down by the force of the current, a distance of several miles, yet losses were seldom ex-

perienced. The annual exportation of sheep to the English market is from five to seven thousand, and of hogs about one thousand. The chief *imports*, besides the ordinary supplies of foreign articles, are corn and coal. An extensive illicit trade was formerly carried on by the inhabitants, more especially in the several narrow sandy coves between the rocks on the southern coast of the island, so well adapted for receiving small vessels unobserved by the revenue officers; but this has long been nearly annihilated by the vigilant measures of the government. The natural HARBOURS are numerous, and some of them have been much improved by art. *Beaumaris*, near the easternmost extremity of the island, has a good harbour: the custom-house at this place is not only the controlling office to the different other ports of the island, but also to all those of North Wales, from the Point of Air, at the mouth of the Dee, to Aberdovey, at the southernmost extremity of the coast. To the north of Beaumaris is *Traeth Côch*, or Red Wharf bay, which is of considerable extent, and receives the waters of the small river Torryd, but is too much exposed to winds from the north-east, an inconvenience which can only be removed by the erection of a pier. Two leagues further along the northern shore of the county is *Dulas bay*, at the mouth of the Dulas river, which is narrow at the entrance, and obstructed by fragments of rock. Proceeding round St. Elian's Point is *Amlwch*, where, by excavating a vast rock, a harbour has been formed, about two hundred and fifty yards long and forty wide, capable of containing thirty vessels, of from one hundred to three hundred tons' burthen each, which are chiefly employed in the copper trade. *Cemlyn*, or Crooked Pool bay, in the northernmost part of the island, might, at a little expense, be rendered a safe port. *Holyhead*, which, being only twenty leagues from Dublin, has been selected as the station for the Irish packets, had naturally a good port for the reception of small vessels, formed by some cliffs, on the summit of which stands the church of that town, and by a small island, called Ynys Cybi, on which stands a lighthouse: this was rendered more commodious at the expense of government. *Aberfraw* has a small harbour, capable of admitting vessels of thirty tons' burthen, which is susceptible of great improvement, as also is that of Malltraeth, situated between Aberfraw and the south-western entrance to the Menai, at the mouth of the small river Cevenny, or Cevni. Beaumaris is a place of considerable resort for the purpose of sea-bathing. The waters immediately surrounding the shores of Anglesey abound with various kinds of FISH, namely, cod, turbot, soles, plaice, herrings, whitings, crabs, lobsters, and oysters of different kinds. The crabs and oysters are remarkably abundant and excellent: the former are chiefly taken on the rocky coasts in the vicinities of Llanddwyn, Rhôscolyn, Holyhead, and Penmon, where they are found at low water, hidden under stones amongst the sea-weed left by the previous tide. The large kind of oysters found in the channel at the eastern extremity of the county, which separates the little island of Priestholme from the main land of Anglesey, are in great esteem, under the name of "Penmon oysters," and great quantities are annually pickled, packed in neat small casks, and exported to different parts of the kingdom. This channel is also remarkable as the abode of different peculiar species of fish, among which the Beaumaris shark, the Anglesey morris, and the trifurcated hake, are most worthy of notice: here are also found several rare species of muscle. Various kinds of beautiful *shells* are taken by the dredgers for oysters in this channel, and in Red Wharf bay. The cliffs of Priestholme island produce abundance of *samphire*, the gathering of which, together with the eggs of the sea-fowl, forms a hazardous employment, which is followed by many of the hardy islanders: the south-western end of the same island also abounds with the *smyrnium olusatrum*, or Alexanders, which, when boiled, afford a salutary repast for sailors just arrived from long voyages.

Anglesey is wholly devoid of inland navigation, natural or artificial; but it is pleasingly watered by twelve small *streams*, which flow from the gentle elevations of the interior in various directions to the sea, among the principal of which are the Cevenny, or Cevni, the Alan, the Fraw, and the Dulas. This island, having long been the grand thoroughfare to Ireland, and possessing an abundance of excellent materials for making and mending the ROADS, these mediums of communication received great improvement in this county, as early as in any other of the principality; and at present the Irish mail road, which runs the whole length of the island, from the shores of the Menai to Holyhead, as also the roads connecting the principal towns and villages, are in good repair. Early in the present century, Lord Bulkeley formed an excellent road, at his own expense, along the beautiful shore of the Menai, from Bangor ferry to Beaumaris; and various other important public improvements and alterations have since taken place, among which may be noticed the erection of the superb suspension bridge over the Menai in the vicinity of Bangor. Great alterations were also made, early in the present century, in the mail coach route from Bangor to Holyhead, by which the distance was reduced from twenty-five to twenty-one miles, and several fatiguing ascents avoided. The mail coach roads from London to Holyhead, by Chester and Shrewsbury respectively, uniting near Bangor, enter this county over the Menai bridge, and take nearly a direct course by the Mona Inn to Holyhead, the station for the Irish packets, which sail regularly thence to Dublin, a distance of twenty leagues: near the bridge a road branches off in a north-eastern direction to Beaumaris.

The REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY are numerous and of great interest. In ancient times Anglesey formed, as before mentioned, a chief place of refuge for the *Druids*, when expelled from their former abodes by the progress of the Roman arms, and various memorials of that remote period of its history are yet visible. The parishes of Llanedwen, Llanddaniel-Vab, and Llanidan, on the borders of the Menai, include a district abounding with remains indicative of its having been a scene of Druidical worship, which Mr. Rowlands, in his "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," attempts to prove was the principal seat of the religious rites of the Druids, and contained the residence of the Arch-druid. Among the monuments now existing are two cromlechs, standing contiguous to each other, in the park of Plâs Newydd, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, one of which is said to be the largest in the island, the table stone being about thirteen feet long, eleven broad, and four thick. At a little distance is a large carnedd, which, on being opened, was found to contain various singular rude apartments; and at Bôdowyr, in the same vicinity, is a remarkable cromlech, the table stone of which, resting upon three strong supporters, is seven feet long, six broad, and six thick. At Tre'-vry are some small traces of stone circles; but the most remarkable monument of this period yet existing, and around which these and some smaller remains of Druidical antiquity are scattered, is that which has been supposed to be the seat of the Arch-druid, at a place called Tre'r Dryw: this, called by Mr. Rowlands the Brein Gwŷn, or royal tribunal, is a circular hollow, one hundred and eighty feet in diameter, surrounded by an immense rampart of loose stones, evidently brought hither from a distance: it has only a single entrance, and near it are the remains of a circle of stones, with a cromlech in the midst, and of a *gorsedd*, or great copped heap of stones, all extremely imperfect: two of the stones of the circle are very large; one, which at present serves for the end of a house, being twelve feet seven inches high, and eight feet broad; while another, yet standing, is eight feet high, and twenty-three feet in circumference. Various other cromlechs are seen in different parts of the island. A very large one is situated in the grounds of Lligwy, in the parish of Penrhôs Lligwy, where are also several Druidical circles, nearly contiguous to each other, comprising numerous upright stones: the table stone of the cromlech is of a rhomboidal form, seventeen feet and a half long, fifteen feet broad, and four feet thick, supported by several upright stones at the height of only two feet from the ground. In a field near the seat called Presaddved, in the western part of the island, are two large cromlechs, one yet standing, the other fallen, the table stones of which are about thirteen feet long, and nine broad. Near Pentraeth are two small stones standing upright, at the distance of about fifty feet from each other; and another similar one lies prostrate at a short distance: the whole are supposed to have once formed some Druidical monument.

The REMAINS of ROMAN antiquity discovered in Anglesey are few and inconsiderable. On the summit of Gwydryn hill is a semicircular fortification, called Caer Idris, or Castell Idris, consisting of a triple fosse and vallum, which is also thought to have been of British origin, but to have been afterwards occupied by the Romans. Various remains of fortifications, in which the discriminative peculiarities of Roman workmanship are visible, are yet left standing in the vicinity of Holyhead, among which may be specified the massive walls which nearly surround the churchyard, in the form of a parallelogram, at one corner of which is a circular bastion tower; a long dry wall, twelve feet high, and in many places regularly faced, which runs along the side of the hill called Pen Caer Cybi; and Caer twr, a circular building on the summit of the same elevation, supposed by Mr. Pennant to be the ruins of a *pharos*, or lighthouse. At Tan-y-Cevn, on the river Braint, and in the neighbourhood of the great assemblage of Druidical remains above-mentioned, are two large quadrangular intrenchments, nearly contiguous to each other; and *Caerleb*, or "the moated intrenchment," in the same vicinity, is also of a square form, having a double fosse and vallum, and comprising within its area the foundations of various buildings, both circular and angular. At a place called Castell, between Llanerchymedd and Tregayan, coins of several Roman emperors have been found. In the parish of Llanvlewyn were dug up, about the commencement of the present century, three golden bracelets and a Roman *bulla* of the same metal; and near Aberfraw have been frequently found the amulets called *gleiniau nadroedd*, or "snake gems," supposed to have been manufactured by the Romans, and given to the superstitious Britons in exchange for the commodities of their country. On a precipitous hill, called Bwrdd Arthur, or "Arthur's Round Table," in the vicinity of Llangoed, are vestiges of an ancient fortification, surrounded by two lofty ramparts of loose stones, and called Din, or Dinas Sylwy: within the area are the foundations of oval buildings. About a mile from the village of Monachtŷ, or Mynachdŷ, are two circular encampments, formed by single ditches and ramparts, and commonly called Castell Crwn; and another British fortification, called Craig-y-Ddinas, is situated on a rocky eminence on the sea-shore of the parish of Llanvair-Pwllgwŷngyll. Tregarnedd, a farm-house in the parish of Llangevni, derives its name from an immense carnedd, or piled heap of stones, surrounded by a circle of upright stones: beneath are numerous hollow passages, formed by flat flag-stones laid upon others placed edgewise. In a deep gully leading from Llanddona church to the sea-shore are two round tumuli, supposed by

Mr. Pennant to have been thrown up by the Danes for the protection of their vessels, which were often moored in Red Wharf bay, on this part of the coast. About a mile from Monachtŷ also are three of those large upright stones commonly called *meini hîrion*, which stand at the distance of about five hundred yards from each other, the intermediate space forming nearly an equilateral triangle; and another, called Llêch-gynvarwydd, stands on an eminence near the church of that name. In the centre of Penmon park, near Beaumaris, stands a very ancient British cross, curiously and richly sculptured.

At the period of the Reformation there were, at Penmon, a priory of Benedictine monks, and at Holyhead a college of prebendaries: at Llanvaes a house of Franciscan friars was existing in the reign of Henry V. There are yet extensive *remains of Penmon priory*, and part of the ancient conventual church at present serves as the parochial church: the round arches by which the architecture of this edifice is distinguished, and which in England are regarded as evidences of the Saxon or early Norman erection of the buildings in which they are found, are in this instance supposed to be of ancient British construction. The chapel of *Llanvaes priory* is now used as an outhouse to the seat of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart.; and near the centre of Priestholme island, or Ynys Seiriol, amidst the scattered vestiges of other buildings, is an ancient tower, supposed to have formed part of a religious house, a cell to the neighbouring priory of Penmon. Most of the seventy-four parishes of this island have their *churches* situated near the sea-shore, and some of them are so placed as to oblige their ministers to regulate the time of divine service according to the state of the tide, which at high water completely surrounds them: such is the case with that of Llangwyvan, on the western side of the island, and with that of Llandysillio, on the shore of the Menai. The churches most distinguished for architectural curiosity are, St. Mary's, at Beaumaris, a handsome edifice; that of Holyhead; and that of Llaniestyn, celebrated for containing a tomb of remarkably curious workmanship and very remote antiquity: that of Llaneilian is distinguished for its handsome tower and spire, of which appendages most of the churches of Anglesey are destitute, having simply at the west end a small turret, with an arched aperture, in which is hung a single bell. Almost the only ruins of any mural fortress at present existing are those of *Beaumaris castle*, which are very grand and extensive. Vestiges of a small *fort* of *Norman* erection are, however, yet visible at the back of a farm-house at Castell Aber Llieniog, near the sea-shore, in the vicinity of Beaumaris. The most remarkable old MANSIONS are Tre'r Castell, in the same vicinity, now occupied as a farm-house; Bôdychan, about half-way between the Menai bridge and Holyhead, now used as a barn; Penmynnedd, near the centre of the island; and Court Mawr, in Beaumaris. Some trifling remains of the ancient royal palace of the princes of North Wales, at Aberfraw, are yet shown in the walls of a barn at that place. The *seats* of more modern date most worthy of notice are, Plâs Newydd, the residence of the Marquess of Anglesey; Baron Hill, that of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart.; Bôdorgan, that of O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; Cadnant, that of J. Price, Esq.; Carreglwyd, that of Richard Trygan Griffith, Esq.; Fryars, that of Lady Williams; Henllŷs, that of J. H. Hampton Lewis, Esq.; Llanddyvnan, that of Mrs. Lewis; Llanvawr, that of Mrs. Vickers; Llangoed, at present unoccupied; Llanidan, that of Lord Boston; Llwydiarth, that of W. P. Lloyd, Esq.; Penrhôs, that of Lord Stanley of Alderley; Plâs Côch, that of W. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq. M.P.; Plâs Gwŷn, late that of B. Panton, Esq.; Presaddved, that of Captain King; Red Hill, that of W. W. Sparrow, Esq.; Trêgayan, that of Admiral Llwyd; and Trê-Iorwerth, that of the Rev. H. W. Jones. A few of the *farm-houses* and their offices are particularly well built and commodious, but the greater number are of an inferior description; and the cottages are generally of the most wretched appearance. Quickset *hedges*, as well as timber, flourish on the shores of the Menai; but in the interior the vast expanse of horizon, without any interruption from woods or hedges, is wearisome to the eye: there the common *fences* are banks of sods about four feet and a half high, with a ditch on each side. Dry stone walls are not uncommonly used to form inclosures on the larger estates; and of late years great progress has been made in the raising of quickset hedges, notwithstanding the antiquated opinion of its impracticability. *Furze* is sometimes sown on the banks, and both hawthorn sets and furze seed are imported from Ireland. The common household bread is made of barley or oats. Servants hired by the year generally commence their term of service on the 1st of May. Anglesey confers the *title* of marquess on the noble family of Paget, the present marquess having been raised to that dignity on the 23rd of June, 1815, in acknowledgment of the bravery and heroism which distinguished his military career during the continental war which closed with the battle of Waterloo.

ARDDR (ARDDAU), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANBEDR, hundred of LLÊCHWEDD ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Llanrwst; containing, with the hamlet of Dôly-Garrog, 144 inhabitants.

ARGOED, with YSTRAD, a hamlet, in the parish of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES; containing 101 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies a sheltered and sequestered position among woods, which, with Ystrad, a dale, is descriptive of the situation of these two hamlets in the vale of the Teivy. The market-town of Trêgaron occu-

pies the banks of the Berwyn, near its junction with the river Teivy.

ARTHOG CHAPEL, a hamlet, in the township of CREGENNAN, parish of LLANGELYNIN, union of DÔLGELLEY, hundred of TAL-Y-BONT and MOWDDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Dôlgelley: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the road from Dôlgelley to Llwyngwril, and on the south side of the river Maw, or Mawddach, near the influx of which into Barmouth bay is an extensive turbary, or peat moss, where a great quantity of peat is dug, and conveyed in small boats down the river to Barmouth, and up to Llanelltyd, whence it is sent in carts to Dôlgelley and its neighbourhood, for fuel. Arthog, a modern mansion in the later style of English architecture, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, well sheltered by hills, the sides of which are adorned with plantations, and their summits command extensive and pleasing views, particularly of the sea-port and bay of Barmouth, and the vale of Mawddach, as far as Dôlgelley; in the grounds is a highly picturesque waterfall, called Avon Cregennan. A chapel was erected, about twenty-five years ago, at the expense of two successive proprietors of the Arthog estate, but it has neither been endowed nor consecrated, and the duty is gratuitously performed by the curate of the parish in English and Welsh alternately; the living is a donative, in the patronage of Reginald Fowden, Esq., the present owner. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, to which a Sunday school is attached.

ARMS.

ASAPH (ST.), a city and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundreds of ISDULAS and YALE, county of DENBIGH, but chiefly in the Rhuddlan division of the hundred of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 15 miles (W. by N.) from Flint, 18 (N. W. by W.) from Mold, and 218 (N. W.) from London; containing 3338 inhabitants. The hill upon which the upper part of the city is built, and the township in which the cathedral church is situated, are called Brŷn-Paulin; from which circumstance, corroborated by the peculiar adaptation of the spot for a military station, and from its position between two rivers, the proximity of an exploratory post on the brow of the hill, called *Bron-y-Wylva*, or "the watch hill," and the discovery of numerous Roman coins, it is by some writers supposed to have been occupied by the Roman forces under Suetonius Paulinus, either in advancing to the conquest of the Isle of Mona, now Anglesey, or on their rapid return to subdue the revolted Britons under Boadicea. The city, which was originally called Llan-Elwy, derived its origin and name from the erection of a church on the bank of the river Elwy by St. Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo by the Scottish historians, bishop of Glasgow and primate of Scotland, who, about the middle of the sixth century, being compelled to quit his see by a pagan prince of that country, fled for refuge into this part of North Wales, where he was kindly received by Caswallon, uncle of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, then sovereign of this country, who assigned to him the pleasant tract between the rivers Elwy and Clwyd, the site of the present city. On this spot Kentigern built a church of wood, and laid the foundation of an extensive monastery, similar to that established at Bangor Iscoed, which so rapidly increased, that, during the time he presided over it, it is said to have contained not less than nine hundred and sixty-five brethren, of whom part devoted themselves to religious instruction and the performance of the services of the church, and the remainder to labour and secular pursuits. Maelgwyn, whose seat of government was then at Deganwy, on the river Conway, about eighteen miles distant, was at first opposed to this growing establishment; but he became reconciled to it, and Kentigern having converted Prince Maglocunus to the Christian faith, he allowed it to be elevated into an episcopal see, which he endowed with several lordships, and invested with many privileges and immunities. On the death of the prince by whom Kentigern had been expelled from North Britain, his successor Roderic, King of the Strath-Clyde Britons, recalled that prelate to his original charge, and reinstated him in the dignities of which he had been deprived: the latter then appointed Asaph, or Hassaph, his successor in the see of Llan-Elwy, which from him subsequently obtained the appellation of St. Asaph, by which it has since been known. Asaph, who was a native of North Wales, and eminently distinguished for his piety, dying in 596, was buried in the cathedral church, which had been probably rebuilt of stone during his prelacy: he was subsequently canonized, and his memory was held in such veneration, that the circumstance of his remains having been deposited in the cathedral contributed greatly to its subsequent prosperity, and to the high character for sanctity which it afterwards attained.

The history of this see, which includes all events of importance connected with the city, is involved in considerable obscurity. Its situation near the marches exposed the latter to the frequent attacks of hostile armies, by which it was often ravaged; and its being also a barrier, on the line of demarcation between the sovereignties of North Wales and Powys, made it frequently an object of contention in the intestine wars among the native chieftains, by whom it was alternately laid waste. From these causes the records of the successors of Asaph, during a period of nearly five hundred years, are, with the exception only of a

few incidents obtained from other sources, entirely lost; and during the long interval from the death of Asaph until the Norman Conquest, we learn only from the Welsh Chronicles, and on the authority of Spelman, that the Bishop of St. Asaph was among the suffragan bishops of St. David's, who, in 601, were present at the meeting of St. Augustine and his associates. Although the see may have been occasionally vacant during those times of distraction and tumult, Wharton considers it as certain that the bishops were regularly appointed, notwithstanding that their names are not to be found upon record, with the exception only of Chebur, whom Wynne, in his History of Wales, states to have accompanied a deputation of learned men to Rome, in the year 940, to obtain from the pope a ratification of the celebrated code of laws compiled by Hywel Dda, sovereign of all Wales, at the making of which the Welsh Chronicles and the learned Spelman both agree that a bishop of St. Asaph assisted. The monastery continued to flourish till nearly the commencement of the ninth century, about which time the monks were dispersed, but their lands and possessions continued with the see, which, notwithstanding the frequent assaults it experienced, retained possession of its privileges and endowments. In the year 1016, the cathedral church was rebuilt of stone, chiefly by the munificence of King Ethelred and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and completed by Canute, soon after he had ascended the throne of England. Though these acts of munificence were obviously intended to conciliate the affections of the Welsh, they failed in producing the desired effect; the latter expelled all the Saxon ecclesiastics, and declared open war against them. The subsequent benefactions of Edward the Confessor, conferred on the see from the same motive, did not produce a different result; but Harold, after he had taken Rhuddlan, was more successful in his efforts for conciliation, and bestowed on the ecclesiastics considerable portions of land in Disserth.

After the Norman Conquest of England, this place suffered dreadful ravages in the fierce conflicts between the Anglo-Normans and the native chiefs: the city was laid waste and almost deserted by its inhabitants; the bishops were plundered and driven from their see; the episcopal chair remained vacant for many years, during this frightful period of war and devastation; and the revenues of the see were seized by the Crown. In the reign of Henry I., Hewens, Bishop of Bangor, the first Welsh prelate that ever attended an English council, being present at the synod held at Westminster, in 1102, before Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, described in forcible terms the great distress to which the Welsh prelates were reduced. Shortly after, an ecclesiastic named Gilbert was appointed to the see of St. Asaph, and consecrated by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London and Rochester; and this authority, which had been previously exercised by the bishops of St. David's, was retained by the archbishops of Canterbury ever afterwards. Gilbert died in 1152, and was succeeded in the prelacy by Galfrid ab Arthur, commonly called, from the place of his birth, or from his archdeaconry, Geoffrey of Monmouth, who holds a distinguished rank among the ancient monkish chroniclers. On the invasion of North Wales by Henry II., in 1157, Owain Gwynedd, the reigning sovereign, encamped his forces for some time at a hamlet in this parish, which was subsequently called *Cîl Owen*, or "Owen's retreat," and afterwards, on the nearer approach of the enemy, he retired to a stronger position at Brŷn-y-Pin, five miles to the west of the city, from which post he frequently descended to skirmish with the English. In 1175, Godfrey, then bishop, was driven from his see by the Welsh and Adam was appointed his successor: at a council held in London, at which Henry II. was present, that monarch gave to the deposed bishop the abbacy of Abingdon. Reyner, bishop of this see in 1188, accompanied Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was then preaching the crusades in Wales, and exerted his personal influence in promoting the object of the primate's exertions within his diocese. In 1241, a treaty of peace was concluded between Henry III. and Davydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and signed on the part of the latter by the bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph, at Alnet, on the river Elwy, near this city; but, on the renewal of hostilities, in 1247, both those prelates having taken part with their countrymen, in resisting the ambitious designs of the English king, had their churches destroyed, and their lands laid waste by the English forces, and were reduced to such a state of destitution, that they were compelled to abandon their respective sees, and to subsist upon alms: the latter retired to the abbey of St. Mary Osney, at Oxford, where he soon afterwards died. After a vacancy of two years, the Dean and Chapter petitioned Henry III., who granted them licence to elect a bishop, and Anian, or Einion, was appointed to the see, and consecrated in 1249. His second successor, who had been confessor to Edward I., by whom his appointment was confirmed in 1268, bore the same name, and was distinguished by the surname of de Schonaw: he had been a Dominican friar of Nanney, and was from that circumstance also called, by the Welsh, *y Brawd dû o Nannau*, "the black brother of Nannau:" he obtained for his church, in 1271, from John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel and lord of Oswestry and Clunn, a grant of one hundred acres of land at St. Martin's, in acknowledgment of which he was to present annually at Midsummer a pair of gilt spurs; and in 1276 he received from Edward I. a confirmation of the rights and privileges of his see. Richard, son of Fitz-Alan, confirmed and materially augmented the benefaction of his father, and, in 1278, Grufydd Vaughan, Lord of

Yale, settled upon the bishop and his successors the manor of Llandegla.

During the invasion of the principality by EDWARD I., the city suffered great devastation, and, in 1282, the cathedral and the houses of the ecclesiastics were burnt to the ground, by a body of English forces in the service of that monarch. Alarmed at this calamitous event, and sensible of the continual danger to which the establishment was exposed, from the defenceless state of the city, which afforded neither shelter nor security against the frequent outrages both of the English and the Welsh, Anian was desirous of removing the seat of his diocese to Rhuddlan, about three miles distant, which, being a fortified place, might afford protection from those devastations, to which, during the unsettled state of the principality, the city of St. Asaph was constantly exposed. Edward sanctioned the design of Anian, and offered to grant a site for the erection of a new church, and one thousand marks towards the expense of the building; but that design was not carried into effect, either from the reluctance to abandon the ancient seat of its first establishment, which had acquired a high degree of veneration, as the depository of the ashes of St. Asaph, or, as Godwin supposes, by the death of Pope Martin IV., to whom application had been made for licence to remove it, or more probably, as Browne Willis states, by the circular letters of the Archbishop of Canterbury, exhorting the bishop and canons to rebuild the cathedral on the former site; and in the year 1284, the building which forms the principal part of the present structure was erected. In the course of the preceding negotiations, matters had been so represented to the king, that he deprived Anian of the prelacy, seized the temporalities for his own use, and entrusted the spiritual management of the see to the Bishop of Wells; but Archbishop Peckham, who visited the see of St. Asaph, in company with the deposed bishop, convinced of the necessity of having a resident prelate, prevailed upon Edward to restore Anian to his see, and he was accordingly reinstated. During the repeated struggles between the Kings of England and the native princes of Wales, the bishops of St. Asaph were constantly led to embrace either one side or the other; and Leoline de Bromfield, Anian's immediate successor, adhering to the party of Edward, repeatedly excommunicated Madoc, son of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, for his determined opposition and resistance to the English monarch. This prelate, in 1310, gave four portions of the tithes of the parish to the four vicars choral of his cathedral, for serving the cure of the parish; but the latter have now only four portions of five townships of the parish, the corn tithes of the said townships being divided into five portions, of which the bishop receives one. He also appropriated the rectories of Llansilin and Rhuddlan to the canons of the cathedral, who derive their present stipends from that source, and that of Llanasaph to the cathedral: he died in 1313, and bequeathed considerable property to the church, having obtained special licence to that effect from Edward, to whom his goods, like those of other Welsh prelates deceased, would otherwise have escheated. The confirmation of an annual fair on May 1st, the anniversary of the death of St. Asaph, was obtained for the city by Davydd ab Bleuddyn, successor of Leoline, who, besides a grant of certain lands to himself and his successors, also procured a confirmation of the appropriation of the church of Nantglyn to the vicars choral, for saying mass in the chapel of St. Mary, in this parish, which appears to have been erected about this time. William de Spridlington, who succeeded to the see in 1375, procured, on account of its poverty, several livings to be held in commendam with it, and one for the better support of the vicars; and obtained from Edward III. the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, the former to be held on Monday, and the latter on the 9th of October.

Previously to this time, the tenants of the lordship of Llan-Elwy, or St. Asaph, were bound to find six labourers to work throughout the year in the quarry, called Red Rock, or at such other work as should be appointed by the bishop, for the maintenance of the cathedral church; but, in 1381, this prelate released them from this imposition, on condition of their paying annually the sum of ten marks, which is stated by Bishop Godwin to have been paid in his time, and called Ardreth y Garreg Gôch, or "the rent of the red rock." John Trevaur, the second prelate of that name, being detained prisoner in the castle of Flint, in 1399, by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, was induced to pronounce sentence of deposition against his sovereign, RICHARD II., in favour of this ambitious nobleman, by whom, after the accomplishment of his usurpation, he was sent on an embassy into Spain. During his absence in that country, Owain Glyndwr, exasperated at his adherence and that of his clergy to the cause of the usurper, burnt the cathedral, of which he left only the outer walls standing, destroyed the houses of the canons, and reduced the episcopal palace to ashes. Trevaur, on his return, finding the insurrection of Glyndwr increasing, and his party every day gaining ground, went over to the side of that chieftain, for which reason he was expelled from his see, and being sent to Paris, upon an embassy by Owain, died there in 1410. The political troubles of this reign continuing, the see appears to have remained vacant from the time of his expulsion to his death, and the spiritualties were entrusted to the abbot of Shrewsbury, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who issued a mandate to the Archdeacon of Chester, to certify the names of all such as preached up rebellion in the diocese of St. Asaph. After the accession of EDWARD IV. to the throne, Thomas, Bishop of St. Asaph, being a strenuous adherent of the House of Lancas-

ter, was expelled from his see, in which, during the short restoration of Henry VI., he was reinstated, with full possession of all its privileges and endowments; but upon the return of Edward to power, he was arraigned on a charge of high treason, and, being convicted, was compelled to purchase his pardon by the surrender of his bishopric to Richard Redman, a prudent and learned divine, and a zealous adherent of the House of York. The cathedral, after having lain for eighty years in the desolate condition to which it had been reduced by Glyndwr, was rebuilt by the munificence of this prelate, aided by the liberal contributions of the neighbouring gentry. Bishop Redman, having countenanced the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, the feigned duke of York, fell under the displeasure of HENRY VII.; but having unreservedly submitted himself to the clemency of that monarch, he continued to preside over the see till his death. The city for a long period exhibited marks of the desolation it had suffered from the insurgents under Glyndwr, and it was not till near a century after, that the episcopal palace was rebuilt by Davydd ab Owen, who also erected a bridge of wood over the river Clwyd, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the city, which was afterwards rebuilt of stone, but is still called Pont Davydd Esgob, or "Bishop David's Bridge." During the civil commotions in the seventeenth century, this place suffered dreadful havoc: the revenues of the see were sequestrated by the parliament, the cathedral was desecrated and converted into a stable for horses and oxen, and the episcopal palace was appropriated as a tavern for the sale of wine and spirituous liquors. In this degraded state it continued till the Restoration, when, after a vacancy of nine years, the see was filled by Bishop Griffith, who restored the cathedral, which was afterwards greatly improved by his successor, Dr. Isaac Barrow, who also rebuilt the episcopal palace, and erected and endowed almshouses for eight poor widows. During the prelacy of Dr. John Wynne, a violent hurricane blew down the upper part of the tower of the cathedral, which, falling into the choir, greatly damaged that part of the building; it was, however, immediately repaired by the bishop and other dignitaries of the see, aided by the contributions of the gentry and clergy resident in the vicinity.

Among the BISHOPS of St. Asaph, many have been eminently distinguished for learning and piety, and for their sedulous attention to the interests of the see. *Bishop Hughes*, who was promoted to this diocese in 1573, was a great benefactor both to it and to the city; he procured from the Archbishop of Canterbury a faculty to hold in commendam with the bishopric the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, which until very recently was invariably held by his successors in the see: he died in 1600, and was interred in the cathedral church. The learned *William Morgan*, an eminent linguist and divine, was one of the principal persons engaged in translating the Bible into the Welsh language, the first edition being printed in 1588; he also assisted in the English version commonly called Queen Elizabeth's Bible: he was translated from Llandaf to this see in 1601, and died in 1604. *Parry*, the successor of Bishop Morgan, and his coadjutor in the translation of the Bible, was succeeded by *John Owen*, who introduced the custom of preaching in Welsh in the parochial church of St. Asaph. This latter prelate repaired and beautified the cathedral, in which he placed an organ of large dimensions; and paved the road between the cathedral and the parish church, a portion of which latter he rebuilt: he also enlarged the episcopal palace, and, having lived to see the revenues of his diocese sequestrated by the parliament, he died at Aber Kinsi, near St. Asaph, in 1651, and was privately buried in the cathedral, under the bishop's throne. *Dr. Isaac Barrow*, uncle of the celebrated mathematician of that name, was alike eminent for his munificence and his piety; he greatly promoted the interests of the diocese by his prudence, and the welfare of the city by his benevolence and charity: he died in 1680, at Shrewsbury, from which place his remains were removed to St. Asaph, and interred in the churchyard, near the west door of the cathedral. *Dr. William Beveridge*, often styled the "Apostolic Beveridge," was equally eminent as a divine, and for his proficiency in oriental literature; he published a treatise on the excellence of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, and Arabic languages, with a Syriac grammar; and, among numerous devotional works, one entitled "Private Thoughts," which has deservedly acquired a high degree of admiration, and "the Church Catechism Explained, for the use of the diocese of St. Asaph." *Bishop Fleetwood*, who succeeded him, expended large sums of money in repairing and beautifying the cathedral, and materially contributed to the obtaining of an act of parliament, in 1712, for abolishing the custom of mortuaries due from the clergy of his diocese, in lieu of which vexatious source of revenue, the sinecure rectory of Northop was annexed to the see. *Dr. Thomas Tanner*, the celebrated antiquary, and well-known author of the *Notitia Monastica*, for some time presided over the see: he died in 1735, and left his valuable collection of manuscripts to the Bodleian library.

The CITY is beautifully situated on the gentle acclivity of an eminence, washed on the eastern side by the river Clwyd, and on the western by the river Elwy, which unite at the distance of about a mile to the north. Over the Elwy, at the extremity of the principal street, is a handsome stone bridge of five arches; and over the Clwyd is a fine bridge of more modern erection, within a quarter of a mile to the east of the cathedral. The houses in the principal street are of brick, and in general small, though neatly built; the streets are well paved, but not

lighted. Under the provisions of an act of parliament for making a new line of road, several handsome houses and pleasing cottages have been built, which have greatly improved the appearance of the place. In the construction of the new road, which now forms the best street in the town, an elegant bridge has been erected over the river Clwyd, near Bronwylva; the road has been raised several feet, in order to avoid a steep hill; and some beautiful plantations have been formed on both sides of it, which contribute to render the approach to St. Asaph not only commodious but picturesque. The view of the city is peculiarly striking: its elevated position on an eminence near the termination of the rich and fertile Vale of Clwyd, crowned with the cathedral, makes it a conspicuous object from every point of view; and the luxuriant groves of trees in which it is deeply embosomed, give to it a pleasingly romantic appearance. The surrounding scenery, which in every direction abounds with objects of interest and beauty, is seen to great advantage from the eminence on which the city is built, and from the high grounds in the immediate vicinity. From the brow of a hill, about two miles distant from the town, on the road to Holywell, is an extensive view of a portion of the Vale of Clwyd, beautifully diversified with corn-fields and meadows, groves and woods, intersected by the windings of the river, and enlivened with numerous pleasing cottages, skirted on all sides with rugged and precipitous mountains, except on the right hand, where a fine view of the sea is obtained, bounded in the distance by dark receding mountains. To the south the prospect embraces the town of Denbigh, with the venerable remains of its ancient castle on the lofty summit of an isolated rock; while on the north are seen the ruins of Rhuddlan castle, forming an interesting object in the distance. The road from St. Asaph to Denbigh is in many parts highly picturesque; the small Vale of Elwy, at the extremity of which is a bridge of one arch, eighty feet in the span, over that river, called Pont-yr-Allt Gôch, is richly wooded, and abounds with finely varied scenery: the Elwy, which sometimes rushes through the vale with the impetuosity of a torrent, is beautifully shaded by the luxuriant foliage on its banks. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, July 15th, October 16th, and December 16th, chiefly for cattle. The Chester and Holyhead railway, partly opened in 1848, passes a few miles to the north of the city.

By the act for "Amending the representation of the people in England and Wales," St. Asaph was added to the other boroughs of this county, now eight in number, which unitedly return one member to parliament. The right of election is vested in every person of full age occupying, as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of houses worth ten pounds per annum and upwards is ninety-three. The boundaries of the borough are minutely described in the Appendix. The bailiffs of Flint are the returning officers.

ARMS OF THE BISHOPRIC.

The DIOCESE of St. Asaph appears originally to have comprehended the whole territory of the ancient Princes of Powys. Its jurisdiction, till lately, extended over the whole of the county of Flint, with the exception of the parishes of Bangor, Overton, Hanmer, Hawarden, and Worthenbury; the whole of Denbighshire, except the deanery of Dyfryn Clwyd, and the chapelries of Holt, Iscoed, and Penley; the hundreds of Edeyrnion, Penllyn, and Talybont and Mowddwy, in the county of Merioneth; the greater part of the county of Montgomery, including thirty-seven parishes; three parishes in the county of Carnarvon; and eleven parishes and chapelries in the county of Salop. By the act 6th and 7th of William IV. c. 77, it was proposed to unite the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, on the next avoidance of either; but the change being considered injurious to the interests of the Church, the act that was passed in July, 1847, for establishing a bishopric in Manchester, contained a provision also for the preservation of the two Welsh sees. Under this act the diocese of St. Asaph consists of Flintshire and Denbighshire, the eastern part of Montgomeryshire, one deanery in Merionethshire; three or four parishes in Carnarvonshire, on the east bank of the river Conway; and a small part of the county of Salop. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of the bishop; a dean, who is also chancellor of the diocese; a precentor, who holds the prebend of Vaenol, called the Golden prebend; three canons, four cursal canons, four vicars choral, an organist, four lay clerks, four choristers, and other officers. The bishop has the patronage of all the dignities of the church, 13 sinecure rectories, and 106 benefices. with an income of £5300 per annum. The net revenue of the chapter amounts to £382, which is applicable to the repairs of the cathedral, but all the members have a separate revenue, that of the dean and chancellor of the diocese, who has also a free residence, amounting to £1185, that of the precentor to £51, those of the three canons or prebendaries to £7, £31, and £79 respectively, those of the cursal canons to £6 each, and those of the four vicars choral or minor canons to £45 each. The bishop was formerly also archdeacon; but in the year 1844, two archdeacons were appointed, one for St. Asaph and the other for Montgomery, each with an income of £200.

The CATHEDRAL consists principally of the struc-

ture raised by Bishop Anian, about the year 1284, and, after its demolition by Owain Glyndwr, restored and partly rebuilt by Bishop Redman, towards the close of the fifteenth century, with the exception of the choir, which was partly rebuilt about the year 1770, by the dean and chapter. It is a plain cruciform structure, chiefly in the decorated style of English architecture, with a low square embattled tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, and having at the north-east angle a square staircase turret. The exterior is of simple but good design: the nave is of the decorated style, and is separated from the aisles by a lofty range of piers and arches, the details of which are plain, but of good character, and lighted by a range of clerestory windows, square-headed and enriched with ancient tracery, and at the west end by a fine window of six lights, which is an elegant composition in the decorated style, enriched with flowing tracery of exquisite design. The transepts, which are also in the decorated style of architecture, are without aisles, and lighted by a range of windows of appropriate character, but not remarkable for their tracery. The choir, which is also without aisles, is of comparatively modern date, and though apparently an imitation of the later style, bears but a very faint resemblance to any of the styles of English architecture: the east end is ornamented with a window, which is said to be a facsimile of the east window in Tintern abbey, in Monmouthshire, and in 1810 was filled with stained glass, at the expense of the dean and chapter, aided by the contributions of the gentry in the neighbourhood, whose armorial bearings are emblazoned in some of the compartments: the choir is very small, scarcely affording accommodation for more than the officiating clergy. The south transept is partly fitted up as a chapter-house and library, containing a valuable collection of more than two thousand volumes, which is open to the use of the clergy of the diocese. The whole length of the cathedral, from east to west, is one hundred and seventy-nine feet, the length of the nave one hundred and nineteen feet, the whole breadth along the transepts one hundred and eight feet, and the length of the choir sixty feet: the height of the roof from the pavement is sixty feet, and that of the central tower ninety-three feet. There are few monuments of any interest, and, though many of the bishops have been interred within the walls, scarcely any memorials of them have been erected. An altar tomb, with a recumbent figure in episcopal robes, is said to commemorate the munificent prelate, Davydd ab Owen, who was interred here in 1512; and near the west door is a plain tomb in the churchyard, with an inscription to the memory of Bishop Barrow, who died in 1680. A monument of white marble, to the memory of Dean Shipley, was erected by subscription about the close of the year 1829, at an expense of about £600, consisting of a full-length figure of the dean in his canonicals, in a sitting posture. The churchyard was enclosed with a wall and handsome palisades in 1815, and in the following year it was planted with trees and laid out in good taste. The cathedral has lately undergone a course of repair, the expense of which was defrayed out of the funds arising from the tithes of the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, granted by act of parliament, in the 54th of George III., for that purpose. The *episcopal palace*, situated at a short distance to the west of the cathedral, has been lately rebuilt, upon a more extensive scale and in an appropriate style, at the expense of the present bishop. The *deanery*, about a quarter of a mile from the cathedral, and on the west bank of the river Elwy, has also recently been rebuilt, by the present dean. The canons' houses, which were demolished by Owain Glyndwr, have never been rebuilt. The bishop holds his consistory court, which is the only court exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the diocese, either himself or by his surrogate, in the chapter-house, as occasion may require, generally about nine times in the year.

The four vicars choral of the cathedral perform the ecclesiastical duties in rotation, dividing equally among them a part of the tithes of the parish, and also four out of five portions of those of the parish of Gwyddelwern, in the county of Merioneth, of which the vicar of that parish receives the fifth; but they have no cure of souls in the parish of St. Asaph. In addition to this they receive a small stipend, styled "Preaching Money," from the members of the chapter: the net income arising from the tithes of this parish is £179; the impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter. The *parochial church*, dedicated to St. Asaph and St. Kentigern, is situated at the base of the eminence of which the cathedral occupies the summit, and consists of two parallel aisles, called respectively Eglwys Asaph and Eglwys Cyndeirn, St. Asaph's and St. Kentigern's, churches. It is a small edifice without a tower, and is supposed to have been erected about the year 1524: the interior contains two monuments of white marble, one of which is to the memory of Thomas Humphreys, of Bôd-Elwyddan, commonly called Bôdlewyddan, Esq., who bequeathed an annual sum to the poor, and for catechising the youth of the parish. In the churchyard, which is very spacious, are some ancient tombs, said to have been brought from Rhuddlan abbey, two miles distant: they are of stone, and in the form of coffins, having on the lids a sword and spade sculptured: one of them, which wants this ornament, has in lieu of it a shield with a lion rampant, beneath which passes a sword grasped by a hand, and round it the inscription "*Hic jacet Ranulfus de Smalwode.*" There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Certain lands were assigned by Bishop Hughes for the endowment of a free grammar school, but the grant being conditional, and the contingen-

cies referred to not happening, it did not take effect. The school is endowed, however, with lands here, comprising 12 acres, given in trust to the vicars of St. Asaph, by Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Siamber Wen, by will dated October 25th, 1729, and now producing £60 per annum, of which £40 are paid to the master, for the instruction of twenty-four boys, including some of the choristers and probationers; and his salary has been increased by the interest of £200, bequeathed by Mr. Hutchinson, of Wrexham, in 1829: the average number of boys is about 50. The building consists of a schoolroom, and small apartment attached for the use of the master; the school was formerly held in the cathedral churchyard, but was removed at the expense of the dean and chapter. A day and Sunday National school for boys, established in 1833, is supported by donations and subscriptions, and by a small endowment of £7. 4. 9., granted out of the interest of the bequest of £400 by Bishop Barrow, the residue being applied to the support of his almshouses; the number in attendance is about 200. There are three other day schools for children of both sexes, one of which is supported by subscription and the others by payments from the children; and about 700 children are instructed in five Sunday schools, two belonging to the Independents, and two to the Calvinistic and one to the Wesleyan Methodists. Almshouses for eight poor widows were founded and endowed with £6 per annum by Bishop Barrow, in 1678, who also gave £200 towards the maintenance of a free school at St. Asaph, which he intended to have erected, but died at Shrewsbury in 1680, before he had carried the design into effect: the almshouses, having fallen into decay, were rebuilt by Bishop Bagot: the widows are appointed alternately by the bishop and dean, and the families of Cevn, and Llanerch; and they also receive £25 per annum, arising from the rent of two parcels of land in Gwernglevryd, comprising 14 acres, purchased in 1747 by the produce of some consolidated charities, amounting to £150, chiefly the bequest by Thomas Humphries, of £60, in 1696, and some others. In addition to the above endowments, various minor sums have been given for charitable uses, the principal of which are, a rent-charge of £2 by Dr. Smith, in 1680, for apprenticing a poor boy; £20 each by Margaret Lloyd, in 1720, and Ellen Lloyd, in 1726, to the poor of Cevn Meriadog and Wygvair: £10 by Alice Morris, in 1724; £100 by the Rev. William Lloyd, in 1732; £10 by the Rev. Richard Lloyd, in 1736; and £20 by Susannah Lloyd, in 1750; for the benefit of the poor of the parish in general: and £60 by the Rev. Robert Lloyd, to the poor of Bôdlewyddan, Brŷn Paulin, Cevn Meriadog, Gwernglevryd, Talar, Vaynol, and Wygvair. For these and other bequests, mortgages are held by the vicars choral and second vicar of St. Asaph, secured on the tolls of the St. Asaph, and the Denbigh and Rhuddlan trusts to the amount of £260. A portion of land producing £14 per annum, was left by Thomas Foulkes, in trust to the vicars of St. Asaph, for clothing poor people.

Near the river Elwy, in the township of Wigvair, is *Fynnon Vair*, or "the well of Our Lady," situated in a richly wooded dell: this spring, which is enclosed in a polygonal basin of hewn stone, beautifully and elaborately sculptured, discharges about a hundred gallons per minute: the water is strongly impregnated with lime, and was formerly much resorted to as a cold bath. Adjoining the well are the ruins of an ancient cruciform *chapel*, which, prior to the Reformation, was a chapel of ease to St. Asaph, in the later style of English architecture; the windows, which are of handsome design, are now nearly concealed by the ivy which has overspread the building; and the ruin, elegant in itself, derives additional interest from the beauty of its situation. There are numerous elegant *mansions* within the parish, among which the most conspicuous are, Bôdlewyddan, the seat of Sir John Williams, Bart., lately rebuilt by its proprietor in the English castellated style; Pengwern, the seat of Lord Mostyn, erected about the beginning of the last century; Cevn, the seat of Edward Lloyd, Esq., lately rebuilt in the Elizabethan style of architecture; and Bronwylva, the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Browne, erected in the year 1660, and enlarged in 1816. In this last mansion are some valuable trophies, taken during the late war, among which are Napoleon Buonaparte's travelling map and books of roads of the French empire, in splendid morocco cases, emblazoned with the imperial arms, taken from his library at Fontainbleau by Sir Henry, in 1815; and a French field-marshal's baton, two feet three inches in length, covered with purple velvet ornamented with golden bees, and surmounted with an imperial crown, taken in Silesia, in 1812, by a division of Blucher's corps. In the township of Cevn Meriadog are some magnificent natural *caverns*, extending for a considerable distance into the limestone rocks: in some parts of these the roof is more than forty feet in height, and near the river Elwy the base of the rock is perforated by a lofty natural arch, twenty-one yards in length, and thirty-six feet high, through which is a road capable of admitting a waggon loaded with hay. Various *fossil* remains have been found in these caverns; among which are, the skull of some remarkably large animal, with the teeth, of corresponding size, perfectly enamelled: and the tongue of an animal, as large as a deer's tongue, of which the form and grain were perfect, though the relic itself was completely petrified. The *poor law union*, of which this place is the head, was formed April 10th, 1837, and comprises sixteen parishes and townships; namely, Abergele, Bettwsyn-Rhôs, Denbigh, Hênllan, Llandulas, Llanvair-Talhairn, Llanyvydd, Llansannan, Kegidock or St.

George's, Bôdvari, St. Asaph, Cwm, Tremerchion, Dyserth, Meliden with Prestatyn, and Rhuddlan with Rhyl: it is under the superintendence of twenty-four guardians, and contains a population of 23,568, of whom 15,201 are in Denbighshire, and 8367 in the county of Flint.

ASTON, a township, in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Hawarden; containing 303 inhabitants.

ASTON, a township, in the parish of LYDHAM, lower division of the hundred of MONTGOMERY, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles, (S. E. by E.) from Montgomery; containing 70 inhabitants. This township, which is situated on the border of Shropshire, on the road from Bishop's Castle to Montgomery, formerly composed part of the manor of Teirtrêv, or the three townships, which had a chapel attached; but subsequently this manor was divided, and Aston was connected with the parish of Lydham, the greater part of which is in the hundred of Purslow, county of Salop. It now forms one of the eighteen parishes and townships which are incorporated for the support of their poor in the house of industry at Forden. The rateable annual value is returned at £796.

ATHAN (ST.), a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Cowbridge; containing 379 inhabitants. This place, according to Dr. Malkin, derives its name from St. Tathan, a nephew and one of the disciples of St. Iltutus, who lived here in retirement, about the commencement of the sixth century, and founded the parish church, in which, returning after an absence of several years, he was interred, and of which he became the tutelar saint. The parish is pleasantly situated in the most fertile part of the vale of Glamorgan, bordering upon the Bristol channel, to which the village extends, near the small port of Aberthaw, which is a creek to the port of Cardiff. The scenery is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and the air is remarkably salubrious: the neighbourhood abounds with excellent limestone, the working of which, for burning as an article of manure, affords employment to such of the poorer inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture; and its proximity to the port of Aberthaw confers upon this place a small degree of commercial importance. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 9. 7.; present net income, £369, with a glebe house; patron, W. Rayer, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Two day schools afford instruction to 30 children, chiefly boys, who are educated at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, attended by 60 children, is supported by subscription. Several persons of the names of Walter and Spencer granted, upwards of a century since, a sum of £45 for the use of the poor, two-thirds of which are vested in the Cowbridge turnpike trust, and the other third is in private hands, and the interest of the whole is regularly distributed among three or four poor parishioners, under the directions of the select vestry. Another small charity, amounting to £20, the gift of several persons, has been lost by the insolvency of the party to whom the money was lent. On the edge of an abrupt acclivity, in this parish, are the venerable remains of East Orchard castle, erected by Roger Berkrolles, or Berclos, one of the twelve knights who accompanied the Norman adventurer, Fitz-Hamon, upon whom this lordship was bestowed at the time of the Conquest. A small rivulet winds pleasingly round the base of the eminence on which the castle is built, and the ruined walls, mantled with ivy, present an object highly picturesque. Berclos is said to have divided his lands with the original proprietor of the whole, and out of his reserved moiety to have afforded subsistence to other families, who had been dispossessed of their property by the Norman usurpation.

ATPAR, a parliamentary borough and hamlet, in the parish of LLANDYVRIOG, upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the town and included in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn: the population is returned with the parish. This place was formerly one of the contributory boroughs within the county, which were united in returning one member to parliament; but, according to Dr. Meyrick, it forfeited its franchise by misconduct, and was deprived of the privilege by a vote of the House of Commons, in 1742. It has, however, by the bill for "Amending the representation of the people in England and Wales," been restored to the enjoyment of the elective franchise, and, in conjunction with Aberystwith and Lampeter, shares with Cardigan in the return of one member: the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of these tenements within the limits of the borough, which include the hamlet of Emlyn on the other side of the river, and which are minutely described in the Appendix, is sixty-eight: the mayor of Cardigan is the returning officer. The borough, which is said to have been a borough by prescription, was anciently governed by a portreeve, recorder, and two bailiffs: the burgesses were made upon the presentment of a jury, which consisted apparently of the proprietors of burgages, and were accustomed to vote, whether resident or not, for the election of a member: at present there are no burgesses alive. A belief prevails among the inhabitants, that the charter was destroyed by a fire which occurred within the memory of some now living, in which, there can be no doubt, many of the documents of the borough perished.

Atpar is situated on the northern bank of the river Teivy, and is connected, by means of a stone bridge across that river, with Newcastle-Emlyn, of which town it is usually considered as forming part. It comprises within its limits an elegant villa, called Atpar Hill, the seat of John Beynon, Esq., and Emlyn Cottage, that of E. C. H. Hall, Esq.

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BACHELDEN, or BACHELDRE, a township, in that part of the parish of CHURCHSTOKE which is in the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES; containing, with the townships of Lower and Upper Hopton, 241 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes of this township, and those of Lower Hopton, which are payable to the warden of Trinity Hospital in Clun, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £166. Its rateable annual value, with that of the townships of Weston Madoc and Hopton Isa, is returned at £3068.

BÂCHYMBYD, a joint hamlet, with Ysceibion, in the parish of LLANYNYS, union and hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Ruthin: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated near the left bank of the Clywedog, which falls into the river Clwyd a short distance off. Lord Bagot has a fine seat here, remarkable for its pleasant situation, and the extent of its ancient woods, some of the chestnut trees having acquired a very large growth: the estate came into the possession of this noble family by the marriage of Sir Walter Bagot with Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Charles Salusbury, Esq.

BADLAND, a joint hamlet, with Kinnerton and Salford, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. E.) from New Radnor: the population is returned with Kinnerton.

BAGILLT, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HOLYWELL, Holywell division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Holywell: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is divided into Bagillt-Vawr and Bagillt-Vechan, is situated close on the southern shore of the estuary of the Dee, on a branch of the great road from Chester to Holyhead, which, branching off at Northop, passes through Flint and joins the main line at Holywell. The Halkin mountain, rich in mineral treasures, rises on the south-west; and on the western side of this eminence the ancient line of demarcation, called Wat's Dyke, passes through this township to its junction with the Dee, near Basingwerk abbey. Here are very extensive collieries, affording employment to upwards of two hundred and fifty men, and yielding annually more than forty thousand tons of coal, which is chiefly exported coastwise to Chester, Liverpool, and the distant parts of North Wales. There are also three separate and extensive establishments for smelting lead-ore, which annually produce upwards of one hundred thousand tons of that metal, and connected with them are refineries for extracting from the lead the proportion of silver which it contains: the amount of the latter metal, thus annually procured, averages about forty-two thousand ounces. Subordinate to these principal establishments are also extensive works for manufacturing the lead into sheets, pipes, and bars; and in the various departments nearly three hundred men are constantly employed. Steam-vessels, which maintained a constant communication between Holywell and Liverpool, used to ply daily between the latter place and the quay at Bagillt, but have been discontinued. A church has been recently erected, as a chapel of ease to Holywell; it is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a beautiful structure in the Gothic style of architecture, chiefly erected by the munificence of the late David Pennant, Esq., and the aid of Jesus' College, Oxford. A National school has been built near the chapel, capable of containing 300 children. There are also places of worship for Independents, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Between Gadlys and Pentre Bagillt is an eminence, called Brŷn Dychwelwch, or "the Return Hill," from a tradition that it is the spot on which Henry II. gave the order to his forces to retreat, when engaged in the battle of Counsyllt, or Coleshill, for the particulars of which, see the article on HOLYWELL.

BAGLAN, a parish, in the union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S.) from Neath, on the road to Cardiff; comprising the townships of Higher and Lower, Baglan, each maintaining its own poor; and containing 548 inhabitants, of which number, 137 are in Higher, and 411 in Lower, Baglan. This parish, which comprises not more than two thousand five hundred acres, is delightfully situated in the midst of rich and beautifully diversified scenery, bounded on one side by mountains, the acclivities of which are thickly wooded, and commanding over the lower grounds a magnificent view of Swansea bay. The beauty of its situation, and the local advantages which it possesses, have made it a favourite place of residence; and within its circumscribed limits, in addition to many neat cottages which are profusely scattered over its surface, is a greater number of gentlemen's seats than is usually found in so small a parish. The village has an air of rural simplicity, and a prepossessing appearance of cheerfulness and tranquillity. The soil is of different kinds, part being meadow and grazing land of good quality, and some tolerably good arable land; but the greater portion of the parish consists of mountainous ground, affording

pasturage for sheep, and on the side next the sea are extensive banks and plains of sand. There are several veins of coal, of a good bituminous quality, of which some are worked; and a considerable quantity of fine clay is obtained, part of which is used in the manufacture of earthenware, and part conveyed to the different copper works in the neighbourhood, together with some iron-ore, which is smelted at the Neath Abbey iron works. A creek, called Baglan Pill, which falls into the Neath a little below Briton-Ferry, affords a facility for conveying the produce of the mines, and other commodities, in small craft of from twenty to thirty tons' burthen. The living is a consolidated vicarage with that of Aberavon, both of which are endowed with the great tithes; it is in the patronage of the Rev. Edward Thomas. The church, dedicated to St. Baglan, is a neat and appropriate building, and the churchyard is shaded with yew trees of luxuriant growth. In Lower Baglan is a day school, in which about 16 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also a Sunday school, in which about 80 children are gratuitously taught by the Calvinistic Methodists. A small sum of £2 per annum, chargeable upon the turnpike trust of the Neath district, is annually distributed among the poor, together with two small sums amounting to 7*s.* 6*d.*, the whole principally arising from a donation of £30 by Richard o'r Bwlch, and one of £12. 10. by George Williams of Blaen Baglan. Of the gentlemen's seats with which the parish is decorated, the principal are, Baglan House, the property of the Earl of Jersey, and the residence of Watkin Homfray, Esq., once the residence of the Rev. William Thomas, by whom it was built, the friend of Mason and Gray, who were his occasional visiters; Baglan Hall, the seat of Griffith Llewellyn, Esq.; Baglan Cottage and Greenfield Lodge, two ornamental cottage residences on the road side, both the property of that gentleman; and Baglan Lodge, the property of the Rev. Edward Thomas. Mynydd-Gaer, in this parish, a small circular intrenchment, is supposed to have been either of British or of Danish origin. There is a separate assessment for the support of the poor of each portion of the parish.

BALA, a township, market and assize town, and the head of a union, in the parish of LLANYCIL, hundred of PENLLYN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 18 miles (N. E.) from Dôlgelley, and 204 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 1255 inhabitants. This place derives its name, which signifies "a running out," from its situation near the efflux of the Dee from the adjoining lake of Llŷn Tegid. Its early history is involved in obscurity, and nothing peculiarly remarkable has been with certainty recorded of it. A high artificial mount, called Tommen-y-Bala, at the south-eastern extremity of the town, is thought to have been constructed by the Romans, who built a small fortress upon its summit, to protect the pass towards the sea, and overawe the turbulent inhabitants of the district: this mount was afterwards used by the Welsh, as one of a chain of forts which they established across this portion of the principality, terminating at the sea on the confines of Flintshire, for the purpose of defending themselves against the invasions of the lords-marcher. A castle was erected here, in 1202, by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, probably, as Mr. Pennant supposes, on or near the site of a more ancient castelet, called "Castell Gronw Bevr o Benllŷn:" some vestiges of it are still traceable on the eastern side of the Dee, near the point where that river emerges from the lake. Bala was probably dependent upon the castle of Harlech, and in the reign of Edward II., was committed to the custody of Einion de Stanedon, constable of that castle: in that of Edward III. both these places were given in fee-farm to Walter de Manni, a distinguished military commander, who was appointed sheriff of this county for life.

The TOWN, which consists of one wide street and a smaller one, not lighted, but well supplied with water, is situated on the road from Dôlgelley to Corwen, near the north-western extremity of the lake; and although in an unfertile district, and destitute of all the advantages derived from water-carriage, in appearance it is excelled by few towns in the principality. The surrounding country consists chiefly of wild moors and heathy mountains, from which circumstance this has become the general rendezvous of gentlemen resorting to this part of Wales for grouse-shooting. A book society was established in 1828. There are two factories for carding wool; and Bala and its neighbourhood have for a long series of years been noted for the knitting of woollen stockings, socks, and gloves, but this manufacture has of late been on the decline: in the year 1830, thirty-two thousand dozen pairs of stockings, ten thousand dozen pairs of socks, and five thousand five hundred dozen pairs of gloves were made. The hosiery is distinguished for the softness of its texture, which causes it to be held in high esteem for winter wear, and universally recommended by the medical faculty. The market, which is on Saturday, is well attended; and fairs are held on the Saturday before Shrovetide, chiefly for the hiring of servants, and May 14th, July 10th, October 24th, and November 8th, chiefly for the sale of live stock; that in July is a great fair for lambs.

Bala was anciently a CORPORATE town, and till about the middle of the last century appears to have exercised in some measure the privileges which it had received at a very early period from various sovereigns. The earliest document extant which throws any light upon the history of the borough, is a charter bestowed by Edward II., in the fifth year of his reign, dated the 18th of February, 1311, at Windsor, in which the king grants the town to his beloved burgesses of Bala, to be held by them and

their successors in fee-farm for ever, upon paying yearly to the Exchequer of the Crown at Carnarvon, the sum of £10. 2.; and this charter, although it does not contain any grant of liberties, yet partly implies that the place was a royal free borough. Subsequently to this period charters were conferred upon the inhabitants in the 17th of Edward II., 5th of Edward III., and 2nd and 20th of Richard II.; and of these, the charter of Edward II., which is a highly interesting record, founded upon due inquiry into the circumstances of the district, grants that the town shall be a free borough, and its inhabitants free burgesses, with the privilege of choosing a mayor and two bailiffs, freedom from toll and other exactions as well in England as in all other lands of the king, permission to have a guild merchant with a hanse, and the usual franchises for regulating trade. It also allows a free prison within the borough, for all trespasses there, except cases of life and limb; and institutes a weekly market on Saturday, and two fairs, one on the vigil, feast, and morrow of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the other on the eve, day, and morrow of the invention of the Holy Cross, together with other liberties aud privileges of the usual kind. These valuable customs, which doubtless existed for centuries in full operation, have lately, though not within the memory of man, fallen into disuse, and the venerable borough, having in this manner lost its constitution, is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The spring assizes, and the winter and summer quarter-sessions for the county, are held here; and the county court, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, is held once a month, by the deputy sheriff, either here or at Dôlgelley. The town-hall is a plain substantial building, standing in the principal street: attached to it is one of the county bridewells, which is under the regulation of the magistrates for the hundred, but is too small to admit of an extended system of classification.

A chapel of ease was erected by subscription, in 1811: it is a small plain structure, with a low tower, surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, with Sunday schools attached. A *grammar school* was founded and endowed, in 1712, by Dr. Edmund Meyrick, chancellor of St. David's, who bequeathed, in trust to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, land then let for £15 per annum, for the instruction of children: thirty boys are now clothed and educated for four years on this foundation, and the master, who is appointed by the Principal and Fellows, receives a salary of £40 per annum, with a rent-free residence: the sum of £60 is annually applied towards clothing the children. A branch of the Roman Watling-street, passing from the station *Mediolanum*, in Montgomeryshire, to that of *Heriri Mons*, near Festiniog, proceeded through or very near the present town of Bala; and at the upper end of the lake, the remains of a Roman station, now called *Caer Gai* are very conspicuously situated, around which a great quantity of Roman bricks lie scattered. The Rev. T. Charles, formerly of Jesus' College, Oxford, one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and an indefatigable promoter of Sunday schools and circulating charity schools, resided at this place, where he died in 1814, and was interred in the parochial church: he also distinguished himself as the author of an extensive work, in the Welsh language, entitled *Geiriadur Ysgrythyrol*, or a "Scriptural Dictionary."

Bala LAKE, called also Llŷn Tegid and Pimble mere, is the largest in Wales, being about four miles in length, and in some places nearly a mile in breadth; its greatest depth, which is opposite Brŷn Goleu, is about forty-six yards. Its overflowings, when the wind rushes from the mountains at the upper end, occasion great damage: in stormy weather it receives a great accession of water from the mountain torrents, and rises to the height of seven or eight feet above its ordinary level, covering a considerable portion of the vales of Penllŷn and Edeyrnion, and even endangering the security of the town itself. The river Dee has its source under Aran Penllŷn, a high mountain at the head of the lake, through which it has been said, by Giraldus Cambrensis, Drayton, and others, to flow without mingling its waters; as the Rhone is fabled to pass through the lake of Geneva, and the classic Alpheus through the Adriatic sea. This assertion is partly founded on the circumstance that salmon, which are plentiful in the river, are never found in the lake; nor are gwŷniaid, which swim in shoals in the lake, ever seen, except rarely, in the river; but this may be accounted for by the instinct which all creatures exhibit, in resorting only to those haunts most congenial to their habits, and most convenient for feeding and shelter. The lake abounds with pike, perch, trout, and eels: and there are also a few roach, and innumerable gwŷniaid (so called from the whiteness of their scales), a species of fish found only in Alpine waters, and resembling whitings in flavour, which spawn in December, and are caught in great numbers in spring and summer. The fishery, in the thirteenth century, belonged to the abbot and monks of Basingwerk: the whole is now the property of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., who has a handsome villa, called Glàn Llŷn, pleasantly situated upon the margin of the lake. From the summit of Tommen-y-Bala, at the north-eastern extremity of this fine sheet of water, the view to the south-west is exceedingly grand; on the right it is fringed by a line of rich meadows, and on the left is the bridge, under which the Dee passes; a large rocky hill, the sides of which are well clothed with wood, rises over it in picturesque beauty, and hence the eye is directed along a ridge of craggy elevations, to the lofty Arans, with

their two pre-eminent summits, Aran Mowddwy and Penllŷn. On the north-west soar the Arenigs, Vawr and Vach, with the cloud-encircled summit of Cader Idris, terminating the prospect. The local tradition vulgarly connected with the formation of this lake, in common with most other large pieces of water in the principality, is, that it occupies the site of the palace and grounds of a rich, haughty, and irreligious prince, whose wealth, acquired by acts of rapine and murder, was preserved by oppression and the violent exercise of arbitrary power; till at length, disregarding the warnings he had often received from a superhuman agent, he drew down upon himself the vengeance of an offended God, and his magnificent mansion was suddenly swallowed up, whilst celebrating the birth of his eldest son's first-born, and surrounded by a gay concourse of lords and ladies, whom he had invited as friends to participate in the festivity: the towers and parapets of the palace are credulously reported to have been frequently seen, by the superstitious boatmen of former times, when the bright full moon reflected its refulgent lustre upon the glassy surface of the unruffled waters. Some flourishing plantations of young trees have within the last thirty years been formed at Cyftŷ, Caer-Leon, and Tal-y-Bont, in the vicinity of this town, by W. M. Thackeray, Esq., M.D. The poor law union, of which this town is the head, was formed January 10th, 1837, and comprises the five parishes and townships of Llanycil, Llanddervel, Llanvawr, Llangower, and Llanuwchllŷn: it is under the superintendence of twelve guardians, and contains a population of 6953.

BANGOR, a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, upper division of the hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 5½ miles (E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 219 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Teivy, the banks of which, in this part of its course, are richly ornamented with finely varied and beautifully picturesque scenery. The land, which is mostly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation, usually produces good crops of corn. Blaen Dyfryn, the property of John Lloyd Davies, Esq., to whom it passed by marriage with Miss Price, niece of the late proprietor, is pleasantly situated within this parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Hênllan annexed, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £163; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The rectorial tithes of Bangor have been commuted for a rent-charge of £87; and there is a glebe of 52 acres, valued at £45 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small plain building, occupying a remarkable situation above a bold reach of the river. Near it is a circular mount, surrounded by a moat, called Castell Pistog, which is said to have been the site of a mansion anciently belonging to a family of that name, who were proprietors of the lordship. The children of this parish attend a day and Sunday school in an adjoining parish. A rent-charge of £1 per annum is distributed at Christmas among the poor, arising from a bequest of Rees David Morris.

ARMS.

BANGOR, a city, port, parish, and, jointly, with Beaumaris, the head of a union, in the hundred of Isgorvai, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 9 miles (N. E.) from Carnarvon, and 243 (N. W. by W.) from London, on the great road to Holyhead; containing in the parish, 7233, and in the borough 4987 inhabitants. The origin of this small, but ancient, city is involved in very great obscurity. Leland, on the authority of the Chronicle of John Harding, states that, prior to the establishment of Christianity in Britain, Condage, a prince of the early Britons, erected in this place a temple, which he dedicated to Minerva. Upon the correctness of this testimony alone rests the supposition of its having existed during the continuance of the Roman empire in Britain, and the sole evidence of its having been occupied by the Romans is derived from a hewn block of gritstone, three feet four inches in length, and eighteen inches broad, found at Tŷcôch, a short distance from the city, bearing a Latin inscription of undoubted antiquity, and which is the only relic of the Romans known to have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The earliest authentic account of this place occurs in the history of the first religious establishment founded here, which according to some authorities, originated with Deiniol, or Daniel, son of Dynawd, or Dúnothus, abbot of the monastery of Bangor Iscoed, in the county of Flint, who is said to have built a college for the instruction of youth, and for the support of the clergy, in this part of North Wales, about the year 525. This college continued to be dependent on the parent establishment at Bangor Iscoed, from which it is supposed to have derived its name, till the year 550 when Maelgwyn Gwynedd, King of North Wales, called by Gildas "Maglocunus," endowed it with lands and divers privileges, and erected it into a see, of which Daniel was consecrated first bishop, by Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerlleon. Daniel died about four years after his consecration, and was buried in Ynys Enlli, or Bardsey Isle, at that time the usual place of interment for men of distinguished sanctity. According to other authorities, it appears that Dúnothus, abbot of Bangor Iscoed, who, in the year 597, headed a deputation of seven bishops and a great number of learned men, to meet St. Augustine, whom Pope Gregory had sent into Britain to propagate the Christian faith, founded a small esta-

blishment on or near the site occupied by the present cathedral, as a cell to the abbey of Bangor Iscoed, and placed in it monks from that institution. This small monastery afterwards became the asylum of the few brethren that escaped the subsequent massacre of the monks of Bangor Iscoed, by Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland, who, in 607, advancing to Caerlleon-ar-Ddyvrdwy, now Chester, against the Britons, whose army he defeated in a decisive battle, fell with fury upon the monks of Bangor Iscoed, who had assembled near that place to assist their countrymen with their prayers, and put twelve hundred of them to death. About fifty only saved themselves by flight into the mountains, and afterwards united with the brethren at this place in forming a religious establishment, to which they transferred the name of their ancient monastery, then reduced to ruins, and which afterwards, from its increasing importance, obtained the appellation of Ban côr, the "chief society," or Bon côr, the "good choir." Notwithstanding the uncertainty of the original foundation of the religious fraternity at Bangor, it appears that it was erected into a see about the year 550, and that Deiniol was the first bishop: it continued, no doubt, to be a suffragan bishopric to the archiepiscopal see of Caerlleon, though no regular succession of its bishops is recorded for a space of nearly three hundred years. The first of Daniel's successors, of whom there is any mention, is Elvod, who, according to the *Annales Menevenses*, died in 811; and the see is said to have been endowed with additional lands by Rhodri Mawr, and also by his son and successor, Anarawd, in gratitude for his victory over the Saxons, on the banks of the Conway. In 925, Sisyllt ab Clydawc gave some lands to the church, and King Athelstan is stated in the archives of the cathedral to have been a benefactor to the see. Mordav, Bishop of Bangor in 940, together with Chebur, Bishop of St. Asaph, accompanied Hywel Dda, King of Wales, to Rome, in order to obtain from the pope a confirmation of that monarch's celebrated code of laws.

In 973, Iago, sovereign of North Wales, having been expelled from his dominions by a rival prince, named Howel, applied for assistance to Edgar, King of England, who, desirous of fomenting the quarrel, advanced with an army to Bangor, and compelled Howel to allow him an equal share in the sovereignty. The English monarch, during his continuance in this city, assumed a sovereign authority in Wales: he confirmed the privileges of the see, and augmented its possessions with lands and other gifts, erecting also, on the south side of the cathedral, a church, which he dedicated to St. Mary, and which, according to Browne Willis, was used as a parochial church till the reign of Henry VII. In 1071, the city suffered material injury, and the cathedral was destroyed by an English army which invaded this part of the principality; and about the year 1080, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in order to assist his descent upon the Isle of Anglesey, and to secure the conquests which he had already made in North Wales, erected a castle, about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the city, on the ridge of hills which bounds the vale. Of this castle, no particular event is recorded in the history of the principality: probably after the restoration of Grufydd ab Cynan to the throne from which the earl had expelled him, it was either destroyed immediately, or suffered to fall gradually into ruins. The city recovered from its devastation, but the cathedral remained in a ruinous state till 1102, when a synod was held at Westminster, for the reformation of the church, at which Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, presided, assisted by Girard, Archbishop of York, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, and others, and at which also Hervé, or Herveus, Bishop of Bangor, the first Welsh prelate that had ever attended a council in England, and who was consecrated in 1093, by Thomas, Archbishop of York, was present. The members of this synod, lamenting the decay of religion in this part of North Wales, which they attributed in a great degree to the destruction of the cathedral, gave large sums of money towards its restoration. Giraldus, who accompanied Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his circuit to preach the crusades through Wales, relates in his Itinerary, that they visited Bangor in 1188, and were well received by the bishop of that diocese, with whom they remained one night; and on the following day, after the celebration of mass by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Guianus, Bishop of Bangor, was compelled by his importunity to take the cross, to the infinite regret of all his people. From this time Bangor appears to have remained in a flourishing state till the year 1211, when King John, invading North Wales, encamped his forces on the banks of the river Conway, and detached a portion of his army to burn the city, which they accomplished; and, entering the cathedral, took Robert, the bishop (who had succeeded to the see upon the death of the prelate elected in place of Giraldus, who declined the office) from before the high altar, and made him prisoner, but afterwards liberated him, on the payment of a heavy ransom. During this reign, Bangor suffered great devastation in the wars that were carried on between King John and Llewelyn; and, in the reign of Henry III., it was dreadfully ravaged by the continued struggles for empire between that monarch and Davydd ab Llewelyn, whom Richard, at that time bishop of Bangor, and a partisan of the King of England, excommunicated. In these wars the cathedral was again destroyed, and the bishop, taking refuge in England, was honourably entertained for nearly twenty years in the monastery of St. Alban's.

On the final invasion of Wales by Edward I., the neighbourhood of Bangor became the scene of several engagements, and, in particular, of that disastrous

conflict in which fifteen knights, thirty-two esquires, and one thousand soldiers, were slain by the Welsh forces under Richard ab Walwyn, after crossing the Menai strait, at low water, by a bridge of boats. At this time Anian, Bishop of Bangor, being in high favour with Edward, obtained from that monarch the restoration of its various endowments, which had been confiscated during the preceding reign, together with many additional grants and extended privileges: he procured also a grant of Bangor House, in Shoe-lane, London, as a town residence for the prelates, when attending their duties at court. For the better maintenance of the episcopal dignity, he obtained by letters patent from the crown the return of all writs, with all waifs and estrays, in his several manors, and also in the villages of Tregaian, Abydon, and Bôdychan. In 1284, having had the honour of baptizing the young prince Edward, who was born that year in Carnarvon castle, he received a grant of the ferries of Porthaethwy and Cadnant, and the manors of Bangor, Castell-Mawr, and Garthgogo in the county of Carnarvon, with the cantred of Trefôs, in the Isle of Anglesey, and, two years afterwards, a confirmation to himself and his successors of a third part of the tithes issuing out of the king's demesnes, mills, and lead mines, in England and Wales. When Edward I. made his extent, or survey, of the revenues of the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Bangor procured a commission from Chancery, to inquire into the tenures of his see; which survey, called the Bishop's Extent Book, is still preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum. In 1329, Matthew de Englefield obtained for the inhabitants the grant of an annual fair, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Luke, and of another on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Trillo. During the reign of Henry IV., John Swaffham, having written a book in confutation of the doctrines of Wickliffe, was advanced to the see, as a recompense for his services; and during the rebellion of Owain Glyndwr, Llewelyn Bifort, a Welshman, having been promoted to the bishopric by that chieftain, without the sanction either of the king or of the Archbishop of Canterbury, his name appears, in 1406, among the chief persons who were outlawed for the part they took in that rebellion: this prelate was made prisoner, in 1408, by the king's troops, in the battle fought in Yorkshire, in which the Earl of Northumberland was slain; but not having taken any active part in the engagement, nor having borne arms against his sovereign, his life was spared. The conspiracy excited by Owain Glyndwr against the authority of Henry IV., is said to have been contrived chiefly in the house of David Daron, Dean of Bangor, who was also outlawed by that monarch. During this insurrection the city was devastated, and the cathedral destroyed; the latter continued in a state of ruin for nearly ninety years, till Bishop Dean, or Denny, rebuilt the choir, and, on his subsequent translation to the see of Salisbury, left his mitre and crosier, which were of considerable value, to his successor at Bangor, on condition that he should complete those other parts of the building which he had already begun. In the reign of Richard III., Dean Kyfin, who was instituted about the year 1480, was a zealous and active partisan of the Earl of Richmond, the success of whose enterprise he materially contributed to promote, and from whom, after his accession to the throne by the title of Henry VII., he obtained a grant of lands, and permission to endow a chantry in the south transept of the cathedral, at the entrance of which he was interred. During the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I., the city became the scene of great desolation; the services of the church were suspended, and the cathedral was used as a stable for the horses of the parliamentarian troops; the monuments, shrines, and other decorations of this venerable structure were defaced and mutilated, and the revenue of the see was alienated and appropriated to the use of the parliament. It was, however, restored to the see after the interregnum; and, in the first of James II., Humphrey Lloyd, bishop of the diocese, obtained an act of parliament for augmenting the revenues of the see, providing for the repair of the cathedral, and for the maintenance of the choir. The same act annexed to the bishopric the archdeaconries of Bangor and Anglesey, and to the chapter two-thirds of the tithes of the comportionate rectory of Llandinam, as trustees for the support of the choir, and the repair of the fabric. The celebrated Bangorian Controversy originated in this city, from which it took its name, between Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, who presided over the see from 1715 to 1721, when he was translated to Salisbury, and Dr. Thomas Sherlock, who succeeded him in this diocese, and was also translated to Salisbury in 1738, on the advancement of Dr. Hoadley to the see of Winchester.

The city is delightfully situated in a pleasing vale, bounded on the south by lofty and precipitous rocks, and having at the eastern extremity a fine opening towards the adjacent straits of the Menai, and commanding an extensive view of the beautiful bay of Beaumaris, bordered on the opposite side by the rocky shores of Anglesey and the town of Beaumaris. It consists principally of one main street, from which others branch off on the north side, and of some smaller streets on the acclivity of an eminence near the sea: it is lighted and Macadamised. The neighbourhood comprehends a variety of pleasing and picturesque scenery, and in many parts is characterised by features of striking grandeur. At the distance of a few miles on one side, are the lofty and rugged mountains of Snowdonia, and on the other the wide expanse of waters in the bay of Beaumaris; and in the immediate vicinity of the town are extensive and varied walks and rides through a tract of country abounding with objects of romantic interest. The vast sums expended by government

in the improvement of the Holyhead road, and the stupendous works which have been raised in prosecution of that object, have, from their partial locality, contributed to the importance of the city, which, combining with the natural advantages it possesses, might elevate it to a very prominent rank among the commercial towns of the principality. Bangor, which is a member of the PORT of Beaumaris, carries on little or no trade of importance: coal and the common necessaries of life are the only goods brought to it, and are landed from the ships upon the coast, and conveyed away in carts at low water, without the aid of quays or wharfs. The coast is accessible to ships of three hundred tons' burthen, which can enter the bay at all states of the tide; and all vessels, however large, can ride securely in the channel, well sheltered from storms, except in violent easterly gales, to which only they are exposed: steam packets ply regularly between Bangor and Liverpool. The market is on Friday, and, during the summer, a market is also held on Tuesday; they are well supplied, but provisions of all kinds are dear. The fairs are on April 5th, June 25th, September 16th, and October 28th; and there are also large cattle fairs, called "Borth fairs," held at the Menai bridge, in this parish, on August 26th, September 26th, October 24th, and November 14th, to which a greater number of cattle is brought than to any other fairs in North Wales. By the late act for "Amending the representation of the people in England and Wales," Bangor has been constituted one of the six contributory boroughs within the county, which unite in the return of one member to parliament: the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which are minutely described in the Appendix, is about one hundred and seventy. The bailiffs of Carnarvon are the returning officers. The town-hall and shambles are situated nearly in the centre of the town.

Prior to the union of England and Ireland, a variety of plans were suggested for conducting the great road from London to Dublin over the MENAI strait, in lieu of the ancient ferry; but it was not until the increased communication between the two countries, subsequently to the union, had invested the subject with so much additional importance, that it obtained the consideration of government; and in consequence of this, official instructions were given, in 1801, to Mr. Rennie, to survey the strait, and to propose a plan and estimate for a BRIDGE. Pursuant to these, that eminent engineer prepared four designs, two for crossing, by means of a cast-iron arch, or arches, with others of stone at each extremity, at the rock called Ynys-y-Môch, or "Pigs' Island," about one hundred yards from the ferry, where the present suspension bridge has since been erected; and two for crossing at the Swelly rocks, half a mile further southward. But, though no objection was offered to the plans, they were not at that time carried into execution; and nothing further was done regarding the measure until the year 1810, when a parliamentary committee was appointed to enquire into the state of the roads from Shrewsbury and Chester to Holyhead. This committee having reported that no injury would result to the navigation of the Menai by the construction of a bridge across that strait, as proposed by Mr. Rennie, notwithstanding the propagation of contrary opinions by meddling or interested persons, instructions were issued from the Treasury to Mr. Telford, the engineer, to survey the above-named roads, and to take into consideration the best lines that could be adopted, and the best mode of crossing the strait. This gentleman proposed two designs, one applicable to the Swelly rocks, and the other to Ynys-y-Môch: the latter, which was intended to consist of a cast-iron arch, five hundred feet in the span, was accompanied with his decided preference, and both were transmitted by the Lords of the Treasury to the parliamentary committee again appointed, in 1811, to enquire into the state of these roads; but, although the erection of a bridge on one of the plans furnished by that able engineer was strongly recommended by the committee, no means were then adopted for carrying it into effect. In 1815, the state of the Irish road through Wales having been again brought under the consideration of parliament, an act was passed appointing a commission to direct the accomplishment of the proposed improvements, and authorizing a grant of money from the Treasury. The commissioners appointed Mr. Telford their principal engineer, who, in 1817, was requested to state his opinion regarding the erection of a bridge, on the principle of suspension, across the Menai, and, if he deemed it practicable, to prepare a plan and estimate. Early in the following year, therefore, this gentleman presented to the commissioners a report, design, and estimate, fixing upon Ynys-y-Môch as the most proper situation. This is a mass of solid rock, rising steeply from the edge of the water, and situated nearly adjacent to the Anglesey shore, with which it is connected by a narrow reef, dry at low water. The opposite, or Carnarvonshire shore, is composed of clay, shale, sandstone, &c., lying in strata much resembling coal measures; and rises from the surface of the water perpendicularly to the height of about forty feet, above which the ground still rises to the ridge separating the valley of the strait from that of the city of Bangor: the breadth between the shores, at high water, is three hundred and six yards, and at low water one hundred and sixty. Mr. Telford proposed that the distance between the centres of the supporting pyramids should be five hundred and

sixty feet, the roadway to be preserved uniformly one hundred feet above the reach of spring tides, and the height of the pyramids to be fifty feet above the level of the roadway. The main chains were to be sixteen in number, with a deflection of thirty-seven feet; and their extremities were to be secured in a mass of masonry built over stone arches between each of the supporting piers and the adjacent shore, four on the Anglesey side, and three adjoining the Carnarvonshire shore, each arch to be fifty feet in the span. The roadway was divided into two carriage-ways, each twelve feet wide, with a footpath between them, four feet in width.

This design having been approved of by the commissioners, a report was made to the Lords of the Treasury, which was laid before parliament, and a grant of £20,000 was obtained for commencing operations, which took place in July 1818. In 1819, the commissioners, in spite of considerable opposition, obtained another act of parliament, which not only empowered them to build the bridge, levy tolls, and purchase Bangor ferry, but to make a new road from the bridge across the Isle of Anglesey to Holyhead. The first stone was laid on August 10th, at which period the number of men employed amounted to upwards of two hundred. In the early part of 1821, it was determined, in lieu of securing the chains over stone arches, to carry them through tunnels, and fasten them to the solid rock that lines the shore: this alteration in the original plan allowed the arches to be sprung at the distance of sixty-five feet above high-water mark, those next the main piers being made semicircular, and those towards the land gradually diminishing segments, the crowns of the whole being parallel with the superincumbent roadway. Thus, there is only as much masonry over the arches as is necessary for a proper entablature and cornice; and the small piers being tapered from ten feet to seven and a half in thickness at the spring of the arches, whereby the latter were increased from fifty feet to fifty-two and a half in the span, a greater degree of lightness and elegance has been imparted to the structure. At this period, about four hundred men were employed on the work; and the first cargo of iron-work was delivered on the 3rd of August, the whole having been contracted for to be made of the best hammered iron at Shrewsbury, whence it was conveyed by canal to Chester, and from that port hither by sea.

In 1822, application was made to parliament for an act to extend the period for completing the bridge, which, as stated in the former act, would have expired in July 1823; and the number of workmen, owing to the forwardness of the work, was gradually reduced towards the close of this year. The new act, which received the royal assent on the 7th of July, 1823, besides extending the time for completing the bridge to July 1825, invested the commissioners with additional powers; and the Lords of the Treasury were authorised to issue £108,498 for completing the bridge, and for payment of the sum awarded by a jury for the purchase of Bangor ferry, *viz.* £26,394. The fixing of the main chains was commenced on October 24th; and, to prevent the roadway sinking in the middle below a horizontal line, by their expansion, it was determined that the roadway and side railing should have a rise of two feet towards the middle: in order, also, that the deflection of the main chains might not be lessened to the same extent, it was resolved to increase the height of the pyramids, so as to make their elevation fifty-two feet above the level of the road under the archways. The last chain was raised on the 9th of July, and the whole having been connected by the end of August, the suspension of the roadway bearers was commenced, and a passable road was formed by the 24th of September, on which day many of the gentry and other inhabitants of the neighbourhood crossed the bridge. The roadway is constructed of deal planks, resting upon sleeping rods, and consists of two carriage-ways, each twelve feet in breadth, with a foot-way, four feet wide, secured by iron railings, running the whole length between them: these roads are formed of two tiers of deal planks, three inches thick, lying longitudinally, with a third and upper tier placed transversely, and secured at each end by guards of oak, to prevent the carriage wheels injuring the vertical rods. The bridge was opened on January 30th, 1826; and, as the expense of the work had been defrayed by a loan from the public, the first vehicle allowed to cross it was the London and Holyhead mail, on its way down, about half-past one in the morning. Very soon after its completion the bridge sustained considerable damage from a violent tempest, owing to the motion of the main chains; to remedy which, four sets of transverse braces were introduced between each series of chains, to prevent them from coming closer together. Between each two lines of braces, consisting of cast-iron tubes, is a diagonal lacing of wrought-iron, which, with the tubes and bolts, forms a stiff frame between each series of chains. The reparation of the bridge was considerably retarded by gales during the spring; but the additional securities suggested in consequence of the late storms were carried into effect in the early part of the summer, and have served the intended purpose; this magnificent work having braved, uninjured, the storms of succeeding years.

Another work of extraordinary engineering skill, in the same neighbourhood, and also spanning the Menai Straits, is the BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE, now in progress, as part of the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway. This gigantic piece of mechanism takes its name from a rock in the middle of the straits, called the Britannia rock, upon which the central pier of the bridge is raised. On each side of the central pier is a space of four hundred

and sixty feet; then rise two other piers, near the water's edge, one at each side of the straits; and beyond these side piers, at a distance of two hundred and fifty feet, are two walls of enormous bulk. The wall on the Carnarvonshire shore is of inconsiderable length, the adjacent land being high and bold, and the railway passing along its surface to the immediate vicinity of the bridge: the wall on the Anglesey shore, however, forms the commencement of a vast embankment on which the railway is raised to the bridge level. The two water-spaces of four hundred and sixty feet each, and the two other spaces of two hundred and fifty feet each, will be occupied by eight iron tubes, placed in two parallel lines. These tubes are to be thirty feet high, and fourteen wide; the weight of each of the four long ones will be about one thousand three hundred tons, and that of each of the four short ones about six hundred tons, making a total of at least seven thousand six hundred tons of iron to be used. The masonry, it is expected, will cost about £200,000, containing a million and a half cubic feet of stone. The three piers are composed of blocks of stone seven and eight feet long; they rise to about two hundred and thirty feet above low-water mark, and their summit is seventy feet higher than the upper surface of the tubes. As ornaments to the walls on the shore are four lions, two at each end of the bridge: these contain about eight thousand cubic feet of stone, and though in a couching posture, their height is twelve feet; the greatest breadth across the body is nine feet, the length twenty-five feet. In the whole, including the piers and the landward buildings, the length of this splendid bridge will be one-third of a mile. The engineer to the railway company is Robert Stephenson, Esq., through whose determined perseverance the tubular principle was adopted here and at Aberconway.

ARMS OF THE BISHOPRIC.

The SEE comprises the whole of the Isle of Anglesey; the whole of the county of Carnarvon, with the exception only of four parishes in the hundred of Creuddyn; the greater part of the county of Merioneth; and two deaneries in the county of Montgomery. It is divided into the two archdeaconries of Merioneth, and Bangor and Anglesey; the latter until recently comprised two archdeaconries, which were annexed to the see in the 1st of James II. By the act 6th and 7th William IV., c. 77, it was proposed to unite the diocese to that of St. Asaph, on the next avoidance of either; but the union being deemed injurious to the interests of the Church in the principality, the design has been abandoned. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, chancellor, treasurer, the two archdeacons, a prebendary or canon, three other canons, two minor canons or vicars choral, an organist, lay clerks, choristers, and other officers. The bishop has the patronage of the dignities and offices of his church, and of 77 benefices, with an income of £4000 per annum. The chapter is composed of the dean, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacons, and four canons. The income of the dean amounts to £858, that of the treasurer to £91, and that of each archdeacon to £200; the prebendary (of Penmynydd) receives £386, and the two minor canons and parochials (senior and junior) £419 each. The Dean has a house, which he occupies, and is bound to keep in repair. The stipends of the bishop and archdeacons are fixed; the other incomes vary, and are now somewhat less than the above amounts, which are taken from a return published some years ago.

The CATHEDRAL church, dedicated to St. Daniel, and, after repeated demolitions, principally rebuilt and restored by the liberality of Bishops Dean and Skeffington, is a handsome cruciform and embattled structure, chiefly in the later style of English architecture, displaying portions in the early and decorated English styles, with a low massive embattled tower at the west end, crowned with pinnacles. The whole edifice, though not highly enriched with architectural embellishment, has a pleasing symmetry in its proportions, and an appropriate simplicity of character, which are much improved by its situation in a spacious open area, on one side of which is a fine avenue of trees, forming in summer a pleasant promenade. The *interior* is extremely well lighted by ranges of six windows, in the later English style; in each of the aisles of the nave and transepts, and at the extremities of the latter, as well as at the east end of the choir, are larger windows of elegant design and lofty dimensions. The *nave* is one hundred and forty-one feet in length, sixty feet wide, including the aisles, and thirty feet high; the roof is supported by ranges of six obtusely pointed arches, resting on octagonal fluted columns, on square plinths, and ornamented with annular capitals, which separate it from the aisles. Between the eastern extremity of the nave and the choir, and also forming entrances into the transepts, is an area, whose roof, of loftier elevation, is supported by four obtusely pointed arches, resting upon corbel heads, originally intended to sustain a central tower. The *choir*, which is a well-proportioned Latin cross, is of the same height as the nave, and is sixty-three feet in length to the altar screen, above which rises to the roof the large east window, twenty-seven feet high, and thirteen feet and a half in width, which was put up about sixty years since. The *transepts* are ninety-six feet in length, from north to south, and thirty-two feet and a half in width, and are partly in the decorated and partly in the later style of English architecture. The present internal arrangement,

which is rendered necessary from the want of a parochial church, differs materially from that of cathedrals in general. The organ screen is placed across the nave, nearly in the centre, dividing it into two portions, of which the eastern is connected with the choir, and contains the bishop's throne and family pew, and the prebendal stalls, which are of highly enriched tabernacle work. The prebendal stalls are ranged in this portion of the nave, twelve on each side, commencing from the organ screen, and the remainder of the nave, with the choir and the transepts, is regularly pewed and fitted up for divine service. The western portion of the nave is appropriated to the performance of morning and evening service, every Sunday, in the Welsh language, according to the usual ceremonies of the Church; in addition to which there are two full cathedral services in the choir, which are performed in the English language. The whole length of the cathedral is two hundred and fourteen feet, and its breadth along the transepts ninety-six feet; the tower is sixty feet high, and, but for the premature death of Bishop Skeffington, would have been raised to the height of one hundred and twenty-feet. There are few *monuments* of importance, either for their antiquity or for their architectural character; the tomb of the renowned Grufydd ab Cynan, King of North Wales, on the left side of the altar, was formerly surmounted by a shrine, which was destroyed during the parliamentary war; and under an arch at the south end of the transept is the effigy, in stone, of his successor, Owain Gwynedd, recumbent on a sarcophagus ornamented with a cross fleury. Several of the bishops have been interred in the cathedral, but there is nothing worthy of notice in the small monuments which have been raised to their memory. A gravestone marks the place of interment of William Wynne, M.A., author of a history of Wales, chiefly compiled from the chronicles of Caradoc of Llancarvan. The north aisle of the choir has been separated from the remainder, to serve the purposes of a chapter-house, consistorial court, and library: in the last is preserved a manuscript of Bishop Anian, forming a folio volume of moderate size, entitled *Liber Pontificalis Dñi Anniani Bangor Episcopi*, containing a missal, which, in addition to the rubric, includes thirty-two offices and numerous anthems set to music for the use of the cathedral of Bangor and other churches. This volume appears to have been drawn up by the bishop about the year 1291, and to have formed one of those provincial diversities in the mode of performing the service of the church, which were prohibited by the statute of Uniformity, in the preamble of which it is expressly named. During the commotions in the time of Owain Glyndwr, this volume was lost, but was restored to the church by Bishop Ednam, in 1485; and during the occupation of the cathedral by the parliamentary troops, in the reign of Charles I., it was again carried away, but was afterwards recovered by Bishop Humphreys. The *episcopal palace*, in which Mr. Pennant, in 1770, observes that "the prelate is indifferently lodged," was, after its previous demolitions, almost entirely rebuilt by Bishop Skeffington, in the early part of the sixteenth century; it was much improved by Bishop Warren, and other alterations and additions have since been made by his successor, Dr. Majendie. The *deanery*, a handsome building to the north-west of the cathedral, and adjoining the cemetery, was erected towards the close of the seventeenth century.

The parish of Bangor, of which the city forms but a small portion, is returned of the rateable annual value of £16,428. 4. 6.; it was united with that of Pentîr previously to the year 1402, when the latter was wrested from it by the abbot of Valle Crucis, who, in 1444, was compelled to restore it, and they were re-united, but again separated at the Reformation. In an action tried at Shrewsbury, however, in 1657, they were again re-united, and have ever since been reputed to form one parish, of which Pentîr is considered only a township, and to which its church is now deemed a chapel of ease. The tithes of the whole are equally divided between the vicars choral, who perform the parochial duty, previously to which arrangement, the vicars were accustomed to begin the service in the choir, and after proceeding to the first lesson for the day, in the English language, to retire to the nave and finish the service in the Welsh language. The living is thus a consolidated comportionate vicarage, not in charge, in the patronage of the Bishop: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £800 per annum, which is divided among the vicars in equal moieties. Of the ancient parochial church, founded by Edgar, and dedicated to St. Mary, not a single fragment is remaining. The site of an old chapel was sold, some years since, and the money applied to the redemption of the land-tax: a house has been built near the church, on another plot of ground, as a vicarage-house, in which one of the vicars resides. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

The *Free grammar school* was founded in 1557, by Geoffrey Glynn, LL.D., advocate of the court of Arches, and brother to Dr. William Glynn, Bishop of Bangor, who bequeathed the friary house, with all its appurtenances, and all his lands in North Wales, or elsewhere, in trust to the bishops of Bangor and Rochester, and their successors, for its foundation and endowment, and also £400 in money, to be invested in the purchase of land, of the yearly value of £20, to be divided equally among ten poor scholars on the foundation. The trustees dying before the intentions of the testator could be carried into effect, the completion of the design devolved upon Sir William Petre and others, who, with the concurrence of the bishop, determined upon the statutes and regulations for its government, which were drawn up by

Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, and the school was established by letters patent in the third year of the reign of Elizabeth. The revenue arising from the endowment is £360; there are at present about fifty day pupils, but the school is free for one hundred boys, being "poor men's children;" and the master has the privilege of taking boarders. Two scholarships were founded in Jesus' College, Oxford, by Bishop Rowlands, in 1609, to which, after his own kindred, the scholars of Bangor, Beaumaris, and Bottwnog have the preference. The ancient friary was formerly appropriated to the use of this establishment, but early in the present century it was taken down and a handsome brick building erected upon its site, comprising a good house, with twenty acres of land adjoining it, valued at £130 per annum, for the head master, a house with land for the usher, valued at £45, and a commodious school-room, to which a play-ground is attached; the present salary of the master is £66. 13. 4., and of the usher £33. 6. 8., exclusive of their houses and lands; and ten poor scholars on the foundation, whether attending the grammar or National schools, are allowed £2. 6. 8. each annually. Bishop Rowlands also bequeathed an estate for the endowment of an almshouse, which he had founded during his lifetime, for six single men, of whom one was to be of the parish of Penmynydd, two from those of Aberdaron and Meylltyrn, and the rest from the town and parish of Bangor, and the parishes of Llangrystiolys and Amlwch, to each of whom were allowed two shillings per week, and six yards of frieze annually for clothing: these almshouses have been rebuilt, upon an enlarged scale, on the south side of the cemetery of the cathedral, and afford two rooms to each of the inmates, who, from the increased value of the land, receive each nine shillings per week, with a suit of clothes annually, a proper supply of bedding, linen, and coal, and a matron to attend on them, who, in addition to a residence and a supply of coal and bedding, is allowed five shillings per week. The total income of the charity, including the dividends on £480. 19. 3 per cent. consols., &c., is £215. 13. 6. per annum. In addition to these, the same benefactor bequeathed £100 for the repair of the cathedral; and Dean Jones, in 1719, gave £100 for purchasing an altar-piece, the whole of his books to the chapter library, and £100 towards the establishment of a permanent parochial school for poor children. A National school for boys, and another for girls, were erected in 1822, by subscription, aided by a grant of £90 from the society in London; another National school was built at Vaenol, in this parish, in 1816, by subscription, aided by a grant of £30 from the society; a third has been erected at the village of Pentîr, near the church; and there is a fourth National school; also a school appertaining to the Independents, supported by an endowment from the late Dr. Williams; four Sunday schools conducted gratuitously, and an infants' school, commenced in 1830. The above schools afford instruction to about 1450 children of both sexes; and various benefactions, arising from bequests of lands, tenements, and money, and producing in the whole about £20 per annum, are distributed periodically in wine to the sick poor, in bread to paupers, in coal for the National schools, and clothing to the poor children who attend.

At a short distance from the town, on the London road, is the Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Loyal *Dispensary*, instituted in 1809, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III. to the throne, as a testimony of loyalty and affection to their sovereign, by a party of gentlemen, who had determined to celebrate that day by the establishment of some permanent charity, and finally resolved upon building a dispensary for gratuitously supplying the poor with medical and surgical assistance. A substantial and commodious building has been erected for the purpose, and the benefits of the institution, under the conduct of proper officers, are extensively and advantageously administered. The whole expense of the establishment is liberally defrayed by subscription among the gentry resident in the neighbourhood. A house of *friars preachers* was founded here prior to the year 1276, and was probably enlarged or rebuilt about the year 1299, by Tudor ab Gronow, Lord of Penmynydd and Trecastle, who, from that circumstance, has been commonly regarded its founder, and who was interred in the chapel of that establishment, in 1311: in the seventh of Edward VI., the site was granted to Thomas Brown and William Breton, and it subsequently became the property of Dr. Geoffrey Glynn, who bequeathed it, with other possessions, as above related, for the endowment of the free grammar school. Of the *castle* erected near the city, by the Earl of Chester, there are only some slight vestiges: a few traces of the walls may be discerned, which appear to have extended one hundred and twenty yards on the south-east, and about sixty-six yards on the south-west, terminating in a precipice; on the north-east they appear to have extended for more than forty yards, and on the north-west the natural strength of its situation rendered any other defence unnecessary. The *poor law union* of Bangor and Beaumaris was formed May 30th, 1837, and comprises twenty-one parishes and townships in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire; namely, Bangor, Aber, Llandegai, Llanvair-Vechan, Llanllêchid, Beaumaris, Llanddaniel-Vab, Llanedwen, Llanfinnan, Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog, Llanddona, Llandegvan, Llandysillio, Lanvaes, Llanvair-Pwllgwyngyll, Llanvihangel-Din-Sylwy, Llangoed, Llaniestyn, Llansadwrn, Penmon, and Penmynnedd: it is under the superintendence of thirty guardians, and contains a population of 25,902, of whom 16,503 are in the county of Carnarvon.

BANGOR ISCOED, a parish, in the union of Wrexham, comprising the townships of Eyton,

Pickhill, Ryton, and Sesswick, in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, and the township of Bangor, in the hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, all which separately support their own poor, and containing 1257 inhabitants, of which number, 596 are in the township of Bangor, 5 miles (S. E.) from Wrexham, on the road to Whitchurch. This place, which has received the adjunct of Iscoed, to distinguish it from the city of Bangor, in Carnarvonshire, was the station *Banchorium* of Richard of Cirencester, and is generally thought to have been the *Bovium*, or *Bonium*, of Antonine. It was the site of the most ancient and extensive MONASTERY founded in Britain, which having also been intended as a school for religious instruction, became a great seminary for learning: from this institution, the foundation of which is ascribed to Lucius, King of Britain, under whose auspices Christianity was firmly established in this country, it obtained its British name *Ban-Gôr*, which was changed by the Saxons into *Banchornabyrig*, a name descriptive of its importance as a privileged town. Pelagius, the noted arch-heretic, who is affirmed to have been a native of Britain, and whose paternal name was Morgan, was educated at this monastery, of which he became abbot, about the commencement of the fifth century: the Pelagian heresy was principally eradicated by St. Germanus, who is said to have introduced considerable improvement into this institution. Augustine, having been sent by Pope Gregory to re-establish Christianity in England, by converting the Saxons, endeavoured to extend the power of the church of Rome, by usurping an authority over the British prelates. But the latter resisting, a great council of the clergy was convened, at which seven bishops and many learned men from the monastery of Bangor were present: the British deputies continued firm in their refusal to submit to St. Augustine, or aid him in his intended conversion of the Saxons; in consequence of which the mortified missionary denounced against them the judgment of God, predicting that, as they would not accept peace with their Christian brethren, they would soon have war with their pagan enemies, and that they would speedily find death by the swords of those to whom they had refused to preach the word of life: this threat was accomplished, a few years afterwards, in the battle of Chester, by the slaughter of eleven hundred and fifty, out of twelve hundred, monks who had gone forth to pray for the success of their countrymen, the Welsh, against the Northumbrian Saxons, by whom, under Ethelfrid, that ancient city had been attacked. The Saxons, having defeated their opponents and taken possession of Chester, advanced to Bangor, where they entirely destroyed the monastery, and committed its valuable library to the flames: they then intended to penetrate into Wales, but their passage over the Dee at this place was disputed by Brochwel Yscithrog, Prince of Powys, who successfully resisted all their attacks, until relieved by Cadvan, King of North Wales; Meredydd, King of South Wales; and Bledrus, sovereign of Cornwall. The confederate princes called to their aid the services of Dunawd, or Dunothus, abbot of Bangor, and one of the fifty monks that had escaped the general massacre of his brethren, who delivered an oration to the army, which he concluded by ordering the soldiers to kiss the ground, before the action commenced, in commemoration of the communion of the body of Christ, and to take up water in their hands out of the river Dee, and drink it, in remembrance of his sacred blood. This act of devotion infused a confident courage among the Welsh, already ardent for revenge for the calamities which they had recently endured; and they encountered the invaders with such bravery as entirely to defeat them, with the loss of above ten thousand men, compelling Ethelfrid, with the remainder of his army, to retreat into his own country. From this disastrous infliction the monastery of Bangor never recovered: the surviving monks were dispersed throughout the interior of the country, many of them having settled in North Wales, and others probably serving as a supply to the ministry of the church in South Wales, and in Armorica. At one period the entire establishment here is said to have consisted of two thousand four hundred brethren, of whom one hundred officiated by turns for one hour, thus performing divine service both day and night, whilst many of the others laboured for the benefit of the community. Of the vast pile of buildings that composed the monastery, the ruins of which are described by William of Malmesbury, a short time after the Norman Conquest, as consisting of numerous half-demolished churches and mutilated remains, the only vestiges that can at present be traced, are parts of the foundations, extending for a considerable distance along the eastern bank of the river Dee, which flows between the sites of two of the ancient gates, of which they still retain the names; the one being called "Porth Kleis," one mile to the south of the church, on the road to Overton; and the other "Porth Wgan," one mile and a quarter west-north-westward from it, on the road to Wrexham.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Dee, which is navigable to this place, and is here crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches, connecting the counties of Denbigh and Flint. The *parish* contains about eight thousand acres, of which about five thousand are composed of a stiff clay, the remainder being meadow land, generally of a sandy loam: the ground is chiefly flat, and about two thousand acres are subject to inundation from the overflowing of the Dee. The adjacent scenery in many places is beautiful and richly picturesque, the noble sweeps of the Dee being frequently overshadowed by thick hanging woods, which fringe its

elevated banks. The *living* is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Overton annexed, rated in the king's books at £39. 6. 8.; present net income, £1200; patron, Marquess of Westminster. A commutation in lieu of the tithes of Bangor has been awarded, amounting to £701. 13., subject to the payment of rates, averaging £63. 4. 5. per annum; and there is a glebe of 2½ acres, valued at £3. 15. per annum. The *church*, dedicated to St. Dinoth, who was abbot of the monastery when Augustine landed in England, and canonized after his death, appears to have been built at various periods, though the greater part of it is of modern erection. The communion table, of white marble, and the floor within the rails, of black and white marble, were the gift of Mr. Lloyd; and the altar-piece and tablets, of mahogany with gilt mouldings, were presented by Mr. Peter Lloyd, in 1775: the font, which is very ancient, is ornamented with sculptured heads and shields bearing the Cross of Calvary, surmounted by the Welsh plume. The arms of the several rectors of the parish, from the year 1662 to the present time, with the dates of their respective induction, are arranged in the hall of the rectory. A parochial free school in the township of Bangor, in which about 30 children are taught, was founded in 1728, by Lady Dorothy Jeffreys, widow of Chief Justice Jeffreys, who gave £500 to be laid out in the purchase of lands for teaching and apprenticing poor children, the income at present is £45. 15. per annum; there is a good schoolroom detached from the residence of the master, who is also allowed a salary of £30, the appointment being in Sir Philip-de-Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., of Oulton Park, the sole trustee. All the townships participate in the benefit of this school, as well as in that of placing out poor boys as apprentices from the residue of the income of the charity, the premium being eight guineas; and about three are so apprenticed every two years. In Bangor township is another day school, in which about 45 children are educated at the expense of their parents; there are also two Sunday schools, in which about 120 children are gratuitously taught, and are supplied with books by subscription; and in each of the townships of Eyton and Pickhill is a Sunday school in connexion with the Calvinistic Methodists, who provide 120 children with gratuitous instruction. There are several charitable donations and bequests, most of which are participated in by the other townships, and of which the principal are, a tenement in Holt parish, left by E. Price, jun., in 1681, and consisting of 5½ acres and three cottages, yielding a rent of £14 per annum; a sum of money by Sir Gerard Eyton in 1786, producing 20*s.* per annum, paid by the Leather-sellers Company, of London; a grant of £25 by Kenric Eyton in 1769, vested in the Whitchurch and Wrexham turnpike trust, paying an interest of 25*s.*; another of £40 by Thomas Tunna in 1748, with which, and other monies, a plot of ground was purchased in Holt parish, consisting of three cottages and a large garden, let at £77 per annum; and a tenement called the Graig, comprising a house, garden, orchard, and 3¾ acres of land, and £200 in money by Mr. Peter Lloyd, yielding in the whole £22 per annum, the proceeds of which are periodically distributed in bread and money. The produce of other charities, namely £60 by Thomas Lloyd, £50 each by the Rev. Hugh Morris and Edward Price, sen., £26 by Sarah Davis for education, and £10 by the Rev. John Lloyd, has been lost, or most of it, as is supposed, applied to provide bells for the church. The Roman road to the station *Banchorium* passed through the village, a little to the south of the church; and, in digging graves in the churchyard, Roman pavements are occasionally found.

BANNEL, a township, in the parish of Hawarden, union of Great Boughton, hundred of Mold, county of Flint, North Wales; containing 115 inhabitants.

BARDSEY ISLE, a small island in St. George's channel, near Cardigan bay, an extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of Aberdaron, in the hundred of Dinllaen, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, lying off the promontory of Lleyn, from which it is separated by Bardsey Race, three miles in breadth; containing 90 inhabitants. This island from the remotest known period of antiquity, appears to have been the resort of devotees, who, retiring from the cares of the world, sought an asylum here, where they passed the remainder of their lives and were buried. St. Dubricius, Bishop of Caerlleon, resigning his see to St. David, retired to this solitary spot, where, dying about the year 612, he was interred; but his remains were afterwards removed to Llandaf. After the slaughter of the monks of Bangor, not only the brethren who survived, but numerous other Britons, who had embraced the Christian doctrines, took refuge in the island. Prior to the time of St. Dubricius, this was probably a retreat of the Culdees, the first religious recluses in Britain, for whose secret worship of the Almighty its retired situation was peculiarly auspicious. Before the death of St. Dubricius, a monastery was founded in the island, probably by the monks who joined him after the massacre at Bangor, and dedicated to St. Mary, which subsequently became more eminent for its sanctity than for the extent of its endowments. In the reign of Edward II., a petition was, according to the Sebright manuscripts, presented to that monarch by the abbot, complaining of exaction on the part of the sheriff of Carnarvon, which procured redress. The monastery continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue amounted to £58. 6. 2. There are only some small portions of the abbey remaining: the site was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Seymour, and afterwards to the Earl of Warwick. The island, now the property of Lord Newborough, is two miles and a half in length, and

one and a half in breadth. From the violence of the current which runs through the sound, it obtained the British name Ynys Enlli, or the island in the current, and by the Saxons it was, from its being a favourite retreat of the bards, named Bardsey, or the island of the bards. The shores and sand-banks in this part of the channel render the navigation exceedingly dangerous, and numerous vessels have been lost: to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters, a lighthouse, with a flashing light, was erected on the island in 1821, and lighted for the first time on the 24th of December in that year. The tower is a substantial and handsome square structure, seventy-four feet high, surmounted by a lantern ten feet high; and, being built on an elevation sixty-two feet above the level of the sea, the light is one hundred and forty-six feet above high-water mark at spring tides. The south side of the island being the first headland that appears in navigating the channel, the erection of this lighthouse became an object of the greatest importance, and its completion has been attended with the utmost benefit to the numerous vessels connected with the port of Liverpool. Lord Newborough pays £5 per annum to a schoolmaster for teaching about eight children; there is also a Sunday school.

BARELAND, with BURVA, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, union of KINGTON, liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W.) from Presteign; containing, with the townships of Evenjob and Newcastle, 345 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of Herefordshire, and is passed on the west, at the distance of about half a mile, by that remarkable work of the Saxons, Offa's Dyke. It is assessed jointly with the township of Evenjob for the support of its poor.

BARMOUTH (ABER-MAW), a small seaport and market-town, in the parish of LLANABER, union of DÔLGELLEY, hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 10½ miles (W. by S.) from Dôlgelley, and 222 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 930 inhabitants. The present name of this place is an Anglicism of the original name Aber Maw, denoting its situation at the mouth of the river Maw, or Mawddach, and was adopted in 1768, at a meeting of the masters of vessels belonging to the port, when, in consideration of the increase of the shipping, it was deemed expedient to have an English name inscribed upon the sterns of the vessels. The town is beautifully situated on the northern side of the river, at the point where it pours its waters into Cardigan bay; the estuary of the Maw, which forms its port, is a mile in breadth at high water. The beach is a fine smooth sand, extending from the harbour northward to Traeth Artro, where the small river Artro falls into the sea, and is peculiarly adapted to the purpose of sea-bathing, for which the water of the bay is still more efficacious than on other parts of the coast, owing to the frequent agitation of the tides, which in St. George's channel are violent, and dash furiously on the rocks that line this part of the coast. The air is rendered mild and salubrious by the situation of the town at the base and on the acclivities of high hills, which shelter it from the north and north-east winds. The view from the beach is strikingly magnificent: the hills on the opposite shores of Carnarvonshire are seen in the distance towards the west, and towards the north the view of the sea is bounded by lofty mountains, apparently forming majestic ramparts for the defence of the coast, and beyond which, in clear weather, may be seen the peak of Snowdon, towering above the rest. The appearance of the town, as viewed from the sea, is peculiarly romantic: the houses, rising in successive tiers from the base nearly to the summit, are scattered along the brow of the mountain, which is a barren rock, and assume a character singularly picturesque. On the banks of the river is found a profusion of scurvy grass, the efficacy of which, in conjunction with the benefit of sea-bathing, is supposed to have originally made Barmouth a place of resort for invalids; and the salubrity of the air, the fineness of the beach, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the varied and interesting excursions which the environs afford, have contributed to render it a place of fashionable resort during the summer months, and to raise it to an eminent rank among the watering-places on this part of the coast. There is an excellent hotel, provided with every accommodation, to which a capacious boarding-house is attached; and numerous respectable lodging-houses have been erected for the accommodation of families. Warm and cold sea-water baths have been constructed by the proprietor of the hotel, by whose exertions many improvements have been made, and are now in progress, in the town: opposite to the hotel is also a billiard-room, erected by the same gentleman; and assemblies are held at the hotel during the season. Among the interesting excursions in the neighbourhood are, a pleasing ride to Harlech castle, about ten miles to the north of the town, a great part of which is over the fine sands that stretch along the coast; and the ride from Barmouth to Dôlgelley, about the same distance towards the east, which comprehends a finer range of varied scenery, and of interesting and magnificent objects, than can be found within the same distance, either in this or perhaps in any other country: the road is conducted along the slope of a vast mountain, which impends over it for about two miles, and on the opposite side is skirted by the river, which forms a small arm of the sea, and at high water reflects the masses of barren rock which rise from its steep banks, occasionally interspersed with hanging woods, and varied with spots of luxuriant verdure. Beyond this point, the road winds beautifully through the lower hills, at a small distance from the river,

which is seen through the different openings, partly concealed by intervening eminences, and sometimes expanding into a broad lake, from the margin of which, on either side, rise lofty and abrupt promontories, some of them rugged and barren, others half clothed with purple heath, and others again richly wooded. The banks of the river are occasionally enlivened by a few scattered rural dwellings, erected on the acclivities, at a great height above its channel; and on the opposite side, several rivulets, descending from the mountain with impetuosity, and after rains swelled into torrents, discharge themselves into the river. In the back ground, towering above the mountains which bound the view, is seen the lofty Cader Idris, on the other side of Dôlgelley. Throughout the whole of this beautiful ride the most pleasing and the most sublime features of landscape are strikingly grouped, and the most interesting varieties are beautifully combined. The waterfalls in the neighbourhood of Dôlgelley, and the Druidical remains on the road to Harlech, are objects of great attraction, and are deservedly admired.

Prior to the late war with France, the inhabitants carried on a commercial intercourse with Ireland, Spain, and Italy; but the TRADE is now principally coastwise, and consists chiefly in the exportation of timber, poles for collieries, bark, copper and lead ore, black-jack, manganese, turnery, webs, and slates; and in the importation of corn, flour and meal, coal, limestone, American and Baltic timber, hides, and grocery. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the river Maw being partially closed by a small island, called Ynys-y-Brawd, or the Friar's Island, and a gravel beach to the south: this island defends it from the billows of the ocean, and anciently afforded pasturage for sheep and cattle, but owing to the shifting of the sands, a great part is now inundated. The entrance is rendered somewhat difficult and dangerous, in consequence of these sands, the principal of which are the banks called the North and South Bars; so that vessels of considerable burthen can only enter and depart at spring tides. In the year 1802 the harbour was greatly improved by the erection of a small pier, or embankment of stone, under the authority of an act of parliament, and at a total expense of £1660, by which the depth of water was increased, and the loading and unloading of vessels considerably facilitated: at the same time a new quay was also constructed. A buoy has been laid down upon each of the bars, and a beacon has been erected near the pier; so that the natural obstacles opposed to the growth of the commerce of this port have been in a great measure removed. The river Maw, over which there is a ferry at this place, is navigable for boats under twenty tons' burthen to within two miles of Dôlgelley. The sea has made considerable encroachment on this part of the coast: to the north of the town there was formerly a verdant plain, about half a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, now entirely covered by its waters, and over which passed the line of road which has since been cut along the rocky elevations to the right. Ship-building and the tanning of leather are carried on, the latter to a considerable extent. A great quantity of peat is obtained in a neighbouring turbary, through which a canal has been cut, walled on each side with stone, by means of which and the river Maw this species of fuel is conveyed in vessels either to Barmouth or Dôlgelley. Here are two weekly markets, on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs are held on Shrove-Monday, Whit-Monday, October 7th, and November 21st. In 1830, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Frederick Ricketts, a chapel of ease was erected, at an expense of £2000; it is a neat cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, containing four hundred and seventy sittings, one third of which are free, in consideration of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society for building, enlarging, and repairing churches and chapels: within its walls the Sunday school is kept. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, to which are attached Sunday schools. In 1841, two handsome schoolrooms, together with a house for the mistress, were erected through the means of a grant from the National Society and large subscriptions from the resident clergy and gentry. A branch establishment, belonging to the Merchants' Hospital in London, was established in 1828.

BARRY, a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S. W.) from Cardiff; containing 104 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the shore of the Bristol channel, by which it is bounded on the south; and comprises a small tract of country, of which the surface is pleasingly diversified and richly ornamented with woods of luxuriant growth, and thriving coppices of underwood. The surrounding scenery is pleasing, and the views extending over the channel and the adjacent country, are interesting and extensive. The soil, though resting upon a tenacious clay, is in general fertile, producing chiefly wheat of good quality; and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The manor is in the possession of William, John, Edward, Henry, Charles, and Frederick Romilly, Esqrs., the six sons of the late Sir Samuel Romilly. In the harbour, vessels of small burthen can secure a safe anchorage. The living, which has lately been united to the rectory of Porthkerry, is a rectory not in charge; net income £87; it is in the patronage of the six sons of the late Sir Samuel Romilly. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is 60 feet long and 22 broad, and contains about eighty sittings, of which seventy are allotted to the accommodation of the poor. The only memorial of the ancient castle that stood here, is its gateway, which still remains.

BARRY ISLAND, in the parish of Barry, hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 miles (s. w. by s.) from Cardiff: the population is returned with the parish. This small islet, situated in a sandy bay of the Bristol channel, is separated from the main land only by a narrow isthmus, which is dry at low water; it is about one mile and a half in circumference, and comprises about three hundred acres of land, let as one farm, but chiefly in a wild state of heath and warren, abounding with rabbits, and producing only a scanty herbage for a few sheep and cattle. Lead-ore and calamine are stated to have been formerly obtained among the limestone of which the island consists. It is supposed to have derived its name from St. Baruch, a disciple of Gisalch, who was interred here in the year 700, and, in later times, was in the possession of the family of de Barri, one of the most distinguished members of which was Giraldus de Barri, otherwise Cambrensis, who was born at Manorbeer, in the county of Pembroke, where the remains of their castle may still be seen; some of the descendants of this family afterwards settled in Ireland, and became ennobled. Leland describes it as bearing "very good corne, grasse, and sum wood;" and says, "There ys no dwelling in the isle, but ther is in the midle of it a fair litle chapel of S. Barrok, wher much pilgrimage was usid." Since his time a house has been erected, as a residence for the farmer, which is fitted up in summer for the reception of persons desirous of enjoying in retirement the salutary pleasure of sea-bathing. On the western side of the island, opposite to the ruins of Barry castle, are faint vestiges of a similar structure, and of two ancient chapels, in one of which the hermit St. Baruch was interred. Towards the southern side, at a place called Nell's Point, is a well, much resorted to on Holy Thursday by females, who having washed their eyes with the water, each drop a pin into it, the memorial of some ancient custom, or offering to the presiding saint. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his description of the island, gives an account of a small cavity in a rock near the entrance to it, from which, on applying the ear, proceeded a noise resembling that of blacksmiths at work, the blowing of bellows, strokes of hammers, grinding of tools, and roaring of furnaces; and is at a loss to conjecture its cause, as the same sounds were heard at low water as at the ebb and flow of the tide, which might produce this effect by the influx of the waters under the cavities of the rocks. Modern writers, however, have not been able to discover any cavity whence these subterraneous noises issue; and the phenomenon, if it ever existed except in a fanciful imagination, exists no longer.

BATTLE, a parish, in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, union of the county of Brecknock, South Wales, 2¾ miles (n. w. by w.) from Brecknock; containing 176 inhabitants. This place, though traditionally said to have derived its name from a battle, in which the last of the Brechinian princes, Bleddyn ab Maenyrch, was defeated and slain by Bernard de Newmarch, is, with greater probability, supposed to have been so called in honour of the monastery of Battle, in the county of Sussex, to which abbey the priory of Brecknock was made a cell by its founder Bernard de Newmarch, the whole or greater part of this parish having belonged to the latter priory. Previously to the commencement of the fourteenth century, it was a hamlet in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, in the town of Brecknock, in the church of which the inhabitants have still a chapel, to which they resorted for divine service prior to the erection of their church, and in which they still occasionally bury their dead. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £878. The village is situated near the river Yscir, which falls into the Usk at Aberyscir; and the neighbourhood, in which are several neat villas and handsome seats, abounds with romantically beautiful and richly varied scenery. Pennoyre, the seat of John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq., is a handsome modern residence, surrounded by a very extensive demesne, of which the grounds are laid out with appropriate taste: the approach is by an avenue of great length, which is not yet completed: the views from the house are extensive, and comprehend an expanse of scenery which is at once superb and sublime: through a small vista on the east are seen the village of Llandew, and Peytyn Gwŷn, the latter, in the early part of his lifetime, the residence of the celebrated Sir David Gam; and in the back ground are the Black mountains, in the direction of Talgarth. On the west is a fine view of the beautiful Vale of Usk and the grounds above Penpont, beyond which is Abercamlais, skirted behind by the mountains of Llywel and Devynock. The view from the south is richly magnificent; nearly opposite to the house is the knoll of Venni-Vâch, luxuriantly clothed with wood, beyond which the precipitous and majestic summits of the Beacons lift their aspiring heads. The appearance of the Beacons, which from this spot are seen to great advantage, is always interesting, though varying according to the state of the atmosphere: in fine weather the whole outline may be distinctly traced, in all the irregularity of its extent; and in cloudy or rainy weather, the clouds, which are continually hovering over, or breaking on, their summits, assume an appearance indescribably beautiful.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £73; patrons and impropriators, Trustees of the late John Browne, Esq.: there is neither parsonage nor glebe attached to the living. The church, dedicated to St. Cynog, is supposed to have been built by the prior and convent of St. John's, Brecknock, at the commencement of the

fourteenth century, when it first became parochial: it is a small unadorned edifice, situated on an eminence above the Yscir, commanding a fine view of one reach of the Usk, with the wood of Venny-Vâch in front, and the beautiful plantations of Penpont and Abercamlais, fringing the slopes down to the very margin of the river, in the western horizon: the east window, for the repair of which the sum of twelvepence was bequeathed in 1573, is in the later style of English architecture: the sacramental cup, on which the letters W. P. D. and the date 1576 are engraved, is supposed to be the oldest in the county. Here is a day school of fifty children, of whom thirty are taught at the expense of the Pennoyre family; also a Sunday school of thirty children, supported by the Independents. In the neighbourhood are several objects, the names of which are supposed to allude to the battle before mentioned: these are Heol y Cymry, "the Welshman's lane;" Cwm gwŷr y gâd, "the wood of the vale of battle;" and Fynon Pen Rhŷs, or "the well of Rhŷs' head," near which the unfortunate Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, who had just escaped from the battle of Hîrwaun Wrgan, after being defeated by Robert Fitz-Hamon, is said to have lost his head: there is also a *maen hîr*, or long upright stone, situated to the south of the church; and the remains of a Roman encampment, where fragments of military weapons and several coins have been found, are discernible.

BAUSELEY, a township, in that part of the parish of ALBERBURY which is in the lower division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Welshpool; containing 371 inhabitants. This township, situated on the border of Shropshire, separately maintains its own poor; the rateable annual value is returned at £1390. The impropriate tithes, belonging to All Souls' College, Oxford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £126. Two benefactions of £10 each, by William Barrett and John Asterley, were left to the poor, the interest of which sums is still distributed among them.

BAYDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANGONOYD, union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridgend; containing 337 inhabitants. This chapelry, also called Lower Llangonoyd, contains some well-wooded enclosures on the southern declivity of an extensive common. The chapel, which is supposed to have been a private one, is now in ruins. There is a small charitable bequest for such poor persons as do not receive parochial relief. This place separately maintains its own poor. See LLANGONOYD.

BAYVILL, a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport; containing 130 inhabitants. This small parish, which is situated in the northern part of the county, and within a short distance of the coast, is intersected by a tributary stream, which rises to the north of the church, and falls into the river Nevern near its influx into the sea at Newport bay: the rateable annual value is returned at £658. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Moylgrove, rated in the king's books at £5, and endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £224; impropriators, the Landowners. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a place of worship for Independents.

ARMS.

BEAUMARIS, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and chapelry, having exclusive jurisdiction, and jointly with Bangor the head of a union, in the parish of LLANDEGVAN, locally in the hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Bangor, and 249 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 2308 inhabitants. This place, which is the county town of Anglesey, was anciently called Porth Wgyr: it derives its present name from its situation in a fine open flat, formerly marshy, but now a fertile plain, on the western shore of the Menai strait, near its junction with the Irish sea, where it expands into a good roadstead, called Beaumaris bay. For some centuries prior to the erection of the present town, which owes its origin and progress to the castle subsequently built here by Edward I., Beaumaris had attained a considerable degree of importance, and was distinguished as one of the three principal ports of the Isle of Britain. In 818, a sanguinary engagement took place in the immediate neighbourhood, between the Welsh and the West Saxons, the latter led by their king Egbert, who, having subdued the country as far as Snowdon, took possession of the Isle of Mona, which was henceforward called by the English Angles-ey, or Anglesey, signifying "the Englishmen's Isle." But the Welsh sovereign, Mervyn Vrych, continually on the alert to recover his possessions and repel the invaders, carried on a desultory and successful warfare; and Egbert and his Saxon forces, unable to contend with that valiant chieftain and with the severities of a hard winter, abandoned the island, and returned into his own kingdom. In 1096, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, entering into a confederacy, united their forces, and carried slaughter and devastation through the whole of North Wales; and, having landed a powerful army at Cadnant, they advanced against this town, of which they made themselves masters. To secure their conquests, they erected, in the immediate neighbourhood, the fortress of Llewiniog, or Aberllienawg, by means of which, in conjunction with the

castle of Bangor, they commanded the whole of the Menai strait, and reduced the islanders to the lowest state of vassalage and degradation. But their career of usurpation and tyranny was interrupted by the unexpected arrival of Magnus, son of Harold, King of Norway, whose landing was opposed by the confederate earls; but Magnus, who was standing upon the prow of his ship, called to his side an expert archer, and both discharged their arrows at the Earl of Shrewsbury, who, in complete armour, was standing on the shore, and an arrow entering his brain through the eye, which was undefended by the vizor of his helmet, he fell dead on the spot. The Earl of Chester was soon after driven from the island, and compelled to retreat to Bangor, where he for some time fixed his abode, carrying on a desultory warfare with the inhabitants of Anglesey, whom he annoyed with frequent aggressions, which led only to slight skirmishes. From this period nothing of historical importance is recorded of this place, till the time of Edward I., when that monarch, having reduced the whole of Wales under his authority, and erected the splendid castles of Carnarvon and Aberconway, found himself still unable to retain quiet possession of his newly-acquired dominions, and exposed to continual insurrections of the native princes and chieftains. The Isle of Anglesey at this time was the principal rendezvous of all the native chiefs, who, notwithstanding their formal submission to the authority of Edward, were constantly endeavouring to throw off the English yoke. Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and after him Madoc, his illegitimate son, made this the theatre of their several insurrections for this purpose; and Edward saw the impossibility of putting an end to these, while Anglesey, without an English garrison, afforded such facility for combinations, which threatened the stability of his government in Wales. He therefore found it necessary to erect a castle, equal in strength and importance to those which he had previously built at Carnarvon and Aberconway, and to place in it a formidable garrison, to counteract the efforts of the unsubdued spirit of the Welsh. For this purpose he selected Porth Wgyr, which at that time had acquired the appellation of Bonover, and was peculiarly adapted from its situation to command the island; and, from the low site on which he built it, Edward gave to the castle the name of Beaumaris. The ground on which the fortress was erected being private property, Edward gave to the owners other lands in exchange for it, of equal or superior value; and its low situation on a flat on the sea-shore afforded the opportunity of surrounding it with a deep fosse, which might at any time be filled from the sea, and of cutting a canal by which vessels might deliver their cargoes under the walls of the castle.

This fortress was completed in the year 1296, and in the same year Edward incorporated the inhabitants of the town by charter, investing them with valuable and important privileges, and appointing the constable of the castle to be also captain of the town. Most writers state that the town owes its origin to the erection of this castle; but, from reference to the records of the corporation, it appears that it must have attained some degree of importance prior to that era, and probably Edward, who, after the completion of the castle, surrounded the town with walls and made considerable additions to it as a fortified place, may, from that circumstance, have been regarded as its founder. The first governor appointed to the command of the castle was Sir William Pickmore, a Gascon, with an annual salary of forty marks, afterwards increased to £40; and, according to the Calendar of the patent rolls in the Tower, published by the commissioners of the public records, the custody of the castle was granted for life, by Richard II., to Gronow ab Tudor, and afterwards by Henry IV., together with the whole county and dominion of Anglesey, to the renowned Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. The garrison, which usually consisted of twenty-four men, was frequently involved in disputes with the inhabitants of the town, and, in the reign of Henry VI., a sanguinary conflict took place between them, in which Davydd ab Evan ab Howel and many others were killed. The maintenance of the castle was found extremely burthensome to the country, and, in consequence of continued complaints of the general misconduct of the men, the garrison was withdrawn in the reign of Henry VII., with the exception only of the governor, Sir Rowland Villeville, who was continued in his office of constable of the castle. From this time the castle was without a garrison, till the year 1642, when Thomas Cheadle, deputy of the Earl of Dorset, then constable, placed in it a body of men and supplies of ammunition, in order to retain possession of it for the king during the civil war, which now threatened to become general. The year following, Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., soon after created Lord Bulkeley, succeeded to the governorship of the castle; and his son, Col. Bulkeley, and several gentlemen of the county, held it for the king till 1646, when it was surrendered on honourable terms to General Mytton. Charles's subsequent captivity produced, in 1648, together with partial insurrections in other parts of the country, that general revolt of the inhabitants of Anglesey, which is more fully noticed in the article on that county, and which gave rise to the parliamentary expedition for the reduction of this island. As soon as the parliamentary forces, under the command of General Mytton, appeared on Penmaen-Mawr, the greatest demonstrations of defiance were made by the inhabitants of this place, by whom they were descried from Beaumaris Green; but, after a slight skirmish near Cadnant, with Major Hugh Pennant's troop of horse, General Mytton advanced with his forces, without further opposition, to Orsedd Migin, where they

held a rendezvous the morning after their landing, and whence they marched immediately upon Beaumaris, by way of Red Park, and drew up in order of battle upon the hill. The islanders, commanded by Col. Bulkeley and Col. Roger Whiteley, drew up in the fields below the hill, assisted by the town's company, commanded by Captain Sanders. The parliamentary forces began the attack, but were resolutely repulsed by the town's company, and at the same time charged by the cavalry; but the rest of the infantry on the side of the royalists soon fled in disorder, and the remainder being overpowered by numbers, and the town being closely pressed, the islanders were dispersed, and the royalist commanders, with most of the officers, retired into the castle. Captain Lloyd, of Penhênllŷs, who had been ordered to defend the church, locked his men within it, and ran away, taking the key with him; but the men, notwithstanding, climbed upon the roof and the steeple, and, firing upon the assailants, killed a considerable number, among whom were three of the parliamentarian officers. General Mytton, having at length entered the town, immediately despatched a messenger to the castle, to demand the persons of Colonels Bulkeley and Whiteley, threatening, unless they were given up to him, to put to death all the prisoners he had taken in the course of the day, about four hundred in number; and these officers, to prevent the effusion of blood, immediately surrendered themselves, and remained prisoners at the Old Place, in Beaumaris, the seat of the Bulkeley family, till they were ransomed. The garrison, unable to withstand the superior force of the enemy, soon afterwards capitulated on honourable terms; and General Mytton, who was appointed governor by the parliament, made Captain Evans his deputy-constable of the castle, and lieutenant-governor of the town. After the death of General Mytton, the constableship was given to Hugh Courteney, who was succeeded in that office by Colonel John Jones, a zealous puritan, and one of the parliamentary commissioners for the reduction of the island; and his successor, Sir John Carter, of Kinmael, in the county of Denbigh, who received his appointment from General Monk, held it till the Restoration, when Viscount Bulkeley, who had been ennobled, in reward for his sufferings and attachment to the royal cause, was appointed to that office, which was held by his descendants till the death of the last Viscount Bulkeley, in 1822.

The TOWN consists of several streets, of which that leading to the castle is spacious, and contains some handsome houses. Considerable improvements have been made within the last few years, among which may be noticed the levelling, widening, and paving of the streets, and the erection of several handsome modern buildings, both in the town and neighbourhood; and others are now in progress, which, when completed, will render Beaumaris one of the most elegant towns in the principality. A new line of road, leading from Bangor ferry to Beaumaris, was constructed in 1805, by Viscount Bulkeley, which, passing through the woods and plantations of Baron Hill, that nobleman's seat, at a considerable elevation above the shores of the Menai, and continued for near five miles in length, forms one of the most picturesque drives in the country. This road was thrown open to the public in the following year, since which time it has been extended to the Menai bridge at one extremity, and connected at the other with a recently-formed entrance into the town of Beaumaris. The ancient walls by which the town was defended are, in several parts, still remaining entire; but, on the side towards the sea, a considerable portion was taken down during the summer of 1831, in order to furnish materials for building a new hotel, and for completing other improvements. In front of the town is the fine open bay called Beaumaris Roads, formed by the bold curvature of the strait, the shores of which are here composed of a fine, firm, level sand, affording a pleasant marine promenade, much frequented by the inhabitants, and by the numerous visiters, who, during the summer season, resort to this place for the purpose of sea-bathing. Warm and cold baths have been erected, and bathing-machines are ranged along the beach. The delightful situation of the town, the salubrity of the air, and the numerous objects of grandeur, beauty, and interest, which impart to the surrounding scenery a charming variety, and combine in forming a splendid and richly diversified landscape, have made Beaumaris the favourite residence of many families during the summer season, and contributed to render it one of the most fashionable bathing-places in North Wales. The view from the Green is one of the most extensive and magnificent in the principality. Among the numerous striking objects which it embraces are, the Irish sea, the noble estuary of the Menai strait, Beaumaris Roads, the city of Bangor, the suspension bridge, Port Penrhŷn; the village, church, and waterfall of Aber; the stately castle, park, and grounds of Penrhŷd; Puffin Island; Penmon Point: the priory of Penmon, and the friary of Llanvaes; Great Orme's Head, the summit of Penmaen-Mawr, and the other stupendous mountains of Carnarvonshire; the castles of Beaumaris and Llienog; Baron Hill, with its luxuriant plantations, and numerous other objects, which contribute to enrich and beautify the scene.

A considerable portion of the bay is left dry when the tide is out; and this tract, which extends for several miles along the opposite coast, is called the Lavan Sands, and is supposed to have been once inhabited, prior to its being inundated by an encroachment of the sea, in the sixth century. Its ancient name, Traeth Lavan, or Traeth Wylovain, of which the present is a contraction, signifies the place of weeping, and appears to have reference to the lamentations of the inhabitants when their lands were

overwhelmed. Over these sands is a ferry to Aber, in Carnarvonshire, a distance of four miles; it originally belonged to the crown, and, in the reign of Edward II., an order was given to Robert Power, chamberlain of North Wales, to inspect the state of the boat, which was then out of repair, and either to repair it, if practicable, at the expense of the bailiwick, or to build a new boat, at the expense of the crown. It appears that the inhabitants paid annually into the Exchequer the sum of thirty shillings, for the privilege of this ferry, which was granted to the corporation by charter of Elizabeth, in the fourth year of her reign. These sands, at low water, are firm and safely passable on foot; but, during certain intervals of the tides, they are extremely hazardous, and consequently great precaution is necessary, in order to pass them with safety. The passage may be effected in the interval between two hours before, and two hours after, low water, but at other times it is attended with difficulty and danger, and several persons have perished in the attempt. During foggy weather, the great bell of Aber is rung to direct passengers to the point of their destination, from which they would be otherwise in danger of wandering, and probably of being overwhelmed by the influx of the tide.

The PORT, which is the principal in North Wales, has jurisdiction over those of Aberconway, Amlwch, Barmouth, Carnarvon, Holyhead, and Pwllheli, and all other harbours in this part of the principality are creeks within its limits. Its situation is extremely advantageous for commerce: its central position, with respect to the whole of North Wales, its intimate connexion with Liverpool and the principal manufacturing districts, and its proximity to the Irish coast, afforded it every facility of extending its trade; but, since the growth and increase of Liverpool, its commercial importance has materially declined, and at present its chief trade arises from the importation of the supplies requisite for the mineral works of the island, and the exportation of their produce. The principal articles of importation are coal, timber, and general merchandise; and the chief exports are copper-ore, marble, and slates. The number of registered vessels belonging to it is about three hundred and ninety, of the aggregate burthen of twenty-two thousand and seventy-six tons. A regular and expeditious communication by steam-packets has been established between Beaumaris and Liverpool, Carnarvon, and Dublin. The harbour is accessible, at low water, to vessels of four hundred tons' burthen, which can approach close to the walls of the town; and the bay affords good anchorage and secure shelter to numerous vessels which occasionally ride here in safety during the severest gales. Extensive sea walls have been constructed for the protection of the pier, and spacious and commodious quays and warehouses have been erected, with every requisite accommodation for facilitating the business of the port. The custom-house, which is situated on the Green, near the water's edge, is a commodious building, well adapted to the purpose. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions, at a very moderate price, is held on Saturday; and four fairs for cattle, and various articles of general merchandise, are held annually on February 13th, Holy Thursday, September 19th, and December 19th.

CORPORATION SEAL.

The inhabitants received their first charter of INCORPORATION in the same year in which the castle was completed, from Edward I., who conferred upon them considerable privileges, and assigned to the corporation the estates of four of the principal proprietors of land, whom he removed by exchange, on the erection of the castle, to be held by them *in capite*. Among various other immunities, he granted them permission to elect two bailiffs every year on the feast of St. Michael, liberty to have a free prison, and a guild of merchandise with a hanse, and freedom from toll and custom throughout the dominions of the Crown, with descent of property to their heirs, whether they died testate or intestate. The charter of Edward I. was confirmed by the Crown in the 5th of Edward III., 2nd of Richard II., 9th of Henry IV. (a charter of Henry, Prince of Wales), 4th of Henry VI., 8th of Edward IV., 1st of Richard III., 18th of Henry VII., 1st of Henry VIII., and 1st of Edward VI.; and it was extended by Queen Elizabeth, in the 4th year of her reign, whose charter continued to be the governing one till the passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act, in 1835. By this charter the corporation was permitted to assume the title of "the Mayor, Bayliffes, and Burgesses of the burrough of Bewmares," and the government was vested in a mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, coroner, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, a water-bailiff, a clerk of the market, two burleigh-men, six constables, two town-stewards, two sidesmen, and twenty-one chief burgesses and councillors. The mayor, who was chosen annually by the late mayor, the bailiffs, and the head burgesses, was, with the bailiffs and the recorder, a justice of the peace, and was also the presiding magistrate at the court of quarter-sessions, and one of the justices empowered by the charter to hear and determine pleas at the civil court of record. The bailiffs, recorder, coroner, town-clerk, treasurer, and the inferior officers, were appointed in a similar manner to the mayor; the town-stewards, and their sidesmen, were chosen by the borough magistrates; and the twenty-one chief burgesses themselves filled up any vacancies that occurred in their body either

by death or removal. The mayor, bailiffs, and chief burgesses possessed the amplest powers for the enactment of bye-laws and the enforcement of their authority, and also had the liberty, according to the charter of Elizabeth, of returning a member to serve the borough in parliament. The police consisted of the two serjeants-at-mace, and six constables.

By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV. c. 76, the old charters were repealed and annulled, and the corporation, under the style of "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, constituting the council of the borough. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen, triennially on November 9th, out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible; the councillors are chosen annually on November 1st, by and from among the enrolled burgesses, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must possess a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses are the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. The recorder is appointed by the crown: the council choose a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers annually on Nov. 9th; and two auditors and two assessors are elected on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses. The limits of the borough comprehend the whole of the parish of Beaumaris and parts of six others, stretching inland to the north-west about two miles, along the shore to the north-east about a mile and a half, and to the south-west above a mile. The Corporation are lords of the manor by virtue of a grant by Queen Elizabeth, recorded in her charter, of the borough and other ample possessions, comprising, besides much property of undefined extent, lands of the specified extent of above 1556 acres, which yielded at that early period a considerable rent, but of which the only remnant at the present day consists of a field containing about 18 acres, and a few small portions of waste near the town. The grant was principally made with a view of affording to the inhabitants the means of repairing the walls and sea defences of their town, which had by floods and tempests been much injured; but there does not appear to be any trace of the erection of a pier or the execution of other renovations, although the site of the town is favoured by nature; and the extensive property, which was given to the borough by the crown, has long ceased to be in the hands of the corporation. The income of the borough for the year 1833 amounted to £556, which was principally derived from the rents of houses, and was subject to a payment of about £190, being the interest of a debt of £4200, incurred by the corporation mainly by the erection of some handsome and substantial houses upon the green, at a cost of £4475.

The elective franchise was conferred in the 27th of Henry VIII., and the first return was made in the 33d of the same reign, in conjunction with Newborough, to which town the assizes and sessions for the county were removed in the reign of Henry VII., upon a false representation to this monarch, after they had been held at Beaumaris for two hundred and fifty years previously. In the second of Edward VI., Newborough was exempted from contributing to the support of a parliamentary representative, the privilege thus becoming limited to Beaumaris; and by statutes of the 2d and 3d of this monarch, the great and quarter sessions, together with the county court for Anglesey, were removed back to this town, after they had been held at Newborough for forty-five years. The burgesses of Newborough, nevertheless still claimed a share in the return of the member for Beaumaris, which, however, they seem henceforward never to have exercised; and, in 1709, it was decided by the House of Commons, that this right was vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and capital burgesses of Beaumaris only. By the act for "Amending the representation of the people in England and Wales," passed in 1832, the newly created boroughs of Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangevni now share with Beaumaris in the return of one member to parliament; the right of election is vested in the former constituency, who are resident within the limits of the borough, or within seven statute miles from the place where the poll is taken, if duly registered according to the provisions of the act; and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: there are, within the town, about one hundred and ten houses of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, and some more within the borough, of which the commissioners for ascertaining the boundaries of boroughs, under the late act, were unable to obtain the exact number: the mayor is the returning officer.

The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for determining on all offences within the borough, except capital charges; and until 1779 held a court of record, for the determination of pleas and the recovery of debts to any amount, with power to issue process to hold to bail in all actions for debt. The town-hall, erected by the corporation in 1790, and situated in Castle-street, nearly in the centre of the town, is a commodious and handsome building, containing on the basement story the public office, shambles, and market-house, above which are a noble

room and other apartments, appropriated to the holding of the borough sessions and the transaction of municipal business, and occasionally to the holding of assemblies: the great room, which is the most spacious in the county, is the most splendid ball-room in North Wales. Since the decline of Newborough, Beaumaris has been the county town of Anglesey, as it more anciently was, and the assizes and general quarter sessions for the county, and the election of knights for the shire, still take place here. The county-hall, erected in 1614, is a small edifice without any pretensions to architectural character, but recently much improved in its adaptation to the holding of the assizes and sessions, and the transaction of the public business of the county. The borough gaol, and house of correction for the county, forming one large and commodious building, erected in the year 1828, comprise twenty-three wards, six day-rooms, and six airing-yards; but the number of prisoners tried at the assizes and sessions is very inconsiderable, not amounting to more than four or five annually.

The PARISH comprises by admeasurement 327 acres, which are chiefly pasture land: about a mile from the town is a quarry of hard stone called china rock, which is not at present wrought, but from which great quantities have been raised and shipped to Whitehaven, and Runcorn, and other parts, to be converted into china-ware. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandegvan. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with crocketed pinnacles; it consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, and contains 1250 sittings, of which 300 are free, exclusive of above 200 which are occupied by the girls and boys of the National school: the edifice measures, in the nave, 68 feet by 50, and in the chancel, 42 by 22, and was greatly embellished in 1825 at considerable expense; each of the aisles is separated from the nave by an elegant range of lofty clustered columns and gracefully pointed arches; the windows of the chancel have round arches; and the east window is of elegant and elaborate design, and embellished with some remains of beautiful ancient stained glass. The north aisle is called St. Mary's chapel, and the south St. Nicholas': in the former there is a beautiful altar-tomb, bearing recumbent figures of a knight and his lady, in white alabaster, removed from the priory of Llanvaes, on the dissolution of that house; the tomb is decorated with diminutive figures of monks and knights, finely sculptured, and with shields of armorial bearings; but the latter are so obliterated, that they afford no means of ascertaining the persons whose memory the tomb was intended to perpetuate. On the south side of the altar is a tablet to the memory of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who died in 1586; Sir Anthony St. Leger, also Lord Deputy, and others: and above it is a mural monument, of black marble, in memory of Thomas, sixth son of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, who was rector of Llanrhyddlad, in this county, and died in 1632. Near the castle was formerly situated an ancient chapel or oratory, dedicated to St. Meugan, of which there are no vestiges. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. *The free grammar school* was founded in 1609, by David Hughes, of Woodrising, in the county of Norfolk, who gave the house which he had lately built at Beaumaris for the use of a grammar school, and endowed it with all his lands in the county of Anglesey for the payment of the salaries of the master and usher, for the maintenance of scholars in that establishment, and for keeping the building in repair; directing his trustees to appropriate the surplus in placing one or two of the scholars in either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and in erecting an almshouse for eight indigent persons, who have two apartments each, an allowance of six shillings per week, 5 lbs. of beef at Christmas, and six yards of frieze annually on St. Thomas's day; three of the almsmen to be chosen from the parish of Llantrisaint, where the founder was born, two from that of Rhodogeidio, two from that of Llêchcynvarwydd, and one from that of Gwredog: and after providing for these, if any thing remained, the founder directed that it should be distributed among the poor of the parish of Llantrisaint. The founder's intentions respecting the forwarding of boys to the university, and otherwise, were carried into effect by the trustees, who paid £20 with every scholar who entered there, and also apprenticed several others, according to the state of the funds, till the year 1826, since which time the affairs of this charity have been under the investigation of the Court of Chancery, and the exhibitions and apprentice fees have been suspended. The present income is £617 per annum, out of which the master's salary of £100, the usher's of £70, and the writing master's of £21, are paid: the master has also in the school house a residence free of rent and taxes, and is allowed to take boarders who only pay for their board, except about six shillings annually to the usher, who has also a free residence in one of the school houses; the head master also receives £10, per annum, and the second master £5, from the fund of the benevolent Dr. Lewis's extensive charities. There are forty boys on the foundation, who are gratuitously instructed in the classics and in writing and arithmetic, and are eligible to one of two fellowships founded in Jesus' College, Oxford, by Dr. Henry Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor, in 1616: to certain exhibitions, of £10 per annum each for four years, founded by Dr. Lewis; and to others founded by Dr. Meyrick, in Jesus' College, Oxford, to all which, boys from this school have the preference. The almshouse consisting of eight rooms

under one roof, is of quadrangular form, with an archway leading into the interior, and having a stone placed over it marked " D. H. 1613;" the building is situated in the parish of Llanvaes about a mile from the town of Beaumaris.

A National school was founded in 1816, and the schoolrooms, with the houses for the master and the mistress (who have a salary of £100 per annum), were built by subscription, at an expense of £550, on a plot of ground given by the late Lord Bulkeley, by whom, during his lordship's lifetime, it was supported; but since his decease in 1822, it has been maintained by voluntary contributions, the principal of which is an annual donation of £30 by Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart.; it is conducted in a most praiseworthy manner, and affords gratuitous instruction to 120 boys and the same number of girls. There are three other day schools, in which 70 children are educated at the expense of their parents; and about 300 children are taught gratuitously in four Sunday schools supported by various denominations of dissenters. The other *charities* of Beaumaris principally consist of a bequest of a rent-charge of £2. 12. by Lewis Owen, Esq., of Middlesex, in 1623, which is distributed in bread on Sundays, two small benefactions for a similar purpose, amounting to £1. 6., by Ellen Nicholas and Tabora the Black, in 1736 and 1743 respectively; and on Christmas eve there is a like distribution of bread, to the amount of £3. 10., arising from a grant of £20, by George Robinson, the like sum from Lucy Morris, of London, in 1799, and from T. Cross, and £5 each by two other persons. Elizabeth Gould, in 1780, bequeathed £50, the interest to be annually divided among aged widows, decayed housekeepers of Beaumaris, which sum is secured by the payment of a rent-charge of fifty shillings, out of a house built by the corporation with this and other monies of their own; John de Courcy, Esq., of Dublin, in 1820, also bequeathed £30 for the use of the poor, which is lodged in the Anglesey savings' bank, and the interest, £1, is distributed among them; Mary Roberts, in 1804, left £10, Mrs. Jones, of the Green, a similar sum, and two rent-charges, one of £1 by Rice Price, in 1782, and another of 8*s.* on Plâs Gwŷn; the produce of all which benefactions is disposed of in a like manner; and lastly William Hughes, in 1833, bequeathed £15, which is deposited in the savings' bank at Carnarvon, and the interest divided in the proportion of two-thirds among poor aged females, and one-third among the same description of males. Of the numerous benevolent societies formed in this town, the most remarkable for the extent of its charitable benefactions is the *Society of Ancient Druids*, established here in 1772, and patronised by many of the principal nobility, clergy, and gentry of the neighbourhood. It consists of an Arch-Druid and Sub-Druid, who are annually elected, and an unlimited number of brethren, who celebrate their anniversaries in September, and upon those occasions vote various sums of money for benevolent purposes. The principal of these are donations to the hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries in the neighbouring counties both of Wales and England; premiums for apprenticing poor boys; rewards for humane and meritorious exertions in saving from destruction the lives and property of shipwrecked seamen, and for various other laudable objects; to which beneficent purposes various sums, amounting to nearly £2000, have been appropriated from their funds within the last thirty years.

The site and remains of the once important CASTLE of Beaumaris were purchased from the crown in 1816, and are now the property of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., who has made great improvements in the grounds, by laying out walks, ornamented with plantations and shrubberies, and has thrown them open to the public as a promenade. The splendid remains of the castle, though less conspicuous from the lowness of its situation than those of Carnarvon and Aberconway, prove that it was scarcely inferior in beauty and extent to either of those structures: it consisted of two courts, the outer comprehending a spacious quadrilateral area defended by fourteen circular towers, of which those at the angles are much larger than the rest, and having the principal entrance towards the sea, flanked by two strong round towers, between which is a pointed archway defended by a portcullis. Near this entrance is a long, narrow, advanced work, with a platform, called the Gunners' Walk, which was anciently carried over the moat by a lofty arch, still remaining, and near which is one of the iron rings anciently used for mooring the vessels that delivered their supplies under the castle walls. Within the outer wall, and equidistant from it in every part, is the inner quadrangle, one hundred and ninety feet in length and nearly the same in breadth, surrounded by the principal range of buildings, which are much loftier than those of the outer court, and defended by ten circular towers, of which those at the angles are also more massive than those in the centre, and are in nearly a perfect state. Within this quadrangle are the principal state apartments: on the north-west side is the great hall, seventy feet in length and twenty-four in width, of lofty dimensions, and lighted by a noble range of five lofty windows, embellished with tracery. To the east is the *chapel*, an elegant structure in the early style of English architecture, and nearly perfect: the roof is elaborately groined, and is supported on arched ribs, springing from clustered pilasters richly ornamented. The walls are embellished with a series of twenty-one elegantly canopied niches, between which are lancet-shaped windows of peculiar delicacy, and behind them are recesses gained in the thickness of the walls, and probably appropriated to the principal officers of the garrison, or to persons of rank residing at the castle. A narrow corridor,

formed within the walls, is carried nearly round the whole building, with the exception of the north-west side, affording communication with the principal state apartments, which, though unequal in splendour to those of Carnarvon and Aberconway, display abundant evidence of departed grandeur. Within the area are a tennis-court and a bowling-green, which are open to the public; and the pleasantness of the situation, and the taste with which the grounds have been laid out, render this place a favourite resort of the inhabitants of the town. Baron Hill, the seat of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., originally built in 1618, by Sir Richard Bulkeley, a distinguished personage in the reign of James I., and afterwards much enlarged and improved by its late possessor, under the superintendence of the late Mr. Samuel Wyatt, architect, is beautifully situated on an eminence above the town, to which it is open in the front, from which an extensive lawn slopes gradually towards it, and is sheltered in the rear and on each side by extensive woods of luxuriant foliage. The view from this mansion is justly esteemed one of the finest in the principality, extending over the bay of Beaumaris with the grand opening of the Menai strait, bounded by a noble range of rocks and mountains, rising in the form of a vast amphitheatre, and including some of the principal mountains of Snowdon, whose summits of varied form soar in romantic grandeur above the surrounding heights, and whose verdant and well-cultivated bases slope gradually to the margin of the water. The great promontory of Penmaen-Mawr, and the vast rock of Llan-Dudno, or Great Orme's Head, of barren and rugged aspect, form a striking contrast to the milder features of the scenery in the neighbourhood of this noble mansion, and aid in producing that picturesque and pleasing variety which constitutes its superior richness and beauty. Within the grounds is the stone coffin in which the princess Joan, daughter of King John, and wife of Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, was interred in the priory of Lanvaes; from which place, after the dissolution of that establishment, it was removed, and, after lying neglected on a farm near the spot for many years, was bought by the late Lord Bulkeley, and placed under a temple which that nobleman erected in the park, in honour of her memory. Among the other seats in this neighbourhood may be enumerated Red Hill, the Friary, Plâs Llangoed, Cadnant, and Hênllŷs, anciently the seat of Gweirydd ab Rhŷs Gôch, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, and of his posterity until the conquest of Wales by Edward I., who removed them to Bôdlewyddan, in the county of Flint, together with other ancient freeholders, by an exchange of property, granting their estates to the corporation.

BEESTON, or BISTON, a township, in the parish and union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, ¾ of a mile (s. w.) from Wrexham; containing 101 inhabitants, who are assessed separately for the maintenance of their own poor, according to a regulation entered into in 1830. The annual value of this township has been returned at £575.

BEGELLY (BUGELI), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (s. by e.) from Narberth, on the road to Tenby; containing, with the chapelry of Williamston, which supports its own poor, 1159 inhabitants. The substratum of the soil in this parish is coal, of excellent quality, and in great request for the drying of malt and hops by the proprietors of breweries and distilleries: it is chiefly procured by a company under Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., and J. M. Childe, Esq., who are the chief proprietors of the soil, and receive one-sixth part, as their share of the produce: there are also some smaller proprietors, who exact one-fifth, and even one-fourth part from those who work only on a limited scale. A railway from the mines leads over King's Moor to Saundersfoot, in the parish of St. Issels, and greatly contributes to promote the interests of the surrounding neighbourhood. Iron-ore is also found, both above and below the strata of the coal, and, during the existence of the Pembrey Iron Company, was procured in great quantities and with considerable benefit to the proprietors; but since the stoppage of those works, the search for it has been discontinued. The shale which is found with the coal exhibits many interesting specimens of the fern and reed plants, and pyrites of iron have also been discovered. The rateable annual value of the whole parish has been returned at £1770. 10. 2., but of the portion exclusively of the chapelry of Williamston, at £1104. 12. 5. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 19. 2.; present net income, £216; patron, Sir R. B. P. Philipps. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty tower, and is pleasantly situated near Begelly Hall, by the trees surrounding which it is partly concealed. The chapel of Williamston is a rude structure, without a tower, standing in the hamlet of that name. The parsonage-house is situated on part of a stratum of coal, which has been wrought all round it, and, if the excavation had been continued, it would have endangered the stability of the building. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Here is a day school, in which from 20 to 30 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools conducted gratuitously; in one of which, in connexion with the Established Church, are about 220 children; and in the other, which belongs to the Calvinistic Methodists, are about 25. Near the parsonage-house are the remains of a cromlech, which has been thrown down; and in its vicinity is a tumulus, supposed to have been raised to the memory of some unknown chieftain.

BEGUILDY (BUGEILDY), a parish, in the union and hundred of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Knighton, comprising the upper and lower divisions, and containing 1051 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road leading from Knighton to Newtown, and on the river Teme, which separates it from the county of Salop; it borders on Montgomeryshire, and is bounded on the north and east by the parishes of Bettws and Llanvair-Waterdine, in Salop, on the south-east by the parish of Heyop, on the south by Llangunllo, on the south-west by Llanbister and Llanano, on the west by Llanbadarn-Vynydd, and on the north and north-west by Kerry, in Montgomeryshire; it comprises between 7000 and 8000 acres, of which about 1250 are arable, 600 woodland, and the rest pasture. The soil is dry and light, and produces very good oats, which are much more cultivated than wheat or barley; potatoes and turnips have also been grown to a considerable extent during the last few years: there are several quarries from which good building stone is obtained; and also two mills for the grinding of corn. The surface is in general greatly diversified by hill and dale, mountains and valleys, abrupt precipices and gentle declivities, in the midst of which is a long narrow tract of great fertility, affording good pasturage for cattle; and on the hills are fed vast numbers of sheep, which form the principal dependence of the farmers. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and picturesque scenery, ornamented in many parts with plantations of oak and ash, and the higher grounds comprising the black mountain, and the Beacon and Cavysty hills, command extensive and finely varied prospects over the counties of Radnor, Montgomery, and Salop. The Hon. Randall Edward Plunkett, and Edward Jenkins, Esq. are the chief landholders, and the Prince of Wales is lord of the manor. Part of the borough of Cnwclas, or Knucklass, is within the parish, the remainder being in that of Heyop; and the court-house in which the burgesses of that place are elected, is situated in the township of Beguildy. The parish, which extends for about 14 miles along the bank of the river Teme, in a south-east direction, contains the hamlets of Velindre, Beguildy, Crûg-y-Byddar, Mudwalledd, and Pennant; which are distinct as regards the collection of the county stock and the repair of the roads, but are united for the maintenance of the poor.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 7½.; net income, £164; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, but is not remarkable for any architectural character; it is 80 feet in length and 25 in breadth, and contains 350 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Velindre. The free school is endowed with a rent-charge of £10, given by Lord Robert Wharton, on an estate called Maesgwynne, formerly the property of the noble family of Harley, but sold by the late Earl of Oxford. There is also a private day school, and a Sunday school, in which about thirty children are gratuitously taught. The Rev. John Davies, in 1741, bequeathed £100, now secured, with the following bequest, on a tenement called Pant-y-Garragl, to poor housekeepers of this parish; and the Rev. Vavasour Griffiths, in 1741, bequeathed £20: the rent-charge arising amounts to £4. 16. which, together with £2. 6. an overplus of the rent-charge payable to the schoolmaster, is divided shortly before Christmas among the poor who have not received parochial relief within the year. Here are the remains of an ancient British fortification, said to have been occupied by the renowned Uthyr Pendragon; and at the foot of a hill is a place called the Bloody Field, where a battle is said to have been fought. On the south-western border of the parish is the site of Knucklass castle, on the summit of a conical artificial mound.

BERRIEW (ABER-RHIW), a parish, in the union of FORDEN, partly in the hundred of CAWRSE, liberties of the borough of WELSHPOOL, but chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of NEWTOWN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Welshpool; containing 2409 inhabitants. This place derives its name from being situated at the junction of the river Rhiw with the Severn, from which point the village is distant about three quarters of a mile, on the banks of the Rhiw, on the road between Welshpool and Newtown. The parish consists of about 12,000 acres, and is wholly inclosed, the waste lands, amounting to some thousands of acres, in the manor of Cedewain, having been allotted pursuant to an act obtained in 1796. Flannel is manufactured to a limited extent. The Montgomeryshire canal passes through the parish, and is carried over the Rhiw, near the village, by an aqueduct of four arches. The high grounds, especially the Byrwydd, about three miles north-west of the village, command very extensive and richly diversified prospects of the fertile vales of Severn, Montgomery, Salop, and Manavon, watered by their respective streams, and studded with numerous villages and mansions, and of the principal mountains in North Wales, Salop, &c. Of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return made amounts to £13,238. The village presents a cheerful and pleasing appearance, containing several good houses and neat white-washed cottages; and a daily mail to and from London passes through the village. The ancient mansion of Vaenor occupies an elevated situation in a park tolerably well wooded: it formerly belonged to the family of Price, an heiress of which being married to George Devereux, Esq., in the seventeenth century, it became the property of

the Viscounts Hereford, but is now in the possession of John Lyon Winder, Esq. nephew of the late John Winder, Esq., who is rebuilding the house in the most magnificent manner, but preserving the old Elizabethan style of architecture: the gardens, and particularly the terrace, are much admired. There are also several other genteel residences in the parish, among which are, Glan Severn, a handsome stone edifice, situated among grounds beautifully laid out, through which the river Severn pursues a winding course; Bôd Heilin, occupying a romantic situation on the slope, and near the summit, of a hill, which is well wooded, and commands a delightful view of the vales of Severn and Montgomery; Rhiwport; Garthmael Hall; Pennant; Bryncwmysir; Brithdir Hall; and Rhiwbank, or Lower Vaynor. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred are held at Berriew on the first Saturday in every month.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriator, Lord Sudeley, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £793, and the vicarial, for one of £445, with a small glebe of 1½ acre; the tithes of the parish clerk produce £12 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is a neat modern structure with a square tower, surmounted with pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. Humphrey Jones, Esq., of Garthmael, by will dated February 26th, 1652, devised to trustees the rectory of Bettws, and certain lands and tenements, called Cwm Madoc Ucheldre, in the parish of Trêgynon, which he held as a security for the sum of £400 advanced on mortgage, for the foundation and endowment of a free school at Berriew, but, in the event of the mortgage being redeemed, the testator directed that the sum should be invested in the mortgage of other premises, for that purpose. This having taken place, the sum of £400 was, in 1754, together with £50 arising from a bequest of Rees Evans and belonging to the poor, expended in the purchase of an estate, called Penarth, in the parish of Llanvair, consisting now of nearly 146 acres, 15½ of which are woodland, and an allotment of 43¼ subsequently added under an inclosure act; the whole producing £80 per annum to the charity. The old school-house, being in a dilapidated state, was pulled down in 1819, and a neat and substantial stone structure was erected as a National school, at an expense of £1580, defrayed partly from the funds of the charity, which had accumulated during a suspension of the school, and partly by subscription: at present about 70 boys and 60 girls are instructed: the master has a salary of £40, with liberty to take private pupils, but has no residence at present on the school premises, rooms being let to another party who pays £18 per annum rent, carried to the benefit of the school funds. Three Sunday schools, in which are about two hundred and twenty children, are supported by the dissenters.

Various bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor, to be applied in the distribution of bread and clothes, and in apprenticing children: the most considerable of these are a grant of £200 by the above Humphrey Jones for apprenticing poor children, the proceeds of which, £9, are so employed, with premiums not exceeding £5 each; a sum of £6. 5. 7. received from Hannah Lloyd's charity at Castle Caer-Einion; and the interest of £86. 17. 7. being the proportion of this parish for timber cut on the property, applied to the above fund for putting out apprentices. With Mrs. Lloyd's charity the produce of the following, amounting to £11. 15. 7. in the whole, is distributed at Easter and Christmas among the poor: a rent-charge of £2 by Anne Morris, another of 10*s.* by Morris Thomas, a grant of £50 by Lord Viscount Hereford, and one of £20 by Mrs. Ann Higgins. Besides which there are appropriated in clothing, a rent-charge of £1 by Oliver Rees, and one of £3 by Edward Edwards; and the poor also receive from the parties who possess the properties on which they are charged, a rent-charge of £3 by Mrs. Margaret Corbet, and another of £2 by Rees Jones. A benefaction producing £2. 12. the rent of a tenement bequeathed by Mrs. Bridget Devereux, is distributed in bread on every second Sunday: a few other small charities have been lost. In the township of Allt, between the road leading to Welshpool and the canal, is a tumulus; and on the top of Cevn-yr-Allt are the remains of a British encampment: there is also an encampment near the road from Berriew to Castle Caer-Einion, in the township of Frith. Maen Beuno, a stone pillar bearing the name of the patron saint of the church, is still standing in the township of Berriew, between the road to Welshpool and the river Severn. This is one of the parishes incorporated, by an act passed in the 32nd of George III., for the maintenance of their poor in a house of industry erected at Forden.

BERSHAM-DRELINCOURT, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Wrexham; containing 1716 inhabitants. There are extensive paper-mills in this chapelry, situated upon the river Clywedog, affording employment to a considerable number of persons; and the whole of this district abounds with valuable and extensive mines of iron, lead, and coal, for working which several establishments have long been formed on a large scale. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £16 per annum private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £170; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240; and the impropriate, for one of £174. 10. The chapel, known by the local name

of "Capel Madam," is situated at the south-western extremity of the township of Broughton. Attached to it is a school for the instruction, clothing, and maintenance of ten poor female children, founded in 1762, by Anne, the Hon. Dowager Viscountess Primerose, who endowed it with lands, &c., in the vicinity, under the superintendence of trustees, including the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and others. That celebrated relic of Anglo-Saxon antiquity, Wat's Dyke, passes in the vicinity, nearly in a direction from south to north, and is perfect throughout the whole of its course here. The inhabitants are assessed separately for the maintenance of their poor, pursuant to an arrangement made in 1830; and the annual value of the township has been returned at £2994.

BERWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanelly, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; containing 981 inhabitants. An ancient chapel here, now in ruins, is about to be rebuilt.

BERWYN, a joint hamlet with Croes, in the parish of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Trêgaron: the population is returned with Croes. In this wild and mountainous district is the small lake Llŷn Berwyn, which, after joining the Croes, falls into the Teivy, a little below the town of Trêgaron.

BETHGELART (BEDD-CELERT), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, partly in the hundred of Eivionydd, Eivionydd division, and partly in that of Isgorvai, Arvon division, of the county of Carnarvon, and partly in the hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 13 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carnarvon; containing 1397 inhabitants. This extensive parish, anciently called Llan-Ybor, contained a priory of Black canons, of the order of St. Gilbert, founded, according to some writers, about the year 1198, and dedicated to St. Mary, by Llewelyn the Great, in gratitude for the preservation of his infant son from the attack of a wolf, which, during the absence of the family upon a hunting excursion, had entered the house, and which his favourite greyhound Celert had killed, while attempting to seize the child in its cradle. According to the well-known legendary story, Llewelyn, on his return from the chase, perceiving the mouth of the dog stained with blood, hastened to the nursery, and finding the cradle overturned, and the floor streaming with blood, hastily concluded that his son had been killed by the hound, and instantly drew his sword and stabbed the faithful animal. But, on removing the cradle, he found his child unhurt, and sleeping quietly by the side of the wolf, which the watchful Celert had killed. Stung with remorse, Llewelyn erected a tomb over the dog's grave, not far from which spot the conventual church was afterwards built; and from this circumstance the place obtained the appellation of Bedd-Celert, or "the Grave of Celert." But Mr. Rowlands has traced the existence of this monastic establishment to a period long anterior to the above, even prior to the reign of Owain Gwynedd, from whom it received an endowment of lands, &c., which was augmented by Llewelyn. The priory having been nearly destroyed by fire, about the year 1283, was repaired by Edward I., assisted by Anianus, Bishop of Bangor, who granted ample indulgences to all who should contribute towards the rebuilding of it; and in his edicts for this purpose, he describes it as being, with the exception of those of Bardsey and Bangor Iscoed, the oldest religious establishment in the principality. The priory flourished till the time of Henry VIII., who annexed it to the abbey of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, and it was subsequently, together with that establishment, given by the same monarch to Bisham abbey, in the county of Berks: its revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to £69. 3. 8. There are still slight traces of the building, the materials of which are supposed to have been used in the erection or repair of the parochial church. All the lands in the county of Carnarvon belonging to the priory, were granted to Robert and Henry Bodvel, by Edward VI., in the second year of his reign.

This parish, which has been returned at the rateable annual value of £1606, is situated in the heart of an extensive mountainous district, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Bettws-Garmon, on the north-east by those of Dolwyddelan, and Llanrhychwyn, on the south by Trêmadoc, on the south-east by Llanvrothen, on the west by Llanvihangel-y-Pennant, and on the north-west by Llandwrog and Llanwnda; it comprises about 26716 acres, which are chiefly pasture and mountain sheep-walks, and abounds with strikingly romantic and with grand and magnificent scenery, richly diversified with lofty mountains of various elevation and character, luxuriant vales, expansive lakes, woods containing almost every kind of timber, groves and plantations of larch and other trees of the richest verdure, and comprehending an almost endless variety of views and prospects of surpassing beauty and interest. Its limits reach to the summit of the towering Snowdon, including nearly the whole of its southern side and base, as well as the mountains Moel Hebog, Aran, Graig Gôch, and Mynydd-Mawr, with part of Siabod, all of which, though secondary to Snowdon, are mountains of lofty elevation. The village, which is small, but in which an excellent inn has been built, on account of the increase of visitors to this interesting neighbourhood, is delightfully situated at the confluence of the rivers Glâslyn and Colwyn, which rise in the adjacent mountains. To the north-west of it the road passes near the small lakes Llŷn-y-Cader and Llŷn-y-Dywerch, beyond which

is the broad lake Llŷn Cwellyn, at the base of Mynydd-Mawr, a mountain of lofty and precipitous elevation, which in this part, receding in a curve, forms a bold and rugged barrier to this fine sheet of water, which is more than a mile and a half in length, and about three quarters of a mile broad: the water is beautifully transparent, and abounds with char, a fish peculiar to mountain lakes. At the extremity of the lake, and upon a bold rocky precipice in the mountain, is Castell Cidwm, a natural fortress which served to defend this important pass into the regions of Snowdon, where, from the earliest ages, the native Welsh had found a secure retreat, in cases of extreme danger, and a rallying point for their efforts in repelling the invaders of their country. To the west is the mountain pass called Drws-y-Coed, where are some productive copper-mines, and beyond are two fine lakes adjoining each other, called Llŷniau Nantlle, from which spot is obtained a view of the summit of Snowdon, which is seen through a vista between the intervening mountains, with singular grandeur of effect. To the north-east of the village, an opening between the mountains forms the beautifully romantic pass of Nant Gwynant, memorable for the sanguinary battle which was fought between the forces of the Earl of Pembroke and those of Ievan ab Robert, in the reign of Edward IV. Through this delightful vale, the name of which implies the vale of waters, passes the road to Capel Curig, extending for five or six miles through a continued succession of richly varied scenery, unsurpassed for picturesque beauty and sublimity. In some parts are seen alternately clear and expansive lakes, reflecting either the rugged and sterile precipices, or the richly wooded sides, of the lofty mountains by which they are enclosed; and luxuriant meadows and fertile plains, intersected by numerous rivulets; and in others craggy cliffs, over which the mountain torrent forms frequent cataracts, together with barren rocks, and the most dreary sterility. A mile up the valley, is the isolated rocky eminence called Dinas Emrys, celebrated as the spot where Vortigern is said to have assembled his council of wise men, or magicians, in 449, and also as the residence of the renowned Merlin: the summit of this rock forms an extensive area, which is defended with walls of loose stones, and accessible only on one side: the entrance appears to have been guarded by two towers, and within the area are the foundations of circular buildings of loose stones, the walls of which are about five feet in thickness. On the margin of Llŷn Gwynant, one of the principal lakes in this romantic vale, are the ruins of a small ancient chapel, called Capel Nant Gwynant, formerly belonging to Bethgelart. The road to Capel Curig extends beyond the point of the mountain Siabod, where it joins the pass of Llanberis, through which a road to Carnarvon was opened in 1831. To the south of the village is the pass of Pont Aber Glâslyn, the entrance to which is somewhat narrow, but becomes gradually more contracted by the approach of the mountains, leaving scarcely room for the river, which rushes with violence through its rocky channel. The scenery in this vale is rudely magnificent: the mountains rise to an amazing height, and towards the vale present a series of huge precipices, towering above each other at irregular intervals, and rugged masses of projecting cliffs, threatening every moment to detach themselves from their lofty heights, and fall into the vale. At the extremity of the pass is Pont Aber Glâslyn, a bridge of one arch, thirty feet in the span, thrown over a chasm of tremendous depth between two steep precipices, which here bounds the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, and forms the principal communication between them. This spot is celebrated as the place where the princes of Meirion received the sign of the cross from Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, when he was preaching the crusades throughout the principality. Near the bridge is a cataract, formed by a mountain torrent obstructed in its descent by shelving ledges of projecting rock. The lake Glâslyn, or the Blue Lake, so called from the transparency of its waters, is the source of the river of that name; and within the parish are numerous other lakes, besides those already described, among which may be noticed Llŷn Cwmstrallyn, Llŷn Dinas, Llŷn Llydaw, Llŷn yr Adar, and Llŷn Duwaunydd.

There are several beautiful mansions and estates, the chief of which are, Plâs Gwynant, which is situated at the head of Llŷn Dinas; Brŷn Gwynant, situated on an acclivity overhanging Llŷn Gwynant; and Dôlvriag, at which place considerable plantations have been formed within the last thirty-five years by W. M. Thackeray, Esq., M.D., in a most beautiful valley, rich in wood and water, and which are at present in a very flourishing state. Slate is quarried, and a little to the south of the village, and near Pont Aber Glâslyn, copper-ore has been found in great abundance, and mines of it have been worked for many years; but the copper was so intermixed with other ores, as to render it very difficult of separation with any advantage to the proprietors. About the year 1800, the high price of ore induced some adventurers to renew the works, from which great quantities of ore were obtained for some years; but they were again discontinued, and remained in a neglected state till 1819, when they were re-opened, and since that period many hundred tons have been procured annually. The principal mines are those of Drws-y-Coed, at the base of Mynydd-Mawr, in the vale of Nantlle, which afford employment to four hundred men: the ore obtained here is of very good quality, and is sent principally by means of a rail-road to the wharfs at Carnarvon, from which it is shipped to Swansea, for the process of smelting. Fairs are held on August 18th and September 23rd.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with

£800 royal bounty; net income, £90; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Priestley, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130, subject to rates, averaging £28. 10. 2. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat and spacious structure, 77 feet in length and 26½ in breadth, containing 385 free sittings: it is part of the priory formerly existing here, and is built chiefly in the early English style; in the north wall are two lofty sharply-pointed arches, which appear to have communicated formerly with some other building, probably a chantry, and at the east end is a handsome lancet-shaped window of three lights; these are evidently of much older date than the rest of the building, being probably parts of the ancient priory. There is in the village a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, who have three others in various parts of the parish. A day school is partly supported by subscriptions, averaging about £25 per annum, and partly by payments from the parents of the children, in number about thirty; and there are also four Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted by the dissenters, affording instruction to about six hundred children of both sexes. W. Wynne bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 13. for providing coats for six poor men of this parish, and other uses; Maurice Wynne gave a rent-charge of £2. 13. 4. for educating one boy in the school at Bangor; and Mrs. Jones, in 1743, bequeathed £50, directing the interest to be distributed annually among ten widows; but the two latter bequests are supposed to be lost. Some beautiful quartz crystals are found in the mountains in the parish, more particularly in Snowdon, of a clear diamond-like transparency, and in the form of a regular hexagonal prism, which are known by the appellation of Welsh diamonds. In the township of Nantmor resided two distinguished bards of the fifteenth century, Rhŷs Gôch o Eryri, the favourite bard of Owain Glyndwr, and Davydd Nantmor, both of whom were natives of the parish, and were interred in the churchyard.

BETTESFIELD, a township, in the parish of Hanmer, union of Ellesmere, hundred of Maelor, county of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles, (E. N. E.) from Ellesmere; containing 370 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of Shropshire, and the road from Ellesmere to Whitchurch passes through it. This was the ancient residence of the family of Hanmer, and the birthplace of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Anne, who died in May, 1746, and was interred in the family burial-place in Hanmer church, where a monument has been erected to his memory: a superb edition of Shakspeare's Plays, with annotations by Sir Thomas, was published in six volumes by the University of Oxford, to which he presented the manuscript. A portion of the tithes of Bettesfield was bequeathed by Sir John Hanmer, Bart., in 1624, to the support of a learned preacher in the parish church of Hanmer. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £276. 15. 10., and those payable to the vicar of Hanmer for one of £71. 7., with a glebe of 7 acres, valued at £14 per annum.

BETTWS, a parish, in the union of Llanelly, hundred of Iskennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 8 miles (S.) from Llandilo-Vawr; comprising the upper and lower divisions, and containing 1109 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated within a short distance of the turnpike-road leading from Llandilo-Vawr to Swansea, is about five miles in extent, from east to west, and about a mile and a half in breadth, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llandebie, on the south and east by the river Loughor, which separates it from the county of Glamorgan, and on the west by Mynydd-Mawr. A considerable part of the surface is mountainous and barren, and the level portion contains some tracts of woodland: the soil is partly a loamy earth, resting on clay, and partly peat and bog; a small quantity of grain is grown, but the chief produce is cheese and butter. The river Amman runs through the parish, and two brooks called Cathan and Nantyfin. Slate is quarried, and coal and iron-mines are in operation, a rail-road having recently been made. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llandebie, and endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; net income, £98. The church, dedicated to St. David, is about 50 feet in length and 15 in width, and contains 250 sittings, of which 40 are free. A Sunday school affords instruction gratuitously in the Welsh language to about 110 children of both sexes.

BETTWS, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Newcastle, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles (N.) from Bridgend; containing 438 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Ogmore, not far from its confluence with the Severn, and is watered by the rivulets Llŷnvi and Garw, which bound it on two sides. On the north and north-east is the parish of Llangeinor, on the south that of St. Bride's Minor, and on the west the parish of Llangonoyd. The lands consist of well-cultivated fields, good pastures, woods, and mountains; the scenery, which is interspersed plentifully with oak, is rich and beautiful, and the views from different parts of the parish, diversified and extensive, especially that from the lofty eminence of More-gila, which embraces among many other interesting objects, the fine vale of Glamorgan: in the immediate neighbourhood are some handsome seats. Coytrehên, the seat of Morgan Popkin Traherne, Esq., is a handsome mansion, occupying a retired, but agreeable situation on the declivity of a hill, surrounded with luxuriant plantations, with the river Ogmore flowing at its base, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding

country, and of the confluence of that river with the Severn in the distance: it was anciently the property of the Powells, from whom it passed by marriage to the families of Popkin and Traherne. Within half a mile of Coytrehên, a small but elegant residence, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, has been recently erected, under the direction of Mr. Traherne, for his sister, the widow of the late George Jenner, Esq. of Doctors' Commons. Iron is wrought, and the parish abounds with excellent coal, which till lately was procured only for the supply of the inhabitants of the district; but a vein has recently been opened by John Edwards Vaughan, Esq., of Rheola in the Vale of Neath, which is worked on a more extensive scale, and for the readier conveyance of which a tram-road has been constructed by that gentleman, communicating with the rail-road leading from Bridgend to the shipping-place at Porthcawl. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Newcastle, which is endowed with the rectorial tithes of this parish. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural features; it is 59 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth, and contains 144 free sittings. There is a place of worship for Unitarians, which has a small endowment; also a day school, in which about 12 children are instructed at their parents' expense. The Coytrehên estate is charged with an annual payment of £2, arising from a bequest of Anthony Powell, in 1786, and £1. 10. per annum is secured by a deed poll on the Bridgend turnpike trust, for the poor: both sums are distributed at Christmas, among about 18 poor persons who do not receive parochial relief. Dr. Richard Price, an eminent non-conformist divine, and moral and political writer, was born at Tynton, in this parish, in February, 1723; he died at Hackney, in Middlesex, on the 19th of April, 1791, and was interred in the burial-ground in Bunhill-Fields. As one of the staunchest advocates of civil and religious liberty, his publications on the events of the American and French Revolutions acquired for him a high reputation as a political writer, besides various honours from public societies, and distinguished him for a soundness of judgment and power of observation and reflection, which were equally conspicuous in his theological and metaphysical productions.

BETTWS, or LLAWR-Y-BETTWS, a township, in the parish of Llanvawr, hundred of Penllyn, county of Merioneth, North Wales: the population is returned with the parish.

BETTWS, or BETTWS CAEDWEN, a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, upper division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles (n. by e.) from Newtown; containing 821 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated on the small river Bechan, which falls into the Severn at Aber-Bechan. The western branch of the Montgomeryshire canal to Newtown passes through the eastern part of the parish, which is also intersected by the turnpike-road from that town to Welshpool; another road from Berriew to Llanwnnog runs through the village. The parish contains about six thousand acres of land, all inclosed, the commons having been divided pursuant to an act for inclosing the waste lands within the manors of Cêdewain, Hopeton, and Gorddwr Uchâv, obtained in 1796. The road leading from Brynderwen Bridge to Garthmael is beautifully picturesque; the high grounds on the north side are richly planted, from the base to the summit, with trees and shrubs of various kinds, and the scenery, which is enlivened by the meandering of the river Severn and the canal, presents, especially in the autumn, when every variety of tint is seen to advantage on the wood-crowned heights, one of the most pleasing and interesting spectacles in this part of the principality. Of the rateable annual value of the parish the return made amounts to £4056. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10; present net income, £211, with a glebe house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriator, C. H. Tracey, Esq.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, and the vicarial for one of a similar amount, with a glebe of 4½ acres; a payment of £8 is also made in lieu of tithes to the parish clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, a saint of the sixth century, originally belonged to the ancient nunnery of Llanllugan, founded prior to 1290, for sisters of the Cistercian order, and endowed with a revenue amounting at the dissolution to £22. 14. It is a plain neat structure, with a handsome tower, which was built in the year 1531, by John ab Meredith, whose effigy, engraved on a brass plate bearing a Latin inscription, ornaments a tablet of porphyry erected to his memory on the north side of the chancel. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; also a Sunday school in connexion with the Established Church, four day schools, in which about 40 boys and 40 girls are instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, supported by subscriptions among the dissenters, and affording instruction to about 120 children. An almshouse was founded and endowed in 1709, for four poor persons of this parish, and for four of the adjoining parish of Trêgynon, by Arthur Weaver, Esq., who also left £4 per annum to keep it in repair, and to purchase fuel for the use of the inmates; three aged women and one old man inhabit Bettws portion; he likewise granted £6 per annum to be distributed among the poor of both parishes, and he charged the payment of both sums on the tithes of the latter, at present possessed by Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq., who pays the amount, together with a benefaction of three guineas annually, left by Arthur Blayney, Esq., for the use of the poor. Edward Guest bequeathed £200, the interest of one moiety to be

given to the poor, and that of the other to the minister for the time being; and he also granted £2. 2. for the use of the poor, payable by the vicar. These sums are secured by mortgage on the tolls of the Welshpool and Newton turnpike-roads, as is likewise another bequest of £26 by Richard Blayney. Edward Lloyd gave a rent-charge of £2, charged on a house in the parish of Meifod, to be equally shared between this parish and that of Llanllwchaiarn. The produce of these different charities is distributed about Christmas in small sums among those poor persons who receive no parochial aid.

About half a mile to the north-west of the village is Pen-y-Gaer, a British camp, defended by a triple intrenchment; there are also several smaller encampments in various parts of the parish. On the summit of a lofty conical hill of steep ascent, commanding an extensive prospect of the Vale of Severn and the surrounding country, is *Castell Dôl-y-Vorwyn*, or the Castle of the Virgin's meadow. The name is supposed to allude to the traditionary story of Havren, daughter of Locrinus, the son of Brutus, first king of Britain, by Essyllt, daughter of the king of Germany, whom Locrinus, had taken captive in his wars against Humyr, king of the Huns. Locrinus, having espoused Essyllt, in violation of a former pledge given to Gwenddolan, daughter of Corineus, who had accompanied Brutus into Britain, was compelled by a threat of hostilities to fulfil his engagement to the latter; and, concealing Essyllt, whom he pretended to have banished from the kingdom, married Gwenddolan, according to his engagement. On the death of Corineus, which followed soon after, Locrinus divorced Gwenddolan, and declared Essyllt queen; but on the death of Locrinus, Gwenddolan assumed the government, and in retaliation caused Essyllt and her daughter Havren to be drowned in the river Severn. From this circumstance the river is supposed to have derived its name, originally "Ys Havren," and by contraction Savern, from which are deduced the Latin name *Sabrina* and the English *Severn*. The castle is said by Camden to have been originally built by Prince Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, between the years 1063 and 1073; but Dugdale refers its erection to Davydd ab Llewelyn, about the year 1245. In the Welsh Chronicle (Brut y Tywysogion) it is said to have been taken by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, in 1269. It was besieged in the year following by the Earl of Lincoln and Roger Mortimer, to whom the garrison, being in want of water, surrendered it: the latter, in 1278, obtained from Edward I. a grant of it, together with the castles of Cêdewain and Kerry. The castle was of a quadrangular form, about fifty yards in length and twenty-five in width, and built of the small ragstone found in the neighbourhood: a small portion of the north wall, with some parts of the interior, are the only remains. On the more accessible sides of the hill on which the castle is built, it is defended by deep intrenchments cut in the solid rock, and the base is surrounded by a deep dingle, thickly planted with wood, in which rises a small stream, which, after pursuing a course of nearly a mile, falls into the river Severn. A brass pot, an earthen jug, and some other ancient relics, were dug out of the ruins some years since, and are at present preserved at Gregynog. In the township of Dôlvorwyn is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, which is esteemed highly efficacious in cutaneous diseases. The ancient mansion of Gregynog, in this neighbourhood, was the residence of the late Arthur Blayney, Esq., who was distinguished for his hospitality to strangers of every degree, his unwearied endeavours to promote the prosperity and comfort of his tenantry, and his public-spirited encouragement, regardless of the sacrifices made by himself, of every undertaking calculated to advance the interests, or conduce to the convenience of the county. His house was always open for the hospitable reception and entertainment of travellers; his tenants were aided in every suitable attempt to improve their farms, which were invariably held at a moderate rental, and their convenience was carefully studied in the construction and alteration of the farm-houses and offices; the habitations of the cottagers on his estates were always comfortable, and had a small plot of ground attached, for the support of a cow during summer, for which he gratuitously supplied them with hay in the winter; and the roads in the neighbourhood were greatly improved, and the churches repaired and embellished by him; whilst his beneficence was extensively diffused among the poor, rather in the more praiseworthy solicitude to seek for and relieve deserving objects, by affording them that timely assistance which might enable them to provide for themselves in future, than in indiscriminate almsgiving to idle vagrants and clamorous mendicants; his object in mitigating the pangs of distress being to foster industry, and to discourage idleness by withholding relief. This benevolent man died at Gregynog, at an advanced age, in the year 1795.

BETTWS-BLEDRWS, a parish, in the union of Lampeter, upper division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 3¼ miles (N. E.) from Lampeter, on the road to Trêgaron; containing 227 inhabitants. At a short distance from the road is Dery Ormond, the seat of John Jones, Esq., an elegant modern mansion, erected in 1827, and beautifully situated under the shelter of a lofty hill covered with luxuriant plantations: the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, are ornamented with a small sheet of water, formed by the expansion of a rivulet by which they are intersected, and over which there is a bridge of handsome design. Though not upon a very large scale, this is one of the best houses in the county, and forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the place.

Lead-ore is supposed to lie under the surface of this parish, but no attempt has been hitherto made to work it. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 8½., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; present net income, £143, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120; and there is a glebe of 10 acres, valued at £15 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Bleddrws, is a very neat well-built edifice, altered and repaired in 1831, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire cased with slate: the interior is appropriately fitted up, and furnished with ranges of seats with high backs, elevated above each other, instead of pews, similar to the chapel of St. David's College, Lampeter, which were erected at the expense of John Jones, Esq., of Dery Ormond. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists; also a day school, in which about thirty boys and girls are instructed at the expense of their parents, and a Sunday school, in which about the same number of children are gratuitously taught. Between Dery Ormond and the Teivy is an ancient intrenchment, called Castell Goedtrêv, situated on a farm to which it gives name.

BETTWS-CLYRO, or CAPEL-BETTWS (BETTWS-CLAERWY), a chapelry, in the parish of Clyro, union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Hay; containing 218 inhabitants. This place partakes, in common with the parish in which it is situated, of the scenery by which this part of the principality is characterized: the views embrace a pleasing variety of landscape, enlivened by the windings of the river Wye. The chapel is distant about two miles from the church of Clyro; and divine service is performed in it only a certain number of Sundays in the summer months. The tithes of the chapelry are included in the commutation for those of the parish. There is a separate assessment for the support of the poor.

BETTWS-DISSERTH (BETTWS-DISERTH), a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Colwyn, county of Radnor, South Wales, 8 miles (N. E.) from Builth; containing 132 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated near the source of the river Edw, or Edwy, on the turnpike-road leading from Builth to New Radnor, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kevenlleece and Llandeglay, on the south by that of Llansantfraid in Elvel, on the east by the parish of Glâscomb, and on the west by that of Disserth. It comprises 1500 acres by admeasurement, of which 230 are arable, 870 pasture, 90 woodland, and 310 common; the soil is wet and clayey, and yields but small quantities of grain, cattle and sheep being the chief produce, which are of very good quality. Some parts of the parish have been thought to consist of coal; but an endeavour to procure this fossil, made some time since, on a farm called Tyncoed, was unattended with success, and though a shaft was sunk to a considerable depth, no indications of coal were discovered: attempts have also been made to discover lead, but they have been equally unsuccessful. The surrounding scenery, though generally pleasing, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature from that which prevails throughout this part of the principality. The Kiddy brook runs through the parish, which is indebted for its picturesque appearance chiefly to its streams and its hilly surface, the trees and plantations being entitled to but little more than the character of brushwood. The principal hills are those of Gilwern and Bryntidder, and the only gentlemen's seats, Wernhwsmon and Hendy. The living is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with the rectory of Disserth: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £74, subject to rates, averaging £8. 11. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is 40 feet in length and 20 in breadth, and contains many free sittings. A school is generally kept during the summer months. This is one of the parishes from which a child is to be annually apprenticed, under the will of the Rev. Rees Powell, of Boughrood, with a premium of £5. Elizabeth Jones, in 1746, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2, on a farm called Gwern-Vawr, in this parish, to be given to the poor at the discretion of the minister and six of the principal inhabitants, but the payment has been discontinued since 1820, although a rent-charge of £1, bequeathed by an unknown benefactor, from the same farm, is regularly distributed among those not receiving parochial aid. There are some sulphureous springs in the parish, but they are not strongly impregnated, nor are they used for medicinal purposes.

BETTWS-GARMON, a parish, in the hundred of Isgorvai, union and county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles (S. E.) from Carnarvon, on the road to Bethgelart; containing 111 inhabitants. The scenery in the neighbourhood is magnificently grand and strikingly varied: part of the base of Snowdon is within the limits of the parish, and, previously to the foundation of the new line of road to Llanberis and Capel Curig, the principal ascent to that mountain was from this place, at which is a small house, occupied by a guide, who is still constantly in attendance to conduct the adventurous traveller to its summit. Behind the parochial church is the mountain Moel Aelian, which rises to the height of two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven feet above the level of the sea; and on the south of it is Mynydd-Mawr, of less elevation, though seen to greater advantage from the road: both these mountains abound with copper-ore, and they were recently excavated with considerable success; but the want of capital caused the discontinuance of the works, although it is said there are not more promising mines in the principality. On the summits of both mountains are the remains of

watch-towers, or exploratory stations, erected to defend the pass; and at the foot of Mynydd-Mawr is a bold rock, called Castell Cidwm, supposed to have been the residence of some ancient British chieftains. The abrupt and mountainous elevations, which form so prominent a feature in the scenery of this district, are finely softened and contrasted by divers lakes within the parish, which are much resorted to by tourists and by artists, who find, in the beautiful scenery around them, some of the finest subjects for the pencil. Of these, the principal are Fynnon Lâs, Llŷn Côch, Llŷn-y-Nadroedd, and Llŷn Fynnon-y-Gwâs, which are the several sources of the river Avon, or Tarddeni. Llŷn Cwellyn, one of the most celebrated lakes in this part of the principality, and one of the two in Wales containing char, is partly within this parish; in which also is Nant Mill, remarkable for its beautiful cascade, which has engaged the attention of numerous artists. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £363. 5. Fairs are held on August 17th and September 22nd and 26th. The living, usually styled a perpetual curacy, is vicarial, and is endowed with £600 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £62. 10.; patron, Bishop of Bangor; impropriator, Lord Newborough, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £16. 13. 1½., and those payable to the perpetual curate for one of £14. 6. 4. The church, dedicated to St. Garmon, is a small edifice, in a dilapidated condition, romantically situated in a vale bounded by lofty mountains, but it is now about to be rebuilt at an estimated expense of £350, chiefly collected from persons unconnected with the parish, under the direction of Mr. George Alexander, architect, Adelphi, London. It will be a neat small edifice, surmounted by a belfry and cross, with a two-lighted window beneath, and three others at the sides, supported in the interstices and at the angles with buttresses. About 120 children of both sexes, including those of the two adjoining parishes of Llanwnda and Llanbeblig, receive gratuitous instruction in two Sunday schools. On the side of a hill, about one mile to the west of the church, is a fine spring of water, called St. Garmon's well, of reputed efficacy in the cure of rheumatic and eruptive disorders.

BETTWS-GWERVIL-GÔCH, a parish, in the union of Corwen, hundred of Edeyrnion, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 6½ miles (w. n. w.) from Corwen; containing 282 inhabitants. The village is situated on the road from Bala to Ruthin, and on the small river Alwen, over which there is a bridge of three arches. The vale of Alwen is pleasingly picturesque, particularly at Point Llŷn-y-Gigvran, where the hills along the banks of the stream, from the base to the summit, are thickly clothed with trees: the Alwen is here crossed by a bridge of one wide arch. The parish is about ten miles in circumference, and not more than one-half is under cultivation: it forms part of the district which is noted for the knitting of woollen hose. A farm, called Bottegîr, in the county of Denbigh, is within its limits, and was the residence of Col. William Salusbury, who bravely defended the castle of Denbigh, for fourteen weeks, against the besieging body of parliamentarians under Major-General Mytton, and then surrendered only upon the most honourable terms. Fairs are held on June 22d, August 12th, September 16th, and December 12th, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs; that in August is one of the largest lamb fairs in North Wales. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 4. 7.; net income, £124; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early style of English architecture: near the entrance is a piscina. Close to the church is a well, called St. Mary's. Griffith Roberts, Esq., of Bodynllyn, bequeathed, in 1812, a sum of £50, the interest to be distributed among twenty of the poorest inhabitants on Christmas morning, which intent is accordingly carried into effect.

BETTWS-IEUVAN, or EVAN (BETTWS-IEUAN), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, lower division of the hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 5 miles (n.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 426 inhabitants. This parish is situated a short distance to the east of the turnpike-road leading from Cardigan to Aberystwith, and on the road from Newcastle-Emlyn to Aberporth and Penbryn, and is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Penbryn, on the south by those of Troedyraur and Llandyvriog, and on the west by the parishes of Blaenporth and Brongwŷn: it comprises by computation about 2500 acres, which are chiefly arable land, of light soil, and producing barley and oats, with a small proportion of wheat. The river Cerri skirts the parish on the south, the banks of which are ornamented with woodlands of considerable extent and beauty: a modern villa has been recently built on the bank of the brook Medeni, which divides the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Brongwŷn, to the vicarage of Penbryn: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £82. 10., and the vicarial, for one of £77. 10., both subject to rates, averaging respectively £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a small edifice in the early English style, which has been recently repaired, and has received two hundred and fifty additional sittings, the whole of which are free, the Incorporated Society for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels having granted £25 towards defraying the expense.

BETTWS-LEIKE (BETTWS-LEICI), a chapelry, in the parish of Llandewy-Brevi, union of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 6

miles (N. by E.) from Lampeter; containing 364 inhabitants. It is situated in the pleasant vale of the Aëron, and on the left bank of that river, and is bounded on the north by the chapelry of Gwynvil, on the south by the chapelry of Gartheli, on the east by its own parish, and on the west by Llanbadarn-Odwynne: it comprises by computation about 1200 acres, a small part of which is wood, and the remainder nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, the soil of which is tolerably good, and the chief produce barley and oats. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £50; patron, the Perpetual Curate of Llandewy-Brevi. The chapel, which was erected in 1805, is 42 feet long by 18 broad. A Sunday school, held in the chapel, is attended by about forty boys and girls, and is supported by voluntary contributions. This chapelry separately supports its own poor.

BETTWS-Y-COED, or BETTWS-WYRION-IDDON, a parish, in the union of LLANRWST, hundred of NANTCONWAY, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S.) from Llanrwst, on the road to Holyhead; containing 451 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from an ancient religious establishment, called *Bettws Wyrion Iddon*, or "the bead-house of the children of Iddon," on the site of which the present church was built; and was formerly only a township in the parish of Llanrhychwyn, from which it was separated in the sixteenth century. The village is delightfully situated in a beautiful vale, surrounded on all sides by the Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire mountains, and near the confluence of the rivers Conway and Llugwy. Over the former of these rivers, about half a mile above the church, is an iron bridge of one noble arch, beautifully ornamented with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, with an inscription in Roman capitals, purporting that it was constructed in the year in which the battle of Waterloo was fought, and thence called Waterloo bridge; and over the latter is a bridge of singular construction, called Pont-y-Pair, or the Cauldron Bridge, consisting of four arches resting upon masses of rugged precipitous rocks of romantic appearance, which in high floods exhibit below the bridge several beautiful cataracts of striking magnificence. This picturesque structure was projected and partly raised by one Howel, a mason from Penllyn, who, about the year 1468, had previously erected a bridge over the Lledr, at a spot where his passage had been obstructed by a flood, whilst on his journey to Aberconway, to attend the Merionethshire assizes, to which place he removed, and, having built the bridge at his own expense, received no other remuneration than the voluntary donations of travellers: he then removed to this place, where he commenced Pont-y-Pair bridge, but died before its completion. The scenery around this spot consists of rocky mountains fringed with wood, in the fissures of which are found trees of stately growth, and the whole neighbourhood abounds with strikingly magnificent and finely contrasted features. The three rivers, Conway, Llugwy, and Lledr, unite within the parish, and, in their course through the mountainous districts, form numerous and majestic cataracts, for which this parish is celebrated. Of these, the principal are the falls of the Conway, Machno, and Llugwy; the first, rushing with impetuosity through rocks of tremendous height, which contract the passage of the waters, after descending from a great elevation, forms four smaller falls, which are seen in succession from the same spot; and just below the confluence of the Conway and the Lledr is a deep, wide, and still piece of water, called Llyn-yr-Avanc, or "the beavers' pool," from its being the resort of that animal, the skin of which was anciently prized more highly than that of the ermine. About two miles from the village is the cataract of Rhaiadr-y-Wenol, or "the waterfall of the swallow," formed by the river Llugwy, which after pursuing its course for a considerable distance through a straight rocky channel, along narrow meadows inclosed by mountains of majestic elevation, falls into a hollow of amazing depth, the sides and summit of which are shaded with trees, that have taken root in the fissures of the rocks. The whole of the neighbouring mountains abound with lead-ore, but none of the mines have been worked for some time, on account of the very considerable reduction in the price of that article, which has taken place: a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the spinning of woollen yarn and the knitting of stockings. A considerable variety of quartz crystal, of a beautiful whiteness, is found in the parish; the rateable annual value of which is returned at £694. Fairs are held annually on May 15th and December 3d. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £101; patron, Bishop of Bangor; impropriator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £50. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small but interesting edifice, romantically situated near the confluence of the Conway and Llugwy, and occupying the site of the ancient religious house before noticed: the interior contains, among other ancient monuments, an altar-tomb to the memory of Grufydd ab Davydd Gôch, son to Davydd Gôch, natural son of Davydd, brother of Llewelyn, the last prince of Wales, on which is a recumbent effigy in plate armour, with an inscription in a very perfect state: this beautiful relic, which is the production of the thirteenth century, is injudiciously concealed by the erection of a pew over the monument. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A charity school, open to all the poor children of the parish, was founded in 1821, by the Right Hon. Lord Wil-

loughby de Eresby, who contributes £10 per annum towards its support. There is also a Sunday school, in connexion with the Calvinistic Methodists, in which about two hundred children are taught gratuitously. The interest of a bequest of £10, by Evan Evans, in 1780, is distributed among the poor at Christmas.

BETTWS-YN-RHÔS, otherwise BETTWS-ABER-GELAU, a parish, in the union of St. Asaph, hundred of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles (s. s. w.) from Abergele; containing 911 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated at the base of a lofty mountain, by which it is sheltered on one side, and has a fine opening towards the north, commanding a full view of the Irish Channel. Coed Côch, the seat of John Lloyd Wynne, Esq., is a splendid mansion, with an elegant portico of five fluted columns of Penrhŷn slate stone. The annual value returned for the parish is £3078. Fairs are held on February 20th, May 8th, August 15th, and November 20th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £12. 15. 5.; present net income, £333, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. Asaph. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180. 3. 2., subject to rates, averaging £6. 4. 2. per annum, and the vicarial for one of £398. 12. 10., subject to rates, averaging £12. 8. 4., with a glebe of 6½ acres, valued at £9 per annum: the parish clerk likewise receives £8 per annum as a commutation. The old church, dedicated to St. Michael, was, previously to the Reformation, a chapel of ease to Abergele; a very neat new church, containing 428 sittings, was erected in 1839. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school has been erected by subscription, aided by a grant of £39 from the National Society, in which about sixty children from the adjoining parishes at present receive gratuitous instruction. The school is supported partly by subscription, and partly by a rental of £10 issuing from a tenement and thirty-seven acres, called Aelwyd Uchâv, assigned on the enclosure of waste lands: the master also receives £13. 10. per annum from the rental of three other tenements, called Gydar, Dôlwyd Bâch, and Rhŷd-y-Saeson, in the parish of Llansantfraid-glan-Conway, amounting to £33. 10., of which the remainder is divided among the poor in clothing and money on St. Thomas' day. This property contains above twenty-nine acres, and was purchased in 1729, for £180, the produce of various bequests, and subscriptions from Dr. Jones, the then vicar, and other individuals. The Rev. Robert Anwyl, vicar of the parish, who died in 1816, also bequeathed £300, the interest to be devoted to the benefit of the school, on the death of a party who was sixty-five years of age in 1836. There are also four Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, in which about 280 children are instructed; one is in connexion with the Established Church, and the other three with the dissenters. A rent-charge of ten shillings on Pen-y-brŷn farm is applied for the benefit of the poor; and another of £5, by Mrs. Griffiths, charged on Pen-fordd-deg farm, was, in 1832, discharged from the payment by a resolution of the vestry, who consented to receive £100 from the present possessor as compensation; of which sum, £54. 13. 4. were expended in erecting four cottages on a parish allotment, at present occupied by paupers; and the residue, £45. 6. 8., was applied towards rebuilding the house on Dôlwyd Bâch farm, destroyed by fire. About a quarter of a mile from the village is a copious chalybeate spring, which was much resorted to a few years since, but its efficacy has been greatly weakened by the influx of other waters.

BISHOPSTON, or LLAN-DEILO-VER-WALT, a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6½ miles (s. w. by w.) from Swansea; containing 509 inhabitants. This place derives its name from having formerly belonged to the bishops of Llandaf, who held the manor in free alms. The custom of the manor is, that copyholds not only descend to the youngest son or daughter, but also in the collateral line, to brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, &c.; and there is an ancient tenement, called Culver House, which is held by service of grand serjeantry at the king's coronation, the tenure having been recognized by the last court of claims. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale near the sea. Lead-ore is found in the parish, and was formerly procured in great quantities; within the last few years the mine was re-opened, when the implements of the former miners were discovered; several tons of good ore were raised, but the works have again been discontinued. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8.; net income, £242, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, has no particular claim to architectural description. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A Sunday school, attended by about fifty children, is supported by the minister. Mrs. Catherine Rees, in 1728, bequeathed £100 to be invested in the purchase of land, out of the rent of which £2. 5. are now appropriated to the instruction of six children, and the remainder is distributed among the poor of the parish. A sum of £4. 15., principally arising from a bequest of £20, by William Hamon, in 1785, and of £100, by — Bateman, in 1832, is distributed at Easter and Christmas among them likewise. The small village of Caswell, in this parish, gives name to Caswell bay, remarkable for the grandeur of its rocky scenery, and for the variety and beauty of the shells thrown up on the shore. A spring of water, issuing from a rock close to the beach, which is covered by the sea at high water, is

said to retain its freshness, perfectly free from any saline mixture, when the sea retires. Here was formerly a chapel, which has long since fallen into ruins. The Rev. Edward Davies, the learned author of the Celtic Researches and the Mythology of the Ancient Britons, was for many years rector of this parish, where he died and was buried, in January 1831.

BLAENAËRON (BLAEN-AËRON), a hamlet, in the parish of TRÊGARON, lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Trêgaron; containing 287 inhabitants.

BLAENAU, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-CWM-DÛ, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Crickhowel; containing 140 inhabitants. This place is situated at the upper extremity of the vale of Cwm-dû, among the Black mountains. The rateable annual value returned is £765.

BLAENAU, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANNON, hundred of CARNAWLLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (S. E. by E.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated near the source of the Gwili stream, at the head of which coal abounds, and contiguous to the southern declivity of the Mynydd-Mawr mountain, over which the road from Llanelly to Llandilo-Vawr passes, after proceeding through this place. An old rail-road is carried along its western division from the above mountain to the sea-coast; and there is also a canal passing through the hamlet to Pembrey and Kidwelly harbours. Iron-works have been lately established; and extensive coal-works are carried on, where anthracite coal alone is raised.

BLAENAU, a joint hamlet, with TÎR ROSSER, in the parish of LLANDEBIE, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr: the population is returned with the parish. The eastern part of the lofty mountain of Mynydd-Mawr, which abounds with coal and limestone, is situated within this hamlet. A small stream which falls into the Loughor river passes through it, on the banks of which some pleasing cottages and well-wooded knolls are discernible. There are numerous coal-pits in this district.

BLAENAU, a joint hamlet, with LLAN, in the parish of LLANGENDEIRN, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish, of which it forms the north-western portion; the road from Llangendeirn to Llandarog passes through it.

BLAENCARON (BLAEN-CARON), a hamlet, in the parish of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Trêgaron; containing 111 inhabitants. The name of this hamlet is expressive of its situation at the head of the river Caron.

BLAEN-CLOWON-VACH, a hamlet, forming the upper division of the parish of LLANDYSILIO-GOGO, lower division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (W. by N.) from Lampeter: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated near the source of the river Clettwr. There are some agreeable residences scattered over the hamlet, which is in general rather undulated than mountainous.

BLAENEGAL, with CAEGURWEN, a hamlet, in the union of NEATH, parish of LLANGUICKE, hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (N.) from Neath; containing exclusive of Caegurwen 182 inhabitants.

BLAEN-GLESYRCH (BLAEN-GLÂSERCH), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANWRIN, hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Machynlleth: the population is returned with the parish. This place takes its name from the small stream called the Glesyrch, which falls into the Dulas within a few miles of the junction of that river with the Dovey: it comprises the upper and northern part of the parish, where the ground is elevated, and commands fine views of the mountains in North Wales, and the pleasing vale of the Dovey, with that river winding through it.

BLAEN-GLYN-TAWE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES.—See CAPEL-CALLWEN.

BLAEN-GWRACH, a chapelry, in the parish of GLYN-CORWG, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. E. by E.) from Neath; containing 498 inhabitants. The village is situated near the head of the vale of Neath, which is here seen in all its varied and romantic beauty: the striking character of its scenery, abounding with luxuriant verdure, is heightened by contrast with the sterile brow of a lofty mountain, which towers above the neighbouring hills, and the rocky declivities of which are indented by numerous deep fissures, through which, after heavy rains, or rapid thaws, the waters rush down in impetuous torrents, exhibiting a scene of awful grandeur and sublimity. The river Gwrach, from which the village takes its name, swollen with the mountain streams that augment its waters, frequently overflows its banks, and inundates the adjacent meadows, which become one entire sheet of water. Ynislaes, an elegant cottage built by the Hon. Windham Henry Wyndham Quin, now Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, and for some time his own residence, occupies a beautiful situation, commanding a delightful view of the rich vale of Neath, through its whole extent. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Glyn-Corwg, and endowed with £800 royal bounty. The chapel is small, not being more than 32 feet in

length and 10 in breadth, and contains only about 50 sittings. There is a place of worship for Socinians, which is one of the oldest in the principality. Dr. Abraham Rees, for many years minister of the Congregation meeting in Old Jewry, London, and author of the most voluminous Encyclopædia ever published, and probably the most extensive work ever completed by an individual, was resident in early life in this chapelry, while his father Mr. Lewis Rees, was pastor of the dissenting congregation here.

BLAEN-HONDDAN, a township, in the parish of CADOXTON, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1¾ mile (N.) from Neath; containing 1287 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Neath, in the midst of agreeably diversified scenery, and is intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Neath, through the vale into Brecknockshire; and contains the parochial church. Cadoxton Place, the residence of Mr. Powel, sheltered by a lofty hill commanding a fine view of the Gnoll house and grounds; and Cadoxton Lodge, the summer residence of George Tennant, Esq., are in this township.

BLAEN-PENAL, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, union of TRÊGARON, lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10½ miles (N. by E.) from Lampeter; containing 503 inhabitants. It is situated at the extremity of the beautiful vale of Aëron, which river rises from a mountain near the village, in which and the surrounding district are several pleasing and ornamental residences. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £84, with a glebe house; patrons, alternately, the Earl of Lisburne and R. Price, Esq., the impropriators. The chapel is dedicated to St. David. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. This chapelry separately supports its own poor.

BLAENPORTH (BLAEN-PORTH), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, union and county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Cardigan, on the road to Aberystwith; containing 752 inhabitants. The lands in this parish are all inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The living, formerly a prebend in the college of St. David's at Llandewy-Brevi, and rated as such, in the king's books, at £6, is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Lisburne and J. V. Lloyd, Esq., who are impropriators of the tithes of the parish, and pay £8 per annum to the curate; net income £97, with a glebe house: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The church, dedicated to St. David, consists of a nave, chancel, and porch, and has a bell suspended at the west end of the roof. Here are four Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously; in one of which, at the church, 72 boys and 63 girls, and in the other three, conducted by the Calvinistic Methodists, about 100 boys and 100 girls receive instruction. About two hundred yards to the north of the church is an ancient fortress, called "the Gaer," and in some authorities, "Castell Gwythan," which is said to have been thrown up by Gilbert, Earl of Strigyl, and the Flemings who settled in this part of the principality, and to have been besieged by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, in the year 1116, who, after repeated assaults, took it, with the loss of only one of his men, and burnt it to the ground: it was defended by a single ditch and rampart, still plainly distinguishable, and at one extremity is a lofty mound, on which probably was a watch-tower. At a small distance from the site of this post, which occupied the summit of an eminence, is a smaller camp, called "Caer Sonydd;" and on the sea-coast is another of small extent, but of great strength, called "Tudor's Castle." At Tyllwyd, in this parish, the property of C. A. Pritchard Esq., is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is, however, but seldom used.

BLAEN-SAWDDE, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANTHOYSAINT, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Llangadock: the population is returned with the parish. The name signifies the head of the Sawdde, or Sawddwy, which stream pursues its course through the hamlet, having its source in a beautiful and romantic lake on a declivity of the Black mountain, near the confines of Brecknockshire. This hamlet is assessed, jointly with that of Maes-y-Fynnon, for the support of the poor.

BLETHERSTON, a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Narberth; containing 371 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the eastern part of the county, and occupies a position on the left bank of the eastern Cleddy river. The rateable annual value has been returned at £953. 6. 6. The living is a consolidated vicarage with Llawhaden. The impropriate tithes, payable to the chancellor of St. David's, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £116. 13. 4. and the vicarial for one of £58. 6. 8., both subject to rates, averaging £17. 18. 11. per annum. Several silver coins were found here about ten years ago, but they were immediately sold at Haverfordwest, and smelted; so that nothing is known of their date or history. There is an estate in this parish, called Langridge, which belongs to the Bishop of St. David's.

BLETHVA (BLEDDVA), usually spelled BLETHVAUGH, a parish, in the union of KNIGHTON, partly in the hundred of KEVENLLEECE, and partly in that of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Knighton;

containing 235 inhabitants. This place is situated partly in a valley within the boundaries of the forest of Blithva and near the river Lug, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llangunllo, on the south by that of Cascob, on the east by the parish of Pillith, and on the west by Llanvihangel-Rhyd-ithon; it is intersected by the high roads from Knighton and Presteign to Pen-y-bont and Rhaiadr, and comprises about 4400 acres, of which one half, with the exception of about 400 acres of woodland, consists of inclosed and cultivated land, and the remainder of uninclosed sheep walks. The former portion contains 400 arable acres, and 1400 of meadow and pasture, the whole of which is a rich loamy earth, and is watered by several mountain brooks, which, with the woodlands, consisting chiefly of oak and ash coppice, contribute to the pleasing effect of the general scenery. The acclivities and hills afford pasture of excellent quality for numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, which in this parish constitute by far the most valuable portion of agricultural property: stone of the blue lias kind and of good quality is quarried for building. The petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held here. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10. 12. 1.; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220, subject to rates, averaging £20 per annum; and there is a glebe of 8 acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, but without any claim to architectural notice. In this parish is a day school of about 20 children of both sexes, who are instructed at the expense of their parents. A trifling rent-charge of six shillings was paid to the poor down to 1822, out of a farm called Cae Hugh in this parish, arising from the benefaction of a person named Wilkes; but since that period no payment has been made.

BÔDAIOCH (BÔD-AIOCH,) a hamlet, in the parish of Trêveglwys, upper division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles (n. n. e.) from Llanidloes: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the left bank of the river Tarannon, which flows into the Severn a few miles distant.

BOD-DANIEL, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvechell, hundred of Tàl-y-bolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales: the population is included in that returned for the parish. This hamlet belongs to the incumbency of Llanvechell, but it is exempt from tithes, in lieu of which a modus of £1. 6. 8. is annually paid to the rector. It is rated in the assessment for the relief of the poor in the same manner as Llanvechell; there was formerly a church, but it was allowed to fall into ruin many centuries since.

BÔDEDERN (BÔD-EDEYRN), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 18 miles (w. by n.) from Bangor; containing 1085 inhabitants. This place derived its name from its having been the residence of Edeyrn, a bard who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, and who, having embraced a religious life, presided over the church here. The parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Llanvigael and Llantrisaint, on the south by Llanvihangel-yn-Howyn, on the east by Llandrygarn, and on the west by the parish of Llanenghenedl; and comprises by admeasurement 3986 acres, of which nearly 100 are woodland; the scenery is altogether uninteresting, and the soil cold and clayey, but it produces excellent oats when well limed. The principal seats within the parish are, Presaddved, a fine ancient family mansion, of which the estate was held in fee, by the service of attending at the coronation of the Princes of Wales, and supporting the right side of the canopy during that solemnity; and Tre' Iorwerth, the property of the Rev. H. Wynne Jones, a good family mansion, beautifully situated in the midst of luxuriant and extensive plantations. Near the former seat is Llŷn Llwennyn, from whence issues a small rivulet, on the banks of which, within the parish, are the scattered ruins of two cromlechs. The village, which is one of the most extensive in the county, is pleasantly situated on the old Holyhead road. The spinning of woollen yarn is carried on in the parish, for which purpose there are two mills, set in motion by water; attached to these are dye-houses and a fulling-mill, the latter of which employs about six hands. There is a branch establishment under the post-office at Bangor; and fairs, principally for cattle, are held on March 13th, April 16th, May 5th, June 9th, Whit-Tuesday (for hiring servants), August 16th, September 14th, and December 1st and 22nd. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here once a month, and district meetings take place quarterly at the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £104, together with a good parsonage-house lately built by a donation of £400 from Queen Anne's bounty, and a like sum from Jesus' College; patrons and impropriators, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £476. 8. 2. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Edeyrn, is a small ancient structure, displaying some good architectural details; it measures 19 yards by 8, and contains 150 sittings, all of which are free: among the monuments are some of a superior character to the memory of deceased members of the Presaddved and Tre' Iorwerth families. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school was erected in 1822, by the voluntary contributions of the gentry in the neighbourhood, and is supported by subscription; about eighty children of

this parish receive gratuitous instruction in it; and about 530 children are taught gratuitously in four Sunday schools, in connexion with the dissenters. Dr. Gwynn gave to the poor of this parish a portion of tithes, producing £2. 10. per annum: Mr. Edmund Griffith and Mrs. Jane Wynne gave certain portions of land, now producing £10. 8. per annum; John Griffith Lewis a rent-charge of 10*s.*; and Mrs. Roberts assigned a portion of the interest of £100; the produce of which benefactions, together with that of some other charitable donations and bequests, is annually distributed, according to the directions of the several benefactors.

BÔDEWRYD (BÔD-EWRYD), a parish, in the hundred of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (w. s. w.) from Amlwch; containing 32 inhabitants. This small parish was formerly comprehended in that of Llaneilian, from which it was detached, and formed into a parish of itself, within the last thirty years. It consists only of two farm-houses, one of them anciently the mansion of the Wynne family, with their respective farms, and has no parochial officers, either ecclesiastical or civil: in levying the county rate it is, with the parish of Gwredog, considered as a fourth division to the three contained in the parish of Amlwch. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed, in 1722, with one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, and a rent-charge of £2, by Dr. Wynne, Chancellor of Hereford, and subsequently with £800 royal bounty; net income, £100; patron and impropriator, Lord Stanley, of Alderley. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice, containing some monuments to the Wynnes, proprietors of the parish, and a brass recording the munificence of Dr. Wynne, above noticed, who lies entombed in the church. A parochial school has been founded, and is supported at the expense of Lady Stanley, for the education of the children of this and the adjoining parishes.

BODGADVAN, a township, in the parish of Llangelynin, union of Dôlgelley, hundred of Tal-y-bont and Mowddwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales; containing 210 inhabitants.

BODIDRIS (BÔD-IDRIS), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanarmon, partly in the hundred of Mold, county of Flint, and partly in that of Yale, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 10 miles (w. by. n.) from Wrexham: the population is returned with the parish. This place derives its name from Idris, son of Llewelyn Aurdorchog, or "of the golden torquis," one of the ancient lords of Yale. The mansion, which is large and of considerable antiquity, was formerly the residence of the Lloyds; the last Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart., dying without male issue, the estate descended to Evan Lloyd Vaughan, Esq., in right of his mother, daughter of Sir Evan, and subsequently, by maternal descent, to Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., who, dying unmarried, left it, with the bulk of his extensive landed possessions, to his sister's son, Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Esq. Here is a charity school, but it has no particular endowment.

BODLEWYDDAN, a township, in the parish and union of St. Asaph, hundred of Rhuddlan, county of Flint, North Wales. The impropriate tithes, payable to the prebendary of Vaenol of the cathedral of St. Asaph, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £371. 11., exclusively of £1 per annum payable to the parish clerk of St. Asaph', from the same source.

BÔDVAEN (BOD-VUAN, or BÔD-VUAN in LLEYN), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Dinllaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3½ miles (w. n. w.) from Pwllheli; containing 366 inhabitants. This small parish occupies a point in the promontory of Lleyn, equi-distant from the port of Pwllheli, and Porthdinllaen on the opposite coast, and is situated in a very extensive plain, near the base of Carn Bôdvaen, which abounds with fossils, of which great quantities, chiefly cockle-shells, are found embedded in a soft sandstone rock, near the church, and in a very perfect state. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1482. 8. 6. Bôdvaen Hall, now the property and occasional residence of Lord Newborough, is a plain old building, occupying a pleasant situation within its limits. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, with which a farm was purchased many years since, now yielding £21 per annum; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £189; and there is a glebe-house with 10 acres of land, valued at £25 per annum altogether. The church, dedicated to St. Buan, a handsome modern edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, was erected in 1765, at the expense of the Misses Catherine and Elizabeth Wynne, of Bôdvaen Hall, and contains some good monuments to different members of that family. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. William Lloyd, Esq., in 1784, bequeathed £100 for educating poor children of the parish, of whom twenty-eight are gratuitously instructed from this fund during the summer months. There is also a Sunday school, in which about 200 children are taught gratuitously.

BÔDVARI (BÔD-FARI), a parish, in the union of St. Asaph, partly in the Caerwys division of the hundred of Rhuddlan, county of Flint, and comprising the township of Aber-Whielor, in the hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles (n. e.) from Denbigh, on the road from Holywell to that town; and containing 945 inhabitants, of whom 411 are in the county of Flint portion, and 534 in that of Denbighshire. This place is, from its name, supposed to have been the Roman

station *Varis*, and the opinion has been in some degree confirmed by the recent discovery of urns, ornaments, fragments of weapons, and other relics of Roman antiquity, in the grounds of Pontrifith, and some coins near the junction of the rivers Clwyd and Whielor, the supposed site of the Roman station. The supposition is further corroborated by the direction of the Roman road from Chester, which, uniting with the north-east branch of the Watling-street, continued to Bôdvari, whence, crossing the county of Denbigh, it passed over the Conway to Caerhên. The village is delightfully situated near the confluence of the two rivers, and the surrounding country is remarkably picturesque and beautiful. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 5. 2½.: present net income £296; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, and situated on a gentle eminence, is a neat edifice with a lofty square embattled tower: the interior is neatly fitted up, and appropriately ornamented; the pulpit and reading-desk are of black oak, exquisitely carved, and in the front is the date 1574. The tithes of the township of Aber-Whielor belong to the Bishop of St. Asaph. Here are two day schools, one of which consists of 40 children, 10 of whom are instructed by means of an endowment of £4. 10. per annum., the interest of £100, bequeathed by Catherine Evans, in 1733, and the rest at their parents' expense; in the other school are 50 children, of whom 30 are instructed by aid of subscriptions and the rest are paid for by their parents. There is also a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions and attended by about 50 children. To the east of the village is Moel-y-Gaer, or the "Hill of the Camp," apparently a British work, and probably constructed for the purpose of defending the pass through the Clwydian mountains. Through this pass, which is remarkable as being the only natural break in this chain of mountains, extending for more than twenty miles in a direction from north to south, flows the river Whielor, near the banks of which an excellent turnpike-road has been constructed, winding round the base of a hill, called Moel-y-Parc, and connecting the counties of Denbigh and Flint. A rent-charge of 20*s.* payable out of a small farm in the parish of Eglwys-Bach, in Denbighshire, was bequeathed for the relief of the poor by Pierce Owen in 1654, and a similar sum arising from a bequest of £20 placed in the hands of one of the Lloyd family, was paid for the like purpose, until within the last twenty years.

BÔDVERIN (BÔD-FERIN), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Commitmaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 14 miles (w. by s.) from Pwllheli; containing 64 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Irish sea, and is of very small extent: it contains within its limits two small creeks, called Porth Verin and Porth Iago, and there is a well, called Fynnon Bibau, near Trêvgraig, which is the source of the river Daron. The return of the rateable annual value amounts to £271. 10. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llaniestyn: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £30. The ancient church, dedicated to St. Merin, fell into decay after the Reformation, and the site of the building and the churchyard, which were visible within the last few years, have been recently obliterated by the plough. The inhabitants attend divine service in the parochial church of Llangwnadl, where all the ecclesiastical rites for this parish are performed.

BÔDWROG (BÔD-TWROG), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (w. by n.) from Llangevni; containing 358 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, to whom the tithes and advowson were appropriated by Dr. Wynne, Chancellor of Llandaf, in 1648, subject to the payment of £1. 5. per annum to the poor of this parish, and who generally present a scholar of that college to the living. The church, dedicated to St. Twrog, is a small edifice, situated on an eminence at a considerable distance from any habitation, except two respectable farm-houses. The minister of Bôdwrog and Llandrygarn resides in the former parish, a neat parsonage-house having been built here by Jesus' College, in 1838. This parish has the privilege of sending ten children to the National school in the adjoining parish of Llandrygarn, and here is a Sunday school in which eighty children receive gratuitous instruction. In addition to the above rent-charge of £1. 5., the poor receive 12*s.* per annum, being a portion of the interest of a bequest of £40 by John Lloyd, which had been vested by a mortgage on the tolls of the Shrewsbury and Holyhead road.

BOLBRO,' a township, in the parish of Llandyssil, union of Forden, upper division of the hundred of Newton, county of Montgomery, North Wales. The population is returned with that of Llandyssil.

BONVILSTON, otherwise BOLSTON, a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles (e.) from Cowbridge, on the road to Cardiff; containing 263 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road leading from Cardiff to Cowbridge, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Pendoylan, on the south by Llan-Carvan, on the east by St. Lythan's, and on the west by St. Nicholas: it comprises 1119 acres, of which 372 are arable, 677 pasture, and 70 woodland, consisting chiefly of oak and ash. The soil is clayey in some parts, and in others gravelly, and the produce is wheat and barley: limestone of good quality abounds in the parish. The alternations of the arable, pasture, and woodland

confer upon the scenery a pleasing and picturesque appearance, and the numerous residences of the gentry in the parish contribute in no small degree to the general effect. The principal landed proprietors are Sir George Tyler, Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart., R. Basset, Esq., and John Samuel, Esq.: Sir George is lord of the manor. The village, which is pleasantly situated, is ornamented with several neat cottages, and has a prepossessing appearance of cheerfulness and gentility: the mansion of the ancient family of Basset, which is situated here, has been lately rebuilt. The living is a perpetual curacy, rated in the king's books at £6. 9. 2., and endowed with £15 per annum, principally issuing out of the small tithes, and £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant; net income, £83; patron and impropriator, Richard Basset, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, and those payable to the perpetual curate, for one of £54. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat and appropriate structure, built about the time of the Conquest: it is 26 yards in length, and 7 in breadth, and contains 200 sittings, of which some are free. Here is a school of about 45 children; part are instructed by means of a subscription of £10. per annum, and part are paid for by their parents. Grace Aubrey, in 1678, bequeathed £100, Mrs. Loughor, £50, in 1731, and Mr. David John, in 1776, £10, for the use of the poor, making together the sum of £160, to which £3 per annum have been subsequently added, arising out of two deed polls, purchased with ten years' arrears of Grace Aubrey's donation, according to an inscription on a tablet in the church. The interest of Grace Aubrey's benefaction has been secured by an investment of £200 in the 3 per cent. consols., by the representatives of Sir John Aubrey, Bart., in 1816, and the other sums have been invested at 5 per cent. by deed polls on the tolls of the Cardiff turnpike district. There is said to have been formerly a castle here, the site of which is still pointed out, but no account of its foundation, nor any particulars of its history, have been recorded.

BORRAS (BWRAS), a township, comprising the division of Borras-Bovah in the parish of Wrexham, and that of Borras-Rifrey in the parish of Gresford, union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles (N.E.) from Wrexham; and containing 80 inhabitants, of which number, 43 are in the division of Borras-Bovah, and 37 in that of Borras-Rifrey. This township, which comprises a small agricultural tract, lying near the river Dee, supports its own poor, according to an arrangement made in March 1830: for the division of Borras-Bovah; the annual value returned is £390, and for that of Borras-Rifrey £561: the impropriate tithes of Borras-Bovah have been commuted for a rent-charge of £87. 16. 0½., and the vicarial for one of 11*s.* 3*d.*

BOSHERSTON, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Pembroke; containing 225 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the shore of the Bristol channel, by which it is bounded on the south; and the rocks on this part of the coast are, by the repeated action of the sea, worn into caverns of considerable depth, and of singular and romantic appearance. Of these Bosherston Meer, about a quarter of a mile from the sea, is the most remarkable: at the entrance it presents only a small opening on the surface of the ground, but gradually expands into a spacious cavern of increasing depth, which has never yet been explored. Previously to the commencement of a storm, the confined air is greatly agitated, and the most terrific noises issue from the cavern, which are heard at a great distance: during the violence of the tempest immense columns of spray are occasionally thrown up to a great height. By far the greater part of the land in this parish is inclosed and in a state of cultivation, but there is a considerable portion forming an expanse of open downs; the whole annual value is returned at £760. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; patron, Earl Cawdor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110. 10.; and there is a glebe of sixty-five acres, valued at £62. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat edifice, and was handsomely ornamented by John Campbell, Esq., a member of the Cawdor family. There is a small day school, in which 7 or 8 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also a Sunday school, containing about 25 children, who are gratuitously taught; and the poor children of the parish have access to a day school in the parish of Stackpool-Elidur, entirely supported by Earl Cawdor.

A little to the east of Bosherston Meer, and also within the parish, is the hermitage of St. Gawen, situated in a fissure of the rock, apparently formed by some violent convulsion, and about half-way in the cliff between the summit and the base, and only a short distance from high-water mark. A flight of steps, rudely cut in the rock, forms a descent to the small chapel, which is about twenty feet in length and twelve feet wide, with an altar formed of a coarse stone slab, harmonizing with the rude and simple character of the place. On one side a door, opening from the chapel, leads into a small cell, cut in the rock, in form resembling the human body, which is said to have been the solitary retreat of St. Gawen. Beneath the hermitage is St. Gawen's well, in great repute for the miraculous efficacy, in the cure of diseases, superstitiously ascribed to it through the influence of the saint, and held in much veneration by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, many invalids still resorting to it. The scenery around this sequestered spot is of the wildest and most romantic character: large fragments of rock, scattered in confused heaps,

lie around it in every direction, and huge masses of rugged cliffs, threatening to detach themselves every moment from the higher precipices, which impend over the sea-worn base of the rock, give to the bold sublimity of the scene an appalling grandeur of effect. St. Gawen, from whom the promontory called St. Gawen's Head derives its name, though popularly regarded as a saint and anchorite, is said to have been the nephew of the renowned King Arthur, and one of the knights of his round table; and Hoole, in one of the notes attached to his translation of Orlando Furioso, asserts that on "a breach of the sea, near Milford Haven, is a natural rock, shaped into a chapel, which tradition reports to have been the burying-place of Sir Gawain, King Arthur's nephew."

BOTTWNOG (BÔD-WYNNOG), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Gaflogion, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 8 miles (w.s.w.) from Pwllheli; containing 191 inhabitants. This small parish occupies a position in the promontory of Lleyn, about midway between the bay of Cardigan and the Irish sea; its rateable annual value has been returned at £481. 9. The village is situated in an extensive plain, but neither it nor the surrounding district possesses features worthy of particular notice. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Meyllteyrn: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £57; and there is a glebe of about 9¼ acres. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is a good edifice, rebuilt in 1835. There are places of worship for Anabaptists and Calvinistic Methodists. The grammar school was founded in 1616 by Dr. Henry Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor, who endowed it with a farm, called Llŷslew, at Porthamel, in the county of Anglesey, now producing £200 per annum, of which sum £130 are paid to the master (who, according to the will of the founder, must be an Englishman, and have taken the degree of master of arts at the University of Oxford), who pays £40 per annum to an usher, and £10 is allowed annually for coal; the remainder having been suffered to accumulate, a farm of twelve acres, contiguous to the schoolhouse, and valued at 30*s.* per acre, has been purchased for £600, and added to the school premises, and the whole bestowed on the master in augmentation of his salary. There are about forty boys on the foundation, who are instructed in the general branches of an English education, and in the classics when required. An excellent house was built in 1817, as a residence for the master, and the school-room and house for the usher are in very good repair. Bishop Rowlands also bequeathed to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, all his lands in Erianell, in the county of Anglesey, for the foundation of two fellowships in that college, one fellow to be from the school of Bottwnog, and one from that of Bangor, or of Beaumaris; and he charged his estate of Tyddyn-y-ddreinioes with the payment of £6 per annum for two poor boys in the school of Bottwnog. A church Sunday school is attended by about 50 children, and two Sunday schools, in which are about 180, are conducted gratuitously by the dissenters. The Rev. Richard Thomas left £5 to the poor, the proceeds of which are distributed among them at Christmas.

BOUGHROOD (BÂCH-RHŶD), a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 7 miles (w. by s.) from Hay; containing 322 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Wye, across which is a ford, from which the name of the place, signifying "the little ford," has been derived, where a boat and horse are in constant attendance, and on the western bank of which passes the road from Hay to Builth. The village is delightfully embowered in wood, and sheltered by hills of moderate elevation; and on the opposite bank of the Wye, which just below the ferry-house makes the most remarkable horse-shoe bend in the whole of its course, gliding along its smooth bed in unruffled tranquillity, strongly opposed to the impetuosity which characterizes the earlier part of its course over its rocky channel, extends a more elevated ridge of hills, clothed to the summit with majestic timber. The parish is almost equally divided between hilly and level ground: the soil is very light on the hills, but rich and clayey on the banks of the Wye: the small stream called Bâch-wy empties itself into the Wye near the village. Of the ancient castellated mansion called Boughrood castle, the only remains are the moat and part of a wall: a spacious modern house, bearing the same name, was erected nearly on its site by the late Francis Fowkes, Esq., which, together with the estate, was a few years ago sold to the late Walter Wilkins (de Winton), of Maesllwch, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, rated in the king's books at £12. 6. 8.; patron, Bishop of St. David's, who also presents to the prebend of Boughrood, otherwise Llanbedr-Painscastle, in Christ's College, Brecknock, which is only rated at 13*s.* 4*d.*: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £259, subject to rates, averaging £23. 10.; and there is a glebe of 10 acres, valued at £13 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cynog, consists of a nave and chancel, and like most of the village churches in this part of the country, is kept neatly whitewashed. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. Here are two day schools, in one of which about 35, and in the other about 30, children of both sexes are taught at the expense of their parents; the latter is in connexion with the Primitive Methodists, and was commenced in 1828. A Sunday school, in which are about 40 children of both sexes, is supported by subscriptions, amounting to £5 per annum, which are paid as a salary to the master. A rent-charge of

£1. 4., arising from a bequest of William John, in 1786, and charged on a tenement situated near Pistill farm, and called Cae-William-Shôn, in the Radnorshire division of the parish of Glâsbury, is annually distributed among twelve poor persons not receiving parochial pay, in sums of twelve shillings each; and £5 per annum are received from the trustees of the charity founded by the Rev. Rice Powell, for apprenticing poor children, for which a boy or girl is annually so placed out. This pious and benevolent individual, who was vicar of this parish, from which his benefactions to this and divers other parishes have been called the "Boughrood charity," died in 1687, and lies buried in the priory church of Brecknock, in the account of which town his charity is described.

BOULSTON, otherwise BULSTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Haverfordwest; containing 319 inhabitants. This parish was for many generations the residence of the ancient family of the Wogans, by whom the church is supposed to have been originally built. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Cleddau, and the surrounding scenery, which in some parts is richly wooded, is pleasingly and agreeably diversified. Culm abounds in the parish, but it has not been worked; and a vein of iron-ore has been discovered, but no preparations for procuring it have been made. The rateable annual value has been returned at £875. 16. The living is a donative; net income, £25; patron and impropriator, Robert Innes Ackland, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, ornamented on the outside with the arms of the family of Wogan, above the chancel window, and contains several monuments to different members of that family. A bequest of £2 per annum to the poor, by James Beynon, in 1781, has been lost. There are several tumuli in the parish, one of which was opened by Mr. Fenton, in his tour through this country, and found to contain a rudely-formed kist, in which were some human bones half calcined, intermixed with pieces of charcoal. Some remains of the ancient family mansion of the Wogans, on the bank of the river, are still preserved, as a picturesque ruin, in the beautiful grounds of an elegant mansion, the seat of R. I. Ackland, Esq.

BRAWDY, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (E.) from St. David's; containing 767 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the turnpike-road from Haverfordwest to St. David's, is, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, consisting of hills and moors, inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the annual value is £1496. 12. Jointly with the parish of Hayscastle, it constitutes the endowment of a prebend attached to the decanal stall in the cathedral church of St. David's, the deanery being annexed to the bishopric. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hayscastle annexed, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 9., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £115; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. David. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians, and one each for Independents and Methodists. It is related of the Rev. Mr. Wilcocks, the present respected vicar of this parish, that, prior to entering into holy orders, he paid two masters, during twelve years, out of his earnings by daily labour, to teach all the poor children of Brawdy and Hayscastle; and that the parishioners were so impressed with a sense of his meritorious conduct and love of learning, that he was ordained at their request. He now supports a school of 45 boys and 20 girls; and there is another day school, appertaining to the Independents, in which upwards of 50 children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents. A Sunday school, in which 240 children of both sexes are taught, is conducted by gratuitous teachers of the same denomination. On Brawdy farm is a râth, or British encampment, defended by a triple rampart.

BRECHVA (BRECHFA), a parish, in the union of LLANDILO-VAWR, higher division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N. E.) from Carmarthen; containing 109 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Cothy, a stream abounding with excellent trout, and in a beautifully romantic valley, surrounded on all sides by lofty hills of varied aspect, among which is plenty of game. The soil is fertile; and the lands, which are all inclosed, are in a good state of cultivation. A turnpike-road, connecting the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Glamorganshire, has been constructed, which, passing through the parish, has materially contributed to the increase of its population. A fair, principally for cattle, is annually held on the 3rd of October. The living is a rectory, not in charge, endowed with £600 royal bounty; net income, £72; patrons, alternately, George Morgan, Esq., and the representative of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, the latter having the next presentation. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, and situated at the extremity of the parish, upon the little river Pib, is a small plain edifice, without either tower or spire. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A day school, in which about 50 or 60 pupils are instructed at the expense of their parents, is kept by the rector in a room adjoining the Methodist meeting-house; another in which 25 boys and girls are instructed under similar circumstances, is kept for about nine months in the year; and there is a Sunday school, in which about 30 boys and girls are gratuitously taught by the Methodists.

SEAL AND ARMS.

BRECKNOCK, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, having exclusive jurisdiction, locally in the hundreds of Merthyr-Cynog, Pencelly, and Devynock, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 171 miles (w. by n.) from London, on the road to Milford; comprising the greater portions of the parishes of St. John the Evangelist and St. David, or Llanvaes, with the chapelry of St. Mary in the lower division of the former (the remaining portions of both these parishes being included respectively within the hundreds of Merthyr-Cynog, Devynock, and Pencelly), and the extra-parochial districts of the Castle and the College of Christ-Church; and containing 5354 inhabitants, exclusively of the out-portions of the two parishes, of which that of St. John's contains 148, and that of St. David's 186, but including the two extra-parochial districts, of which that of the Castle contains 33, and that of Christchurch College 104, inhabitants.

The origin of this place is referred to a period of very remote antiquity, having been attributed to the existence of an ancient British city, which, from its position on a moderate eminence within three miles of the present town, and from its commanding situation near the confluence of the rivers Yscir and Usk, may have been a place of considerable importance long before the arrival of the Romans in Britain. Near this place Ostorius Scapula, the first Roman general that penetrated into this part of the country, fixed a station, subsequently called *Caer-Ban*, or *Caer-Bannau*, and the remains of which are now called the *Gaer*. The *Via Julia Montana* passed this way, and was here intersected by the Roman road leading from Neath to Chester, now commonly called *Sarn Helen*. Caer-Bannau likewise communicated by a vicinal way with the station *Tibia Amnis*, situated at or near the modern Cardiff. Its history under the dominion of the Romans, and after their departure from Britain, is involved in obscurity, very few circumstances of importance having been recorded of it. In the fifth century it was under the jurisdiction of a petty chieftain named *Brychan*, who is celebrated in the Welsh annals chiefly for the number, learning, and piety of his children, and from whom the country derived the appellation of *Brecheiniawg*, or *Brecheiniog*, which has been altered by the English into *Brecknock* and *Brecon*, by which names it is at present known.

In the reign of William Rufus, Bernard Newmarch, encouraged by the success of his countryman, Robert Fitz-Hamon, in establishing himself in the neighbouring territory of Glamorgan, advanced with an army against Bleddyn ab Maenarch, at that time prince of Brecheiniog, and, after an obstinate and sanguinary battle near Caervong, (said by Mr. Jones to be a corruption of Caer-Ban,) in which that prince was slain, took possession of his dominions. Bernard, disliking the situation of the Roman-British capital of the province he had conquered, or probably induced by the superior advantages of the spot which he now chose, demolished Caer-Bannau, and employed the materials in building a castle three miles lower down the river Usk, at the influx of the Honddû into that river, adjacent to which, in process of time, a town arose, which, from its situation, was called by the Welsh Aber-Honddû, and, becoming the capital of the ancient principality of Brycheiniog, received from the English the name of Brecknock, or Brecon. Having completed this castle, Bernard made it his chief residence and the head of his lordship marcher. The town, also built of the materials of the ancient capital, was surrounded with walls, inclosing an elliptical area about one thousand and seventy yards in circuit, defended by a deep moat, by which, together with the rivers Usk and Honddû, it was completely insulated. The walls were strengthened by ten towers, at nearly equal distances, but varying in form, some being circular and others square; and had five gates, of which two, still partly remaining, appear to have led to the priory. Notwithstanding the care with which the town was fortified, it was, from its situation, but ill adapted for security, being overlooked by numerous heights, from which missiles of every kind might be discharged against it with effect; and Bernard was, therefore, enabled to retain the territory which he had subjugated more by his policy in espousing a Welsh princess, namely Nêst, the grand-daughter of Grufydd ab Llewelyn. Bernard is said to have kept Gwrgan, the eldest son of Bleddyn, in close confinement, in his castle of Brecknock, not permitting him to go abroad, unless accompanied by two of his Norman knights; but he nevertheless assigned to him, and also to his brother Caradoc, certain portions of land that remained after his allotment of the rest to his Norman followers. The last expedition of this conqueror, for the extension of his territory, was into Radnorshire, the result of which was the addition of Elvel, in that county, to his dominions. After this, Bernard appears to have spent the remainder of his days in atoning for the violence and injustice of the earlier part of his life: by the advice of his confessor, Roger, a monk of the abbey of Battle, in Sussex, he founded, without the castle walls, a priory for monks of the Benedictine order, which he dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and made a cell to that abbey; he endowed it with ample possessions, including the chapel within the castle, and churches, lands, tithes, and various other sources of revenue in several counties, and placed it under the management of Walter,

an intimate friend of Roger, and a monk in the same abbey, who, on the completion of the buildings, was made prior, and charged with the annual payment of twenty shillings, in token of dependence upon the abbey of Battle, to the abbacy of which the priors of Brecknock were eligible, and in the election of whom to that dignity the brethren of this priory had the privilege of voting.

Bernard Newmarch died in the reign of HENRY I., and was interred in the cloisters of the cathedral of Gloucester. His son-in-law and successor, Milo Fitz-Walter, resided principally at Gloucester, seldom visiting his Welsh possessions; but his eldest son, Roger, after succeeding to the lordship of Brecknock, was a munificent benefactor to the monks of this priory, to whom he granted five several charters, still extant, conferring many valuable gifts and important privileges. Among the former were the site of the *Vasta Civitas*, the ancient Caer-Bannau, with its dependencies, extending up the northern bank of the river Usk, from the influx of the Yscir to that of the Cilieni; the exclusive possession of all mills in the parish of Brecknock, with the absolute right of prohibiting the erection of others; and the tithes of all cattle arising from the "benevolence or free gift of the Welsh," a sarcastic term, by which the Norman lords designated the annual contribution of a certain number of cattle, which they rigorously exacted from their Welsh tenantry, for the supply of their larder. The lordship and castle of Brecknock, after the decease of the other sons of Milo Fitz-Walter, passed, by marriage with his daughter, to Philip de Breos, Lord of Builth, whose ancestor had accompanied the Conqueror into England. Philip died in the reign of HENRY II., and left his possessions to his son, William de Breos, a man of a fierce and turbulent character, who, from the veneration in which he held the priory of St. John, at Brecknock, granted to all persons belonging to it, as well burgesses as others, exemption from all levies and contributions payable to chief constables, and from all fines for common trespasses and defaults; and to the monks of that establishment the goods and chattels of felons, reserving to himself and to the officers of his court the right of determining and passing all sentences affecting life or limb. William, having summoned Trahearn Vychan, the great-grandson of Bleddyn ab Maenarch, and Lord of Llangorse, to a conference at Brecknock, in 1198, the latter immediately prepared to obey the injunction of his superior lord, who caused him to be treacherously seized on his way, and fastening him to a horse's tail, ordered him to be dragged through the streets of Brecknock, after which he was beheaded, and his body ignominiously hung up by the feet for three days. This lord was also continually embroiled with King JOHN, to whom, after repeated delays in the payment of a large sum of money, he was obliged to deliver up his castles of Brecknock, Hay, and Radnor; but soon afterwards, raising a body of troops in haste, he retook them by surprise, and recovered possession of them. Having committed some devastations in the adjacent country, he was closely pressed by the king's forces, and at last withdrew into Ireland, where he associated himself with the enemies of the English sovereign. He afterwards made a feigned submission to the king, who was preparing to embark for Ireland; but, after again exciting disturbances in Wales, he at length retired into France, where he died in exile, and his estates escheated to the crown. The castle and lordship of Brecknock, with the other portion of the estates in Wales, were restored by King John to Giles, Bishop of Hereford, son of William de Breos, on whose death they passed, in 1215, to his brother Reginald, who, having married the daughter of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, entered, with his father-in-law, into the confederacy formed by the disaffected English barons against that monarch. The English portion of his paternal estates was afterwards restored to Reginald by HENRY III., with whom he had entered into a separate treaty. Llewelyn, in revenge for Reginald's desertion from his former alliance, laid siege to Brecknock, intending to demolish it; but, on the petition of the inhabitants, strengthened by the earnest intercession of his nephew Rhŷs, he was prevailed upon to spare the town; and, taking hostages for the future conduct of the burgesses, and a hundred marks as a compensation to his troops, he retired, and proceeded across the mountains towards Gower. Reginald, dying in 1228, was interred in the priory church at Brecknock, and his estates descended to his son, William de Breos, who, aiding the English monarch in an expedition into North Wales, was taken prisoner by Llewelyn, and detained in custody, from which he was released on the payment of a large ransom. Llewelyn, after his departure, having, as it is recorded, discovered that during his confinement he had seduced the fidelity of his wife, inveigled him into his power, in 1229, by a friendly invitation to celebrate the festival of Easter at his castle at Aber, in the county of Carnarvon, where, after a sumptuous banquet, reproaching him with his crime, he caused him to be dragged from his presence, and hanged on a neighbouring hill. This prince, in the course of his devastations in the marches, about the year 1231, when he extended his ravages as far as Caerlleon, appears to have made himself master of Brecknock; but in another excursion, about two years after, he was foiled in his attempt to surprise the castle, and, after having besieged it for a month without success, set fire to the town, and retired with his plunder into North Wales.

The lordship and castle, on the death of William de Breos, passed by marriage with his daughter to Humphrey de Bohun, sixth Earl of Hereford, in whose time Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, in the prosecution of his border warfare, came

to Brecknock, on the invitation of the inhabitants, who voluntarily tendered their submission; and, notwithstanding de Bohun and he acted in concert on the side of the insurgents under Simon de Montfort, yet, in 1267, on the conclusion of peace between Henry III. and Llewelyn, the latter was by treaty permitted to retain the lordship and castle of Brecknock. Humphrey de Bohun, son and successor to the former earl, recovered possession of them, apparently without much opposition from the inhabitants; and in the 4th of Edward I., confirmed and considerably augmented the privileges conferred on the burgesses by his father, from whom they received the first charter now on record, and invested them with liberties and immunities as ample as he had previously granted to the citizens of Hereford. The hospitality of the de Bohuns, who lived in great splendour in the castle, which, in the reign of EDWARD III., was considerably enlarged and beautified, in the best style of that age; the grant of an annual fair for sixteen days, commencing eight days before, and continuing for eight days after, the festival of St. Leonard; the great resort of persons to the castle, and the large demand for all kinds of provisions for their supply, contributed to make the town of Brecknock more flourishing than it had ever been, and to render it the grand mart of South Wales. On the elevation of the Duke of Hereford to the throne, in 1399, by the title of HENRY IV., the lordship of Brecknock became vested in the crown, in consequence of that monarch's previous marriage with the heiress of the de Bohuns; and during the war carried on by Owain Glyndwr, in 1404, John Touchet, Lord Audley, was associated with Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and Lord of Abergavenny, in a commission under that sovereign, to defend for one whole year the castle, town, and lordship of Brecknock, for which purpose one hundred men-at-arms, and three hundred archers on horseback, with a suitable allowance for their pay, were placed under their control. Henry IV., in the fourteenth year of his reign, granted to the burgesses the first royal charter which they ever obtained: this was confirmed, and some further immunities added, by his son and successor, HENRY V. After the death of the Countess Dowager of Hereford, who, during her lifetime, had remained in actual possession of the lordship of Brecknock, Henry granted this domain to Anne, widow of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, who no sooner obtained possession of it, than she disfranchised the borough, revoking all the charters which had previously been granted to the burgesses, and entirely annulling their privileges and immunities. Her son, who succeeded to these possessions in 1439, and was created Duke of Buckingham by HENRY VI., in the twenty-third year of his reign, granted to the burgesses, in 1448, a charter, in which about seventy-five of them are enumerated, to whom, as being "English people, and to their heirs, being English, both by the father's and mother's side," the privileges were restricted; clearly showing the policy which prevailed at that period, of excluding the Welsh inhabitants from the exercise of any municipal authority. The duke, who to his Welsh tenantry was an arbitrary master, burthening them with heavy impositions, and requiring the landholders within the lordship to exhibit the title deeds of their estates, was killed at the battle of Northampton, fighting in the cause of Henry VI., and was succeeded by his grandson Henry, then a minor, who, on attaining his majority, lived in retirement in the castle during the greater part of the reign of EDWARD IV., and, after the death of that monarch, became the confidential adviser of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and the chief promoter of his ambitious designs. In recompense for his services, RICHARD, on his elevation to the throne, appointed him governor of all the royal castles in Wales, steward of the royal manors in the counties of Hereford and Salop, Chief Justice and Chamberlain of North and South Wales, and Lord High Constable of England. But on the rupture which ensued between Richard and the duke, the latter withdrew from court to his castle of Brecknock, in which also was confined John Morton, Bishop of Ely, originally a zealous adherent of the Lancastrian party, who, having been pardoned by the Yorkists, attached himself to the family of Edward, and had been committed by Richard to Buckingham's custody. Between the duke and his prisoner a curious conversation is recorded in the Chronicles of Stowe and Speed, the result of which was the departure of Morton to the continent, to concert with the Earl of Richmond a plan for the promotion of his enterprise, by exciting an insurrection in his favour at home. Richard, either having discovered or suspecting the plot, commanded the duke's appearance at court, which being disregarded, he sent orders to Sir Thomas Vaughan, of Trêtower, to raise the country and attack and plunder the castle of Brecknock. The duke, having mustered his dependents, and raised what forces he could, published a vehement manifesto against Richard, and advancing from Brecknock with a numerous, but ill-arranged body of troops, proceeded upon that expedition to the south-west of England, the issue of which was fatal to his hopes and to his life. On his execution and attainder, Sir James Tyrrel was appointed commissioner for his forfeited estates in Wales, and Sir Ralph Ashton was ordained Vice-Constable of England, with discretionary power, either to try by the examination of witnesses, or, without trial, to pass sentence upon all persons guilty or suspected of high treason, and on all who were concerned in the insurrection, taking with him only a secretary to make minutes of his proceedings.

On the accession of HENRY VII., the lordship and castle, together with the other honours and estates of the late duke, were restored to his eldest son Edward, who considerably improved the castle,

and restored to the burgesses the privileges which they had enjoyed under their former charters. In the following reign, this duke was brought to trial for some indiscreet expressions respecting his title to the throne, in the event of Henry's death without issue; and being found guilty, was beheaded. As his offence was rather the effect of inconsiderate levity, than of deliberate malice, the people, by whom he was greatly beloved, attributed the refusal of a pardon to the animosity and revenge of Wolsey. With him expired the office of High Constable of England, which had been hereditary in the family, and was never afterwards revived. The lordship escheated to the crown, to which it has ever since belonged, having been granted on lease to divers individuals, and is now held by Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. In the reign of ELIZABETH, Mr. Harry Vaughan, of Moccas, was appointed Her Majesty's lieutenant and steward of the castle and lordship; during whose lieutenancy it appears, from an ancient Welsh manuscript still extant, that there broke out an insurrection of the country people, who are described as coming down from the hills to the number of twelve hundred, armed with bill-hooks, and as making an ineffectual attempt on the castle, without either arms or machines calculated to make any impression upon it. During the *parliamentary war*, it appears, from a manuscript in the British Museum, by Mr. Simmons, who is supposed to have been an officer in the royal army, that the inhabitants destroyed the castle, which since the abolition of the lordships marcher had been suffered to go to decay; and also razed the walls and fortifications of the town, in order to preclude the possibility of their being burthened with the maintenance of a garrison, or compelled to sustain a siege. The king, in his flight after the battle of Naseby, passed through the town, in the year 1645, and remained for one night at the priory house, then in the possession of Mr. (afterwards Sir Herbert) Price, one of his zealous friends and adherents; and from this place he addressed a letter to the Prince of Wales, then in Cornwall, or on his way thence to Bristol.

The TOWN is delightfully situated at the confluence of the rivers Honddû and Tarell with the Usk. Considerable alterations have been made of late years, with the view of improving the entrances to it, on the line of the principal thoroughfare: at the eastern extremity, the barracks, and a row of genteel houses, called Jeffreys Place, have been erected; and the Usk bridge gate, and several houses adjoining it, nearly in the centre of the town, have been taken down. The *bridge* over the *Usk* also was widened in 1794: it is a substantial stone structure of several arches, leading to the parish of St. David, commonly called Llanvaes, on the opposite bank of the river, one-half of which forms the lower ward of the borough. At the western extremity, the *Tarell* is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of one large arch, with a cylindrical perforation at each end, erected in 1829, at the joint expense of the county and the borough. There are three bridges over the river *Honddû*, from which advantageous views of the dismantled towers of the castle and the priory groves are obtained; the first, which is of stone, was rebuilt in 1813, and is kept in repair by the inhabitants of the borough; the second, which anciently led to the castle, has two arches, and between them a very massive pier, that anciently sustained a draw-bridge; it is now thrown open to the public, and the expense of keeping it in repair is defrayed by the lord of the manor of Brecknock: the third, which is very near the confluence of that river with the Usk, is an old bridge of stone, consisting of three heavy arches, and is kept in repair by the inhabitants of the borough. The *appearance* of Brecknock is strikingly picturesque, and the various interesting objects composing the scenery of the immediate vicinity, though not numerous, are pleasingly contrasted and happily combined. The streams, which converge to it as a common centre, with their respective bridges, and the various mills erected on their banks; the venerable ruins of its ancient castle, with its massive towers and ivy-mantled walls; the embattled turret and gateway of the priory of St. John the Evangelist, with its ample and luxuriant groves, fringing the margin of the Honddû, from which in many places they appear to rise; and the magnificent range of mountain scenery to the south of the town, with the almost endless variety of impending heights, which encircle it on every side, unite in forming one of the most beautiful and richly varied views in this part of the principality; and the banks of the Honddû, a wild and rapid stream, present numerous picturesque objects. The town consists chiefly of three principal *streets*, diverging from the High-street, in the centre, and containing a large proportion of well-built houses of respectable appearance. One of the principal streets leads westward through Llanvaes towards Carmarthen; another takes an easterly direction, nearly parallel with the Usk, towards Abergavenny and London; while the third, called "the Struet," leads north-eastward towards Hay and Hereford: the other streets are in general narrow, but contain many good houses. The whole is lighted with gas, well paved, and supplied with water under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by a local act of parliament. A handsome building was commenced, in 1805, at the east end of the town, at the expense of Government, for the purpose of an armoury, in which for some years fifteen thousand stand of arms were deposited, but they have recently been removed, and the building has been converted into *barracks*, now occupied by regular troops; it is a handsome structure of red brick, inclosed within a high wall, and forming an ornament to this part of the town: the original expense was £15,000, but a considerable sum has since

been laid out upon the building, in altering and improving it; notwithstanding which, however, it will not accommodate more than one hundred and twenty men.

In this town are held the meetings of the Brecknockshire *Agricultural Society*, the oldest institution of the kind in the principality, originally established in the year 1755, and revived in November 1817: the Duke of Beaufort and Marquess Camden are the present patrons; and its affairs are conducted by a president, vice-president, and a committee of subscribers: the meetings usually take place in the rooms of the society, in the months of March and October, when the premiums to be offered for the year ensuing are determined on. The *theatre*, a plain building, well adapted to the purpose, and elegantly fitted up in the interior, but occupying an ineligible site, is opened for four months periodically, and the company is occasionally assisted by some of the London performers. *Races* are held annually in the autumn, generally in the last week of September, or the beginning of October, and are usually well attended: the course is adjacent to the town, and a grand stand has been lately erected. They continue for two days: on the first are awarded the farmers' stakes of one sovereign each, and a cup given by the townsmen of Brecknock; and on the second, the members' plate of fifty sovereigns, a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, with twenty sovereigns added out of the subscription fund, and a free handicap stakes of four sovereigns each, with thirty sovereigns added. In the assize and race weeks *balls* are held alternately at the guildhall and at the Castle Inn; and, until a few winters since, a regular course of public balls were supported, which were held once a fortnight during the winter, in the spacious room at the inn above-mentioned. Along the banks of the Usk, and immediately under the old town walls, a beautiful *promenade* has been formed, commanding a fine and extensive view of the scenery on the south side of that river; and another and more retired walk has been laid out with great taste through the woods of the priory, extending along the declivity of an eminence rising from the bank of the river Honddû, and embracing much of the beautiful scenery with which the environs abound. The internal neatness of the town, the pleasantness of its situation, the salubrity of the air, and the interesting excursions which the neighbourhood affords, render it desirable as a place of residence, and have made it the retreat of many opulent and highly respectable families. The society is remarkably select, and its influence on the poorer classes is obvious in their decent and orderly demeanour, which is fully and frequently attested by the light calendar at the assizes and quarter sessions.

The whole of the rateable property in the borough has been returned of the annual value of £14,488. 6.; of which, the upper division of the parish of St. John the Evangelist is returned at £4070; the lower division, or chapelry of St. Mary, at £7349. 6.; the lower division of the parish of St. David's, or Llanvaes, at £2560; the extra-parochial place of Christ's College at £301; and the extra-parochial place of the Castle at £208. The town has at present no manufactures, but from the different companies mentioned in its charter, each of which had a chapel in St. John's or St. Mary's church, in which they met to transact their affairs, it appears formerly to have been of some commercial importance. The TRADE is now principally in wool, leather, and hops, and in the supply of the neighbourhood with various articles of consumption; and has greatly increased since the construction of the *Brecknock and Abergavenny canal*, which was completed in 1811, and communicates with the Monmouthshire canal, and thence, by Newport, with Bristol and other parts of the kingdom. The whole extent of this canal is forty-five miles, the greater portion of which is a fine level: within a few miles from the town it passes through a tunnel, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, which has been cut through a hill; and on its near approach to Newport, the navigation is partially impeded by the numerous locks, rendered necessary from the inequality of the ground through which it passes. Regular trading boats have been established, which pass weekly between this place and Bristol, and capacious wharfs for coal and lime have here been constructed on the banks of the canal. A tram-road from its head at this town to Kington, in the county of Hereford, thirty-five miles in extent, has been formed, for the conveyance of coal, lime, and other heavy commodities: about three miles from the town it passes through a tunnel, eight hundred yards in length, which has been cut through the solid rock. The *markets* are on Wednesday for butchers' meat and vegetables, and on Saturday, which is the principal market, for corn and provisions; the charter of this borough also grants another market on Friday. The *fairs* are on the first Wednesday in March, May 4th, July 5th, September 9th, and November 16th, principally for horses, cattle, sheep, agricultural produce, hops, wool, leather, and pedlery: those in May and November, of which the latter is the larger, are also statute fairs for the hiring of servants. The market-place is under the town-hall, where butchers' meat, salt butter, hops, and leather are sold; but the principal commodities, such as corn, fresh butter, poultry, hardware, &c., are exposed for sale in the streets.

During the existence of the lordship marcher of Brecknock, the inhabitants participated in the PRIVILEGES and immunities which were from time to time conferred by the lords marcher upon the priors of St. John the Evangelist; but it was not till the accession of de Bohun, sixth Earl of Hereford, to the lordship, in the reign of Henry III., that they possessed any exclusive privileges of their own. This

nobleman first incorporated them, and gave them a charter of privileges, which was confirmed and extended by his son and successor, who, in the 4th year of the reign of Edward I., granted them immunities equal to those enjoyed by the city of Hereford. This charter was renewed and confirmed by his son, Humphrey de Bohun, in the reign of Edward II., but in the following reign was abrogated by his successor, who, upon some offence, disfranchised the burgesses, and kept them in a state of vassalage for the remainder of his life. His nephew and successor, in the 39th of Edward III., restored to them their former privileges, and gave them a new charter of incorporation, which continued in force till the accession of Henry IV., who, in the 14th year of his reign, conferred on them their first royal charter. This charter was annulled by Anne, Countess Dowager of Stafford, who, on being put in possession of the lordship, disfranchised the burgesses; but it was restored in 1448, by her son, the first of that family who became Duke of Buckingham. Under these charters the municipal GOVERNMENT appears to have been exercised by a bailiff and twenty-four principal burgesses; and, till the union with England, the bailiff appears to have been appointed by the lord, who also appointed a sheriff of the borough, who held his office for life. The bailiff had power to appoint a deputy, and mention is made of a bailiff itinerant, the duties of whose office, though not clearly known, are supposed to have consisted in superintending the municipal government of part of the parish of Llywel, which, though eleven miles distant, was within the jurisdiction of the corporation, and in collecting the fines and other revenues of the borough. There were anciently five *guilds*, or trading companies, viz., the weavers, tuckers, tailors, shoe-makers, and glovers, or skinners: the first four of these for several centuries held their meetings in their respective chapels, in the churches of St. John and St. Mary. The abolition of various Welsh laws and customs during the reign of Henry VIII., having greatly diminished the revenue of the corporation, they obtained, through the interest of the Earl of Pembroke, a remission from Queen Mary, soon after her accession, of £100 of the fee-farm rent of the borough, which previously amounted to £120, and, by the same influence, in the 2nd and 3rd years of the reign of Philip and Mary, the charter by which the town was, till lately, governed, and which seems to have extended the limits of the borough, so as to include the priory precincts and the parish of St. David, as far as the river Tarell; the borough limits, under its ancient lords, appear to have comprised only the space within the walls. By this charter, which was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in the 19th year of her reign, the title of the corporation was "the Bailiff, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Brecon," and the government was vested in a bailiff, recorder, 15 capital burgesses, who formed the common council and principal controlling body, two aldermen, a treasurer, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, a crier, and an indefinite number of burgesses. Exclusive jurisdiction was exercised by the bailiff, recorder, and aldermen, who were magistrates, and all the officers were elected by the common council annually, except the recorder and town-clerk, who held their situations during pleasure.

By the Municipal Reform Act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation is now styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses;" and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, forming the council of the borough, the municipal boundaries of which have lately been much diminished. The council elect the mayor annually, on November 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are elected annually, on November 1st, by and from among the enrolled burgesses, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors are required to possess a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses are the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. A recorder is appointed by the crown, and the total number of borough magistrates is six: the council appoint annually, on November 9th, a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers; and two auditors and two assessors are elected annually, on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses. The borough first received the *elective franchise* in the 27th of Henry VIII., since which time it has continued to return one member to parliament; the right of election was formerly vested in the bailiff, aldermen, and resident burgesses. The act for "Amending the representation of England and Wales," passed in 1832, neither altered the former limits of the borough nor the number of its representatives, but extended the right of voting to every male person of full age, occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than £10, provided he be capable of registering as the law directs: the present number of persons thus qualified is about three hundred and forty, in addition to the former limited constituency: the mayor is the returning officer.

The corporation hold quarterly *courts* of session, for deciding upon all offences not capital; a court of record every Monday and Thursday, for the determination of pleas and the recovery of debts to any amount, with the power of issuing process to hold to bail in actions for debt; and, within one month after

Michaelmas, a court leet, as lords of the manor, with view of frankpledge. The *revenue* of the corporation amounts to about £300 per annum, of which above half is derived from the tolls of fairs and markets, and the remainder from the rents of shambles in the market-place, and land and chief rents. The assizes for the county, and the election of a knight for the shire, take place at Brecknock, as the county town. The *borough and county hall* was rebuilt in 1770, at the joint expense of the corporation and the county, aided by contributions from their representatives in parliament; it is a neat and commodious building, in the High-street, having on the first floor a spacious room, in which public business is transacted and courts are held: the basement story is appropriated as a market-place, and beneath it are large vaults, in which leather and other articles of merchandise are stored: the attic story was used as a receptacle for arms and military stores prior to the erection of the armoury in 1805. *New assize courts*, however, have been just erected for the county, at a cost of nearly £12,000, under the superintendence of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, architects, in the Grecian style, of stone obtained in the county, cased throughout with Bath stone. The building, which was opened at the commencement of the year 1843, is embellished with a tetrastyle portico, having in addition to the external columns others within, greatly increasing the effect, and being approached by an ascent of eight or nine steps; the interior is very appropriately arranged, and consists principally of two court-rooms, of which the larger, or crown, court, measuring 45 feet by 60, contains seats for the public arranged in a semi-circular form, and is of handsome appearance, and the other court, which is 35 feet by 27½ is also well adapted to its purpose, but is used generally as a grand jury room, being only required for *nisi prius* causes when two judges are upon the circuit, in which event provision is made for the grand jury in another apartment. The *gaol* for the borough is small and inconvenient, being in no wise adapted to the classification of prisoners: it is therefore used only as a prison for debtors under process in the borough court, and as a place of temporary confinement for breaches of the peace, and of prisoners previously to their committal for trial to the county gaol. The common *gaol for the county* was anciently in the castle, a portion of which was appropriated to that purpose till the year 1690, when a new prison was built in that part of the borough called Watton, which was abandoned some years ago. The present common gaol and house of correction is situated on the east bank of the Tarell, in the parish of St. David: it is a neat modern building, comprising five divisions for the classification of prisoners, five day-rooms, one work-room, and five airing-yards, in one of which is a tread wheel, applicable either to the introduction of soft water for the supply of the prison, or to the working of a tucking-mill: the entire building, which is on the plan recommended by the philanthropic Howard, will accommodate twenty-four prisoners, in so many separate cells.

The living of St. John's is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of St. Mary's annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rev. Richard Davies, the present archdeacon of Brecknock. The impropriate tithes of St. John's have been commuted for a rent-charge of £192, and the vicarial for one of £172; the impropriate tithes of St. Mary's for one of £40, and the dues of the perpetual curate for one of £60. The *church*, which was anciently the chapel of the priory founded here by Bernard Newmarch, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, chiefly in the early and decorated styles of English architecture, with a low massive central tower, and occupies a beautiful eminence on the western bank of the river Honddû, on the north side of the town, near the Priory woods, but has sustained so much unavoidable dilapidation, and undergone so many alterations, that little of its original character remains, It is partly embattled, and on the south side is nearly overspread with ivy, forming from its elevated situation and romantic appearance, an interesting object in the view from the adjoining ground of Marquess Camden's seat: it was formerly surrounded by a strong lofty wall, part of which is still remaining on the western side. The nave, which is one hundred and thirty-six feet and a half in length, and twenty-eight and a half broad, is very lofty, and has been recently ceiled: on each side are portions anciently appropriated to the use of the guilds, separated by partitions of wood, on the front of which emblematical devices, illustrative of their several trades, were formerly partly carved and partly painted. The chancel, which is principally in the decorated style of English architecture, and is sixty-two feet long and twenty-nine and a half broad, is separated from the nave by a screen, formerly the rood-loft, and has a modern ceiling, divided into compartments: on each side are the remains of three light and beautifully clustered springers, which supported the ancient roof, broken off just above the corbels, and at the east end is a combination of five lancet-shaped windows, under a plain pointed arch, divided externally by four mullions, and internally by four slender pilasters. Adjoining the chancel is a chapel of large dimensions, much admired for the beauty of its architecture; it was built soon after the incorporation of the town, by one of the family of Havard of Pontwilym, and for the last two or three centuries has obtained the appellation of the Vicar's chapel. Of the cross aisles, or transepts, the northern, called the chapel of the men of Battle, from its having been appropriated to the use of the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Battle, before that became a distinct parish, is thirty feet and a half

long, and twenty-nine broad; while the southern, called *Capel y Côchiaid*, "the chapel of the red-haired men" (meaning the Normans), is of the same breadth as the other, but extends to a length of thirty-eight feet three inches. The former was lighted at the end by a combination of three lancet-shaped windows, now filled up with boards, and the latter by a corresponding window: the aisles are lighted by a range of four windows in the later English style. Near the western end of the nave is a circular Norman font, the shaft of which is decorated with a series of intersecting arches; and round the edge is an inscription nearly obliterated. The living of St. David's, or Llanvaes, is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 7½., and endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty; net income, £160; patron, Archdeacon of Brecknock. The *church*, a small edifice of one aisle, with a tower at the west end, is situated in the suburb of Llanvaes, on the south side of the river Usk. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. John's, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty. The *chapel*, which was anciently parochial, is situated in the centre of the town, and was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.; it is a spacious and handsome edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, erected in 1515, about ninety feet in height, and containing a ring of eight bells; it comprises two aisles, a chancel, and, on the north-east, the chapel formerly appropriated to the guild of shoemakers, from which a door opens into the vestry-room, now rendered useless by the erection of houses close to its windows, by which it is so darkened that it has been found necessary to transfer the transaction of the parochial business of St. John's to the town-hall. At the western end is a large window of five lights, having cinque-foiled heads, under an ogee arch; the east window of the chancel is of the same kind, but plainer. The pointed arches which separate the nave from the isle spring from short round piers, such as characterize the Norman style, from which it is inferred that this structure is of much older foundation than is indicated by the prevailing style of its architecture: indeed, a document is extant, recording a grant to this church at the end of the twelfth, or the commencement of the thirteenth century. A handsome brass chandelier was presented to it about the close of the seventeenth century, by Lady Elizabeth Lucy, relict of Dr. Lucy, Bishop of St. David's. In this chapel the consistorial court of the archdeaconry of Brecknock is held every month. Near Slwch, within the chapelry of St. Mary, formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to St. Elyned; near the eastern entrance into the town, one called St. Catharine's chapel; and adjoining the borough gaol, a third; but there is not at present a single vestige of any of them. There are three *places of worship* for Baptists, and one each for Welsh Independents, Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and English Wesleyan and Welsh Wesleyan Methodists. That belonging to the Independents, called Plough Chapel, has two valuable endowments, one a farm in the parish of Merthyr-Cynog, called Ty'n-rhŷd-y-maen, bequeathed by Richard Williams, of Glewdy, in 1689, and now producing £20 per annum; and the other a messuage, tenement, and lands, called the Plough, in the town of Brecknock, producing from £25 to £30 per annum. A small tenement, called Bola Maen, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Nant-Brân, has also been left by some unknown benefactor for the support of a Roman Catholic priest in this town, where, however, there are now but very few professing that creed, and they have no chapel.

In the suburb of Llanvaes is situated the COLLEGE of CHRIST-CHURCH, occupying the site of an ancient house of friars preachers, which existed here before the Reformation, and of which the church, dedicated to St. Nicholas (apparently, from the foundations still remaining, a spacious structure, nearly two hundred feet in length), was demolished in the reign of Charles I., by the parliamentary commissioners, who seized the revenue of the establishment. Its origin may be attributed to Dr. Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, who, in 1283, projected a similar establishment at Llangadock, in the county of Carmarthen, which was frustrated by his death. The original design was revived, in 1331, by Bishop Gower, his successor, who, adopting the same plan, made the church of Aberguilly collegiate for that purpose. The institution thus founded continued at Aberguilly till the year 1531, when, by the influence of Bishop Rawlins, it was transferred to Brecknock by Henry VIII., who assigned for its site the suppressed monastery of St. Nicholas, and granted the revenue of that establishment, in addition to its former possessions, for its better support, ordaining that it should be thenceforward called "the College of Christ in Brecknock." The charter of Henry VIII. assigns, as the causes of its removal, the inappropriateness of its former situation, and the ignorance of the English language that prevailed among the inhabitants of this part of South Wales, which prevented them from understanding, and consequently from obeying, the statutes of the realm. The charter also ordains that the Bishops of St. David's should be deans of the new foundation, and should appoint a schoolmaster, an usher, a divinity lecturer, and a preacher, to be paid out of the revenue of the college, for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the borough. The total amount of the reserved rents of the prebends is £387. 2. per annum, out of which are paid annually £30. 18. 4. to the divinity lecturer, £16 to a schoolmaster, and £5. 9. 4. to an usher: the master also receives the rent, £8, of two tenements, having separate entrances, above the school-room, which is capable of accommodating 80 boys, and also £3 the rent of a

stable attached. There are seventeen scholars, who pay four guineas per annum each, except those on the foundation, who pay only two guineas. The present establishment consists of the Bishop of St. David's, who presides as dean, a precentor, treasurer, chancellor, and nineteen prebendaries. From the college grammar school young men were formerly admitted into holy orders, without graduating at either of the Universities; but of this important privilege it has been deprived since the foundation of St. David's College, at Lampeter. After the Restoration, Dr. William Lucy, being appointed Bishop of St. David's and Dean of Christ's College, restored or rebuilt a portion of the church, as it now appears, consisting only of a choir and chancel, sixty-eight feet in length, and twenty-six in breadth, in which, ranged along each side of the entrance, are the stalls of the dean and prebendaries: the east-window is large, comprising a combination of five lancet-shaped windows of elegant design, in a plain pointed arch, and enriched with delicate tracery; and on the north side of the building is a range of ten lancet-shaped windows. Adjoining the north-west angle are the remains of the Aubrey chapel, an appendage of the ancient church of St. Nicholas; and at the east end is a beautiful stone cross, removed into that situation, in 1806, from the ruins of the Aubrey chapel. Bishop Bull was interred in the present church, which contains monumental memorials of several other bishops of St. David's who have been buried within its walls. But the most ancient inscription remaining is that on a stone, now forming the threshold of the door, in memory of the father of the famous Sir David Gam, who resided at Newton, in the parish of St. David, and was interred here, some time in the reign of Henry V., though the memorial is without date. There is a monument to the memory of Bishop Lucy; but the most costly is an altar-tomb bearing the recumbent effigies of this prelate's eldest son Richard, chancellor of the church, and of his wife, with that of their son, attired in the dress of the time of James II., on a stone tablet at their feet. There are also, within the college precincts, which are extra-parochial, a house, which has been the residence of several of the bishops, some other dwelling-houses, and also vestiges of the ancient conventual buildings, among which are part of the old gateway and the refectory.

The *Boughrood charity school*, held in the Struet, in the house of the master, who receives a salary of twenty guineas per annum, and enjoys a house and garden rent-free, for the instruction of fifty boys, was established under the will of the Rev. Rice Powell, formerly vicar of Boughrood, Radnorshire, dated 1686, by which he bequeathed the manors or lordships of Upper Elvel, Aberedw, and Garreg, and the castle, common, and forest of Colwyn, all in the county of Radnor, and now producing annually £262. 4. 4., to various charitable purposes therein named; among which, besides the support of the above-mentioned school, are, £20 per annum for placing out poor children, natives of the town and borough of Brecknock, or of the parishes of St. John the Evangelist, St. David, Devynock, and Aberyscir, to some lawful trades in the town of Brecknock; £10 yearly towards forming a stock for subsequently establishing the said poor children in business; also a further sum of £20, towards settling the poor children of the towns of Hay and Builth in the county of Brecon, and of the parishes of Llanigon, Llanelieu, Tàlgarth, Llanavan-Vawr, Llanwrthwl, in Brecon; and of Llansantfraid, Caregrina, Llanelweth, and Bettws-Disserth, in Radnor: also £5 to the parish of Boughrood for a similar purpose; and £24 per annum to the Principal, or Vice-Principal, of Jesus' College, Oxford, for poor scholars or under-graduates there, natives of the counties of Radnor or Brecknock, with preference to the kindred of the donor. The income of this charity having greatly increased, the surplus is employed by the trustees, either in extending the charity to a greater number of children than is mentioned in the original deed, or in augmenting the sums therein specified; for the last ten years about 30 boys have been annually apprenticed from this charity, but in very unequal proportions among the parishes nominated in the grant of the benefactor, the number of some amounting to 30 and of others to not above two: the premium with each boy is £6, of which £4 are paid at the commencement and £2 after the first two years of the term, and at the conclusion £2 are also given to the boy to purchase tools, &c. Two schools, in which about 70 boys and 100 girls are instructed on the *National* plan, were established in 1810, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III., and are kept in two rooms in the same building, erected for the purpose; the master and mistress receive a salary of £40 per annum each. In 1722, Nicholas Jeffreys gave £100, directing the interest to be applied to the use of the charity school of Blue-coat boys; in 1724, Mrs. Catharine Games gave £300 to purchase lands, out of the rents of which, £2 yearly were to be paid to the charity school for girls, and the remainder to be yearly distributed in bread, at the discretion of the trustees; and, in 1794, Mrs. Mary Williams devised the interest of £100 to be annually applied towards the support of the Blue girls charity school of Brecknock: these several bequests are now united, and their produce, jointly with annual subscriptions, and the bequest of Mrs. Collinson, below-mentioned, is applied to the support of the above-named schools, forming a fund out of which the salaries of the master and mistress are paid. There are six day schools, in which about 190 boys and girls are educated at their parents' expense; two day schools in Llanvaes, containing about 45 children; and eight Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers and aided by voluntary contri-

butions, in which about nine hundred and fifty children are instructed.

An *almshouse* for twelve decayed female housekeepers was founded, in 1721, by Mrs. Catharine Games and Mrs. Walker, who bequeathed £620 to be laid out in the purchase of lands for its endowment, and placed it under the superintendence of the proprietor of the Penpont estate: the dwellings, to each of which a garden is attached, are situated in Llanvaes, form three sides of a quadrangle, and are comfortably fitted up: the endowment was expended in the purchase of an estate, situated in the parish of Cantrêv; but in lieu of the rent of this property, only the interest of the original sum is paid to the poor inmates, at the rate of fifty-five shillings each per annum. This stipend has, however, lately been augmented by Mrs. Sybil Collinson, late of Brecknock, who by will stated she was possessed of £6000 then in the hands of her nephew, the Rev. Richard Davis, of Brecon, £1000 of which she appropriated; the interest, after legacy duty, now amounts to £45 per annum, of which £12 are equally distributed every year among the inmates of this hospital, £25 are appropriated to the National schools, £5 distributed in clothing, and the remaining £3 go to the county gaol. Numerous other BEQUESTS have been made for the benefit of the poor. In 1581, Mr. *John Williams* gave £100, to be lent to five weavers and five tuckers, without interest, for the term of three years for ever; and in 1689, *John Watters* bequeathed a rent-charge of £4 to be appropriated in a similar way to eight of the poorest of this description of tradespeople not receiving bounty from the former benefaction. About the end of the sixteenth, or commencement of the seventeenth century, Mr. *Peter Body* gave a messuage and garden of the yearly rent of £1, to be distributed in bread among the poor, which bequest has now become merely a rent-charge; Mr. *Lewis Meredith* gave a messuage and garden of the same yearly rent, to be applied in the like manner; and *Thomas James* gave a rent-charge of £1. 10., and *Evan William Shenkin* £2 per annum, to the poor. In 1612, Sir *David Williams*, of Gwernyvet, in the parish of Glâsbury, bequeathed the tithes of Gwenddwr, in this county, to certain charitable purposes, among which was the sum of forty shillings per annum to the poor of the parish of St. John the Evangelist in this town, which portion, owing to the increased value of the property, now produces £8. 8. 6.; and a bequest of ten shillings by the same benefactor, for an annual sermon to be preached here, has increased to £1. 12. 3. In the same year, Mr. *Howel Thomas* gave £1 per annum to the poor; in 1657, Mr. *Thomas Davies* gave funds for furnishing four suits of clothes to four poor tradesmen yearly at Christmas; and, about the same time, Mr. *John Williams* gave £6 per annum to three poor people of Brecknock, for ever; and in 1663, Mr. *Tobias Williams* £1 yearly to the poor, and ten shillings for a sermon on Candlemas-day. In 1674, *Edmund Jones*, of Buckland, assigned a house, stable, yard, and outhouse, in the High-street, in trust for apprenticing poor boys, natives of the borough, within the same, which premises are now let at the yearly rent of £33; the regular premium given is £4. 10., and about seven boys and girls, have been so placed out annually for some years. In 1675, Mr. *Roger Boulcot* gave a house and garden, of the yearly rent of one pound one shilling, for the term of one thousand years, to the poor: in 1683, Mr. *William Thomas* gave £50, directing the interest to be annually distributed among the poor at Christmas; and in 1685, Mr. *Richard Jones* gave £40, to purchase lands, which is now a rent-charge of £2 on a house in Lion-street, used as the National Provincial Bank, and Mr. *William Philips*, sen., gave £30, the produce of both to be paid to the poor annually at Christmas. In 1704, Mrs. *Mary Powell* gave an annuity of £6, charged on the estate of Dan-y-Park, in the parish of Llandevalley, one-half to place out three children apprentices, and the other half to six of the poorest housekeepers, with preference to widows. In 1710, *Henry Jones*, and his father, *Howell Jones*, gave a rent-charge of £1. 10. per annum towards clothing four poor persons every year for ever, but this charity has not been in operation for some years; in 1712, Mr. *Thomas Philipps* gave £50, and, in 1721, *William Philipps* gave £20, the yearly interest of both to be distributed among the poor, which charities have also been lost. Mrs. *Elizabeth Jeffreys*, in the latter year, left an annuity of £6, of which fifty shillings was to be given yearly to ten poor men, the like sum to the same number of women, ten shillings for a sermon, and the remaining ten shillings to be distributed at the discretion of the trustees. In 1726, *Matthias Berrow* devised a rent-charge of £2, issuing out of certain premises in Mount-street, towards apprenticing poor children, but with accumulations this charity now produces £4. 10. per annum. *Elizabeth Walker*, in 1725, gave a rent-charge of £2, half of which was to be distributed in bread to the poor, and the other moiety for a sermon on the 30th of August; she also gave a similar grant of £1. 4. for the purchase of clothing for poor widows or maidens, part of which was to be given to those of St. David's parish. In 1733, *Gabriel Powell* gave a rent-charge of £5 on the tenement called the Golden Lion, in Lion-street, afterwards used as foot barracks, to be distributed on St. Thomas's day among twenty-five poor persons, and a donor unknown gave a similar benefaction of £1. 10. on a house in the Captain's-walk on what was part of the town-wall; a like grant was given by *Jenkin Price*, in 1736, of £2, one moiety to be expended in bread for the poor, and the other for a sermon on Palm Sunday; another, amounting to £4. 1., was granted, in 1766, by *Thomas James*, £3 of which were to be distributed

in bread among the poor of St. John's parish and St. Mary's chapel, and the residue for a sermon on Good Friday; and, in 1800, an unknown donor made a similar disposition of a rent-charge of £3. *Mrs. Rodd* bequeathed a rent-charge of £1 for four poor widows; and, in 1826, Mr. *John Jones*, late of Cwm, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, bequeathed to certain trustees the sum of £50, secured on the Brecknock water-works, directing the interest to be paid annually to five poor widows therein named, and afterwards to others residing in the upper division of that parish, not maintained in the workhouse. Since 1813, Archdeacon *Davies* has given a rent-charge of £3 on Clawdd-y-gaer, a portion of his property, arising from a grant of some unknown donor. Of these bequests, the corporation annually distribute somewhat more than £50; and the recorder of the borough, and the overseers and churchwardens, distribute such others as are now available.

In this town, in the month of September, or October, are usually held the meetings for conducting the affairs of the *Clerical Charity* for the relief of necessitous clergymen, or their widows and orphans, within the archdeaconry of Brecknock, under the control of a president, treasurer, secretary, and a committee of subscribers: on the day of the meeting the subscribers attend divine service, after which a collection is made, and the amount added to the permanent fund; the interest of which, with the amount of the annual subscriptions, is distributed in proportion to the necessities of the parties deriving relief from this benevolent institution: the permanent fund belonging to the society is £368. 19. 11., and the amount of annual subscriptions is usually about £150. Voluntary contributions, generally amounting to about £50, are annually raised by the inhabitants of the town, for supplying the poor with soup, which charity has been productive of very great benefit. *George Price Watkins*, Esq., of Broadway, in the county of Carmarthen, made, in 1814, a munificent grant to the poor of the parishes of St. John and St. Mary, by transferring from his own name to those of three trustees £1000 three per cent. Imperial Annuities, under a deed enrolled in the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of reinvesting annually, out of the dividends, a sum of not more than £20, or less than £10, for twenty-one years, and to apply the dividends of such trust-fund to the relief of such poor discreet persons of these parishes as have not received parochial assistance, preference to be given to the members of the Establishment who attend their respective churches. In the year 1836, the trustees completed the purchase of a property, having, in 1825, sold out the £1000 stock, which produced £937. 13. 6. cash, in the parish of Crickadarn, county of Brecon, for £900, which property consists of a farm of 67 acres, and has on it timber to the value of £100 ready to be cut, and produces a rent of £32 per annum. Mr. Watkins at present selects the recipients of this charity, who receive at Christmas sums varying from 5*s.* to £1., according to their circumstances. There was a balance of £23. 11. 9. in the hands of the bankers on the last enquiry into the charity, and another small sum of nearly £20 was directed to be invested in the three per cent. consols. The charity enjoyed the rents of the farm from the period of selling out the stock until the purchase was completed, the delay having occurred through the death of some parties interested.

Of the ancient CASTLE, in which the union of the houses of York and Lancaster is supposed to have been projected, by the Duke of Buckingham, and Morton, Bishop of Ely, then a prisoner in the custody of the duke, there are some small remains, consisting chiefly of the keep, in which that prelate was confined, and which, from that circumstance, is called Ely Tower; but by far the greater part has fallen into ruin, and an inn, called the Castle Hotel, has been built upon a portion of the site. The outer walls appear, from their foundations, which are still discernible, to have enclosed a quadrilateral area, one hundred yards in length and eighty in breadth, and to have been defended by two watch-towers at each of the angles: on the northern side are traces of the ancient moat, and, further north, of a deep ravine, designed to convey the waters of the river Honddû in that direction, with a view to insulate the whole site of the castle. Their remains, though greatly dilapidated, present a very picturesque appearance, and occupy the brow of an abrupt eminence, on the north bank of the river Usk, just above the influx of the Honddû, which separated the castle from the fortified part of the town: besides the Ely Tower, situated in the beautiful grounds of a villa belonging to Sir Charles Morgan, in the occupation of Thomas Bold, Esq., the ruins consist chiefly of the mutilated shell of two of the watch-towers, now included in the garden of the Castle Hotel. The remains of the BENEDICTINE PRIORY of St. John the Evangelist, founded by Bernard Newmarch in the reign of Henry I., consists principally of the church of St. John, before-mentioned, a portion of the outer walls and of the gateway, and some of the out-buildings, now converted into farm-offices: the revenue of this establishment, at the dissolution, amounted to £134. 11. 4. The site was granted to Sir John Prince, a native of this county and an eminent lawyer, whom Henry VIII. appointed a member of his council in the court of the marches, and who was highly instrumental in effecting the union between England and Wales. The estate was subsequently purchased from one of his descendants by Sir John Jeffreys, whose grand-daughter conveyed it by marriage to John Pratt, Esq., of the Wilderness, in the county of Kent, whose only son, dying without issue, bequeathed it to its present noble owner, Marquess Camden. The Priory house, which is the property and occasional residence of this nobleman, and in

which Charles I., on his flight from the disastrous battle of Naseby, and George IV., on his return from Ireland, in 1821, each spent one night, is a spacious and ancient structure. In the immediate vicinity is *Frwdgrêch*, the seat of Samuel Church, Esq., an elegant modern mansion, surrounded by extensive grounds, which are disposed with great taste: on the east a lofty eminence, crowned with thriving plantations, slopes down to the house, from which the ground rises on the south-west into the stupendous heights called the Beacons, the summits of which, while the sun is shining brightly on all the country around them, are frequently enveloped in clouds, and showers often descend upon them and the intermediate vales, when others in the vicinity are perfectly dry: to the north are the luxuriant woods about Pennoyre, the seat of J. L. V. Watkins, Esq. Lower down upon the Usk, about a mile from the town, stands Dinas, the property and residence of John Lloyd, Esq., who erected it in 1826, in a style resembling that which prevailed in the reign of Elizabeth: it occupies a remarkably picturesque situation near the extremity of a lofty mountainous ridge, beautifully clothed with trees, the grounds commanding a fine view of the fertile and richly-cultivated Vale of Usk. In the vicinity are also several ancient mansions, now no longer inhabited by families of distinction: of these Heolvanog, more correctly Aelvanog, signifying "the lofty brow," and Newton, both in the parish of St. David, were in the possession of the Havards: this family were also owners of Pont Wilym, an ancient seat situated nearly on the opposite side of the town, and now occupied as a farm-house; and Court Sion Young, situated at a short distance on the road from Brecknock to Battle, of which there is now scarcely a vestige.

The hamlet of Venni-Vâch, in the parish of St. John, which contains the site of the ancient Roman city and British capital of BRYCHEINIOG, now called "the Gaer," occupies a situation of extreme beauty under the richly-wooded hill of Venni, not far from the banks of the Usk, and embraces delightful prospects of a smiling, fertile tract, bounded by a noble range of lofty mountains: it contains several small cottages of superior neatness, and a handsome farm-house. The ancient station was situated on an angle between the rivers Yscir and Usk: the defensive mounds are still visible, enclosing a quadrilateral area of about eight acres, extending in length, from east to west, six hundred and twenty-four feet, and in breadth, in a transverse direction, four hundred and fifty-six. The foundation of the walls encompassing it are still entire, and in some places, especially on the north and south sides, portions of the walls are remaining, from three to six feet high, and seven and a half in thickness, having the facing still perfect, consisting of square stones, a foot in diameter, and the intermediate space filled with rubble and cement, the whole being similar to those of Caerlleon and Caerwent, in Monmouthshire. A farm-house and offices have been built with the ruins of the ancient wall, the remains of which are now in many places overgrown and almost concealed with underwood. The entire area was, some years ago, covered with fragments of bricks; and both here and in the vicinity some coins and numerous other Roman antiquities have been discovered, including many fragments of figured stones, urns containing ashes, and other relics. At a place called *Pen-y-Crûg*, or "the summit of the hill," about a mile from "the Gaer," and the same distance north-west from Brecknock, is a British military work, which is one of the most curious and best preserved remains of the kind in the principality; its form is oval, its longest diameter being six hundred feet, and its shortest four hundred and thirty: the area is surrounded by three ramparts, raised to the height of about eighteen feet. On a hill opposite, called *Slwch*, and sometimes Pen Cevn-y-Gaer, or "the Camp Ridge," is another British camp, similar in form, but not of equal dimensions, encompassed by a double fosse, in some places nearly destroyed. There are other vestiges of British entrenchments in the vicinity, but much inferior in extent to the above. Of the numerous Roman roads that converged to this point, the only vestige is a causeway leading from "the Gaer," in a line nearly at right angles with the course of the Yscir, which is conjectured to have been a branch of the *Via Julia*: it appears to have been originally about forty feet wide, raised above the surface of the ground adjacent, and constructed of large round pebbles of various sizes, which might have been collected from the beds of the neighbouring rivers. Though much dilapidated and overgrown with brushwood, it may still be easily traced; and upon it is a remarkable stone, first introduced to public attention by the eminent Welsh antiquary, Lhuyd, in his communications for Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia, which is an undoubted relic of Roman antiquity. It is about six feet high, and has sculptured upon it, in bas-relief, the figures of a man and woman, about three feet in height, popularly supposed to represent two females; and hence it is called Maen-y-Morwynion, or "the Maids' Stone." It bears a Latin inscription partially obliterated, of which various readings have been given by different antiquaries; but the only words now legible are CONJUNX EJUS H. S. EST; from which it is conjectured to have been erected in memory of some Roman citizen and his wife. In addition, it may be mentioned that the *Via Julia Montana* anciently crossed the site of the town of Brecknock, in the direction of the street called, from this circumstance, the *Struet*; and that, about two miles to the south-east of the present town, the remains of a Roman bath were discovered in 1783, in a field in the parish of Llanvrynach, in the account of which place they are described.

The celebrated *Sir David Gam*, who attended Henry V. to the battle of Agincourt, resided at Newton, in the parish of St. David. He displayed the greatest gallantry during that action, in which he is said to have saved the king's life, by the sacrifice of his own and those of his son-in-law and one of his kinsmen, and was knighted by that monarch on the field of battle, while expiring of the wounds he had received in the engagement. Dr. *John David Rhys*, author of *Linguæ Cymraecæ Institutiones*, or Institutes of the Welsh or Cymraeg Language, resided in this neighbourhood during the latter part of his life, in a cottage called Clynhîr, under the Brecknock Beacon, and near the small lake Llŷn Cwm Llwch. Among the distinguished natives of this place were, Dr. *Hugh Price*, founder of Jesus' College, Oxford, who was the son of a tradesman of this town, took his degree of "Doctor of the Canon Law" at Oxford, in 1525, was subsequently prebendary of Rochester and treasurer of St. David's, and, dying in 1574, was buried in the church of St. John the Evangelist; the late unrivalled tragic actress, *Mrs. Siddons*, who was born here on July 14th, 1755, whilst her parents were on a professional tour; and *Theophilus Jones*, the industrious and sagacious author of the History of Brecknockshire, whose father was the Rev. Hugh Jones, successively vicar of Llangammarch and Llywel, in this county, and prebendary in the collegiate church of Brecknock. In the grammar school connected with that establishment Mr. Theophilus Jones received his education, on the completion of which he was articled to a solicitor, and for many years pursued that profession, having been appointed deputy-registrar of the archdeaconry of Brecknock. Having embraced the design of writing the history of his native county, he retired from business, and devoted himself with great ardour to the prosecution of his undertaking, for the accomplishment of which he visited every part of the county. The first volume of his work was published at Brecknock, in 1805, and the second and last in 1809: he died in 1812, and was interred in the parish church of Llangammarch. Brecknock gives the inferior title of Earl to Marquess Camden.

The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed on the 5th of October, 1836, and comprehends the 42 parishes, townships, &c., of Christ's College, St. David or Llanvaes, St. John the Evangelist, St. Mary, Aberyscir, Battle, Cantrêv with Capel-Nant-Ddû, Cathedine, Cray, Glyn, Glyntawe, Maescar, Senny, Garthbrengy, Llandevailog-Vâch, Llandevailog-Tre'r-Graig, Llandevalley, Llandilo-'r-Vân, Llanthetty, Llanthew, Llanvihangel-Vechan, Llanvihangel-Nant-Brân, Llanvihangel-Tàlyllŷn, Llanvillo, Llanvigan, Llanvrynach, Llangasty-Tàlyllŷn, Llangorse, Llanhamllêch, Llansantfraid, Llanspythid, Mordrydd, Penpont, Llanywern, Traian-Glâs, Traian-Mawr, Isclydach, Merthyr-Cynog, Tàlachddû, Trallong, Venni-Vâch, and Trawscoed: it is under 47 guardians, and contains a population of 17,689.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, an inland county of South Wales, bounded on the north by Radnorshire, on the west by the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, on the south by Glamorganshire and the western part of Monmouthshire, and on the east by the English counties of Monmouth and Hereford: it extends from 51° 45′ to 52° 17′ (N. Lat.) and from 3° 2′ to 3° 50′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of about eight hundred square miles, or five hundred and twelve thousand statute acres. The population, in 1841, was 53,295; and the number of houses, 11,544.

At the period of the conquest of Britain by the Romans, this county formed part of the territories of the *Silures*, a people who pre-eminently distinguished themselves, under their leader, the celebrated Caractacus, in the strenuous opposition which they maintained to the progress of the Roman forces under Ostorius Scapula: the scene of their struggles was the country of the Ordovices, now almost wholly included in North Wales; and the Romans, though at last victorious, do not appear to have penetrated into this quarter until after the defeat of Caractacus. Mr. Theophilus Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, considers that the Roman military works, of which there are still some vestiges, were for the most part formed during the lifetime of Ostorius: but it does not appear that the Silures were totally subdued until after the arrival of Julius Frontinus, about the year 70. The *Romans* had two principal stations within the limits of the county, one called the *Gaer* or *Caer-Bannau*, about three miles from Brecknock, and the other, also called the *Gaer*, situated near Llanvihangel-Cwm-dû, in the hundred of Crickhowel: the principal road was the *Via Julia Montana*, a branch of the *Via Julia Maritima*, which traversed the county from east to west, and other vicinal ways in connexion with the stations. After the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain, the country became divided into petty states, of which, with some little variation from the limits of the modern county, this territory formed one, under the name of *Brycheiniog*, derived from one of its first independent princes, called *Brychan*, and since altered by the Welsh into *Brecheiniawg* and *Brecheinog*, and by the English into *Brecknock* and *Brecon*. Brychan is chiefly distinguished in the Welsh annals for the number, learning, and piety of his children, many of whom became the tutelar saints of the parochial churches, and thus imparted their names to the respective parishes. The entire family of this sovereign was designated in the British triads as one of *the three holy families of Britain*. After his death, his dominions were divided, according to the custom of inheritance among the Britons, resembling the gavelkind of the Saxons, between his two sons, Cledwyn and Rhain, who, unlike all the rest, had not entered into holy orders; but Caradog Vreichvras,

or Caradoc with the Brawny Arm, grandson of Brychan, who lived near the close of the fifth, or in the early part of the sixth, century, re-united the whole principality under his government, and is distinguished in Welsh history as one of the knights who fought under the British hero, Arthur: this chieftain appears also to have extended his dominion over the territory called Ferregs, lying between the rivers Severn and Wye, and including the present county of Radnor. Caradog was succeeded by his son Cawrdav, called in the Welsh triads one of *the three prime ministers of Britain;* but little is known of his descendants and successors until the reign of Teithwalch, about the beginning of the eighth century, which is memorable for the first invasion of South Wales by the Saxons, under the command of Ethelbald, King of Mercia, between whom and the Britons a sanguinary battle was fought at Carno, in the parish of Llangattock: this event is placed by the Welsh chronicle, *Brût y Tywysogion*, in the year 728. Teithwalch was succeeded by his son Tegyd, whose territories, however, were considerably diminished by the conquest of the principal and most fruitful parts of Ferregs by Offa, the Anglo-Saxon monarch, who separated them from the rest of the British territories by constructing that huge work called Offa's Dyke, extending northward from the river Wye, in Herefordshire, across the marches. The next prince of Brycheiniog, of whom history relates any thing worthy of notice, was called Hwgan, a name Latinized into Huganus, who, determining to embrace the opportunity afforded him by the troops of Edward the Elder being fully engaged in repelling a formidable invasion of the Danes, mustered all his forces, and led them against the Saxon frontier; but being unexpectedly opposed by a powerful army, under the command of Edward's sister, the heroic Ethelfleda, he was overthrown in a sanguinary engagement; and Ethelfleda, taking advantage of her success, advanced with the utmost expedition into the heart of Hwgan's dominions, stormed his castle, and carried off his wife and her attendants: the situation of this castle, called by the Anglo-Saxon historians *Brecenanmere*, is not now precisely known, but has been conjectured to be at Blaenllyvni, near Llŷn-Savaddan. The British prince fled to the camp of the Danes at Derby, where he fell in attempting to defend the town against the assaults of the Saxon forces. Hwgan was succeeded by his son Dryfin, whose territories were successfully invaded by Athelstan, the Saxon sovereign; and he was not only compelled to pay tribute, but even deprived of what remained to him of the country of Ferregs. About the year 982, Brycheiniog was invaded by Alfred, Earl of Mercia, who laid waste nearly the whole country, but was at last routed with the aid of the other Welsh princes. In the reign of Dryfin also, about the year 944, a survey was made of the territory of Brycheiniog, in common with the rest of Wales, by order of Hywel Dda, who had established supreme authority over all Wales, and who, in the division of this sovereignty among his three sons, included this district in the kingdom of Dinevawr, or South Wales. The hundred of Buellt, or Builth, however, seems not to have formed part of the territory of Brecknock at this time, but to have been included in the kingdom of Powys. Bleddyn ab Maenarch, the grandson of Dryfin, who married the sister of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, the reigning sovereign of South Wales, was the last British prince of Brycheiniog.

Rŷhs ab Tewdwr, according to the conjecture of Mr. Jones (which, however, so far as concerns that chieftain, is at variance with that held by most other writers, who are of opinion that Rhŷs was slain at the battle of Hîrwaun), having been defeated in the northern part of Glamorganshire, chiefly by the prowess of the Norman mercenaries under Robert Fitz-Hamon, fled with the small remains of his adherents to the territory of his brother-in-law Bleddyn; while the success of the Normans in seizing the county of Glamorgan for themselves encouraged others of their countrymen, under the sanction of their sovereign, to whom they were to pay homage for the territories thus acquired, to undertake similar conquests. One of these was Bernard Newmarch, who, about the year 1088, with a large body of followers, entered the territories of Bleddyn, whom, with his brother-in-law, he defeated in a great battle fought near Caer-Bannau, on the banks of the Usk, the issue of which was gloriously favourable to the Normans, Bleddyn having been slain gallantly defending himself in his own residence, and Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, according to the authority above-mentioned, in the retreat. Bernard, having thus obtained entire possession of the ancient principality of Brycheiniog, erected it into a lordship marcher, apportioning the greater part among his followers, but reserving to himself the largest allotment, with the feudal superiority over the whole: he also granted the sons of Bleddyn several portions of land for their support, and treated Gwrgan, the eldest of them, with much respect; and, with the view of acquiring some degree of popularity, the politic baron espoused a member of a Welsh royal family, named Nêst, grand-daughter of Grufydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales. He destroyed Caer-Bannau, the ancient capital of his newly-acquired province, and with the materials erected the castle of Brecknock, which he constituted his residence, and which thenceforward continued to be the seat of government for the lordship. Among the last acts of his life was a praiseworthy endeavour to atone for the deeds of violence, atrocity, and plunder, which he had perpetrated, by ample donations to religious houses: the year of his death is not recorded, but that event is supposed to have happened in the reign of Henry I., and his remains were interred in the cloisters of Gloucester cathedral. Mahel, the eldest of the sons born to him by his wife, was

disinherited, in consequence of the latter declaring him, in the presence of HENRY I., to be the offspring of adultery; and Sybil, his eldest daughter, whom her mother acknowledged to be legitimate, succeeded to the lordship of Brecknock, which she conveyed by marriage to Milo Fitz-Walter, constable of Gloucester, who, for his eminent services in support of the cause of the Empress Matilda, was afterwards created Earl of Hereford. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son Roger, who, to his patrimonial inheritance of this lordship, added the lands of Ewyas in Herefordshire, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Payne Fitz-John, lord of that territory. This nobleman died without issue in 1156, and his possessions were inherited by his brothers William, Henry, and Mahel, successively: on the death of the last-named the lordship of Brecknock and some other possessions devolved, by right of his second sister, to her husband, Philip de Breos, or Braioso, lord of Builth, whose family had accompanied the Norman Conqueror to England, and who died soon after the accession of HENRY II., leaving all his possessions to his son William. The latter has acquired an inglorious distinction in history for his atrocious cruelty, first in treacherously murdering some Welsh chieftains, whom he had invited to an entertainment at his castle of Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire; and secondly, for a similar outrage on the person of Trahaern Vychan, a descendant of Gwrgan ab Bleddyn, and a man of great influence in the territory of Brecknock, who, coming to hold a friendly conference with William, agreeably to summons, was seized by order of the latter, fastened to a horse's tail, and in this ignominious manner dragged through the streets of Brecknock, after which he was beheaded, and his body hung up by the feet. The former act of cruelty was avenged by the men of Gwent on the castle of Abergavenny; and the punishment for the latter was undertaken by Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, who invaded de Breos' territories; but the blow fell upon a district included in the present county of Radnor. The latter part of this baron's life was passed in continual contention with King JOHN, and on his death, in 1212, his estates escheated to the king, by whom a great part of the Brecknockshire lands was granted to Peter Fitz-Herbert, grandson of Milo Fitz-Walter; but the family of de Breos recovered the whole of its Welsh possessions through the exertions of Giles, Bishop of Hereford, its chief representative, on whose death they devolved to his brother, Reginald de Breos, who married Gwladis, daughter of Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and leagued with his father-in-law against the English monarch. King John chastised the defection of his vassal by marching an army into his territories, and burning his castles of Radnor and Hay; and Henry III., on his accession to the throne, succeeded in dissolving the confederacy, by engaging to restore to de Breos the English possessions of his family, on the condition of his returning to his allegiance. Rhŷs, son of Rhŷs Vychan, a chieftain of South Wales, in company with his brother, immediately attacked Reginald's possessions in Builth, where they were soon joined by Llewelyn, who, highly incensed at his kinsman's defection, led a powerful force towards the town of Brecknock, which he threatened with destruction, but spared at the supplication of the inhabitants. De Breos, however, fearing the effects of his resentment, became again reconciled to him, an act which once more involved him with the king, who deprived him of the lordships of Blaenllyvni and Talgarth, which were a second time given to Peter Fitz-Herbert. Reginald died in 1228, leaving his honours and the remaining Welsh estates to his eldest son, William de Breos, who was one of the foremost to aid the English monarch in a formidable expedition into North Wales, in the course of which he was taken prisoner by the Welsh, and, according to the Welsh Chronicle, *Brût y Tywysogion*, purchased his release by the surrender of the castle and territory of Builth, in addition to the payment of a large sum of money. It appears, nevertheless, that he was put to an ignominious death by Llewelyn, who subsequently laid waste his territories with fire and sword, passing by Brecknock and Caerlleon into Glamorganshire, and soon after his return made an attack on the castle of Brecknock, which proving unsuccessful, he fired the town, and then withdrew into North Wales.

On the death of William de Breos the lordship passed, by marriage with his second daughter Eleanor, to Humphrey de Bohun, sixth Earl of Hereford of that name, whose castles of Hay and Brecknock were taken by PRINCE EDWARD, son of Henry III., in 1265: about this period, too, the territory of Builth appears to have been in the hands of the Welsh, as, in the early part of the reign of Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, it was taken by that leader from Rhŷs Vychan, and given to his brother, Meredydd ab Rhŷs. On the death of Humphrey de Bohun, the lordship descended to his son Humphrey, who now became Earl of Hereford and Essex, and was involved in a quarrel with the Earl of Gloucester, concerning the exact limits of their domains (those of the latter nobleman in Glamorgan adjoining the lordship of Brecknock), the settlement of which King EDWARD I. took upon himself, commanding both parties to postpone further hostilities until he should investigate the affair and give his decision. But the tenants and vassals of the Earl of Gloucester entered on the lands of the Earl of Hereford, and were carrying off some cattle and other plunder, when the vassals of the latter assailed them, and recovered the stolen property. The king, on being informed of these outrages, issued special commissions to examine into the conduct of the contending parties, the result of which was a decree, ordaining that the liberties of Glamor-

gan and Brecknock should be forfeited to the crown, during the lives of their actual possessors, who were commanded by the king himself to be imprisoned during his pleasure; but these sentences were soon commuted for the payment, by the Earl of Gloucester, of ten thousand marks, and by the Earl of Hereford of one thousand. Although the latter nobleman appears in English history as one of the most powerful and spirited barons of his time, yet none of the other remarkable events of his life have any particular relation to his lordship of Brecknock: the northern part of the county was, however, in his time the scene of one of the most tragical events related in Welsh history. Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the last native Welsh chieftain who wore the ensigns of royalty, having been engaged in ravaging the territories of the King of England's friends in Cardiganshire, directed his course towards Builth, in the vicinity of which town he had engaged to meet some of his allies of the neighbouring country, to concert measures for their future proceedings. Having arrived on the banks of the Edwy, there is every reason to suppose that he was betrayed by the very persons with whom he came to consult; for, after departing from his forces, they were attacked by John Giffard and Sir Edmund Mortimer, at the head of a body of troops from Herefordshire. On this unexpected onset, Llewelyn fled to Builth, whence, failing in his attempt to procure aid from the garrison, he advanced westward up the Irvon, on the south side, for about three miles, where he crossed that river by a bridge called Pont-y-Coed, and stationed the few troops that accompanied him on an eminence on the north side of the river, to defend the pass. The English, foiled in their attempt on the bridge, crossed the stream by a ford at a short distance, and, coming behind the Welsh, attacked them unawares. By the latter they were received with a shower of arrows and other missiles, which was returned by a body of archers placed among the English horse: on the English gaining the summit the armies closed, and the action was maintained on both sides for more than three hours, with great valour and obstinacy, until at length the Welsh were entirely defeated and put to flight, leaving two thousand men, a third of their number, dead upon the field. The prince himself was closely pursued by Adam de Francton, an English knight, who, seeing him to be a Welshman, and not knowing his quality, plunged his spear into his body, and then rejoined the ranks of his comrades. The heat of the battle being over, Adam de Francton returned to strip the person whom he had wounded, and, recognising him as the Welsh prince, cut off his head, after he had breathed his last, and presented it to the king, who was then residing in the abbey of Aberconway. The day of Llewelyn's death is stated to have been the 10th of December, 1282, at which time the ground was covered with snow; and the spot is still called *Cevn-y-Bedd*, or *Cevn Bedd Llewelyn*, "the Ridge of Llewelyn's Grave." A traditionary account of this event is preserved by the inhabitants of Builth, and its neighbourhood, which differs in some particulars from that given by the historians. The former, owing to their alleged base conduct on this occasion, in not affording that shelter to the Welsh prince which they were able to do, have ever since borne the reproachful appellation of *Bradwyr Buelit*, or the "traitors of Builth." Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, was succeeded by his son of the same name, who distinguished himself in opposition to the government of that weak monarch EDWARD II., and joined in the rebellion of several of the lords marcher, to oppose the claims of the younger Spencer to the lordship of Gower, in Glamorganshire: he was killed in the battle of Boroughbridge, in 1321, and his Welsh property, being confiscated, was given by the king to the younger Spencer, on whose execution, however, it again reverted to the family of de Bohun, in the person of John de Bohun, after whose death it was successively inherited by his brother and his nephew, both named Humphrey de Bohun, the latter the son of John's brother William. Humphrey de Bohun left issue two daughters, the youngest of whom, Mary, espoused Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV., upon whom was settled the reversion of the lordship of Brecknock after the decease of the Countess Dowager of Hereford, which by this means became vested in the crown.

This county, amongst others, suffered from the devastations made in South Wales, during the reign of HENRY IV., by that renowned Welsh chieftain, Owain Glyndwr, to whom is ascribed the final destruction of the castle of Hay. Shortly after the death of the Countess Dowager of Hereford, Anne, daughter of Eleanor de Bohun, the eldest daughter of the last Humphrey de Bohun, who was married first to Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward III., and afterwards to Edmund, Earl of Stafford, but was at this time a widow, petitioned the king for that portion of her grandmother's possessions which rightfully belonged to her, and amongst those relinquished to her and her son was the lordship of Brecknock. She died in 1439, and her inheritance passed to her son, Henry, Earl of Buckingham, afterwards, in the 23d of Henry VI., created Duke of Buckingham, who is chiefly distinguished in the Welsh annals for his tyrannical treatment of the tenants of this lordship. This nobleman was slain fighting on the side of the Lancastrians, at the battle of Northampton, in 1460; and his only son Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, having previously fallen at the battle of St. Alban's, he was succeeded in the dukedom of Buckingham, and all his other honours and estates, by his grandson Henry, who being at that time in his minority, Sir William Herbert, afterwards created Earl of Pembroke, was appointed steward of the lordship of Brecknock, and entrusted with the ma-

nagement of the duke's other possessions in Wales. After he had attained his majority, this duke became, on the death of Edward IV., one of the most staunch partisans of RICHARD III.; but that usurper, having gained the object of his ambition, refused to fulfil his engagements with him, in consequence of which the duke retired from court, determined on revenge. Arriving at his castle of Brecknock, he released from confinement Morton, Bishop of Ely, whom Richard, on account of his known attachment to the cause of the murdered princes, the sons of the late King Edward, had committed a close prisoner to his charge. Morton immediately departed for the continent, to inform the Earl of Richmond of Buckingham's designs in his favour, and for the dethronement of the usurper, and at the same time to concert measures for the execution of their enterprise, while Buckingham proceeded with the necessary preparations at home. The latter speedily raised a large body of troops from his lordship and other domains in this quarter, and commenced his march towards Shrewsbury, to join the partisans of the same cause assembled there. The unfortunate issue of this expedition is well known: the Severn, being swollen by a prodigious flood, delayed his advance, and his troops, probably ill-provided, soon began to desert in such numbers, as to oblige him to seek safety in flight and concealment; but being betrayed into the power of the sanguinary Richard, he was immediately beheaded at Salisbury, without even the form of trial, and his titles and estates were forfeited to the crown. Richmond, with a small body of French troops, landing soon after at Milford Haven, and being joined by Rhŷs ab Thomas, the most opulent and influential subject in South Wales, the latter according to preconcerted measures, had the beacons lighted, to give notice to his friends of the arrival of the earl, and pursued his line of march through Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, his standard being joined by great numbers in every part of his progress. On reaching Brecknock, Rhŷs found it necessary to make some selection from among the multitude that had collected around him: he first of all formed a chosen body of two thousand horse, to be commanded by himself; and next, a corps of five hundred infantry, which he placed under the command of his younger brothers David and John, for the protection of his own estates, and the security of the persons and property of those who had declared in favour of the earl: the rest he dismissed with acknowledgments for their readiness to serve under him, and then proceeded with his two thousand chosen men towards Shrewsbury, to rejoin the earl, who had taken a different route. On the accession of the latter to the throne of England, by the title of HENRY VII., he restored all the possessions and honours of the late Duke of Buckingham, including the lordship of Brecknock, to the family of that nobleman, in the person of his son Edward, who was afterwards created constable of England, and was the last who held that high office. On the execution of this nobleman for treason, in the reign of Henry VIII., the dukedom of Buckingham became extinct, and the lordship of Brecknock, with all the territories and revenues appertaining to it, again escheated to the crown, in whose possession it thenceforward remained for a considerable period.

This county is one of those formed, by the act of the 27th of HENRY VIII., out of the marches, or intermediate border lands between England and Wales; at which time also it was enacted that, in the whole of Wales, law and justice should be administered in the same form as in England; while the lords marcher, who had before exercised an almost regal authority within their respective domains, were reduced nearly to the condition of ordinary manorial lords. At the commencement of the civil war of the seventeenth century, a troop of horse was raised by Mr. Jenkin Jones, of this county, at his own expense, in support of the parliamentarian cause. In 1617, the lordship of Brecknock was assigned on lease by James I. to Sir Francis Bacon, Sir John Daccombe, and others, in trust, for the use of Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I., who, in the seventh year of his reign, conveyed the fee to trustees for the use of Sir William Russell, reserving to the crown only a fee-farm rent of forty-four pounds and one halfpenny per annum. Sir William Russell sold his interest to the Earl of Pembroke, and that nobleman disposed of it to William Morgan, Esq., of Dderw in Brecknockshire, on whose death it was inherited by his daughter Blanch, who conveyed it by marriage to William Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, in whose family it has ever since remained, being at present in the possession of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. The lordship, or manor, of Brecknock, is that part of the county which, since the erection of the castle of Brecknock, has been continually appendant to that fortress, and comprises nearly the whole of the hundred of Merthyr, or Merthyr-Cynog, that part of the parish of Llywel which is situated to the north of the river Usk, and the parishes of Llanspythid, St. David, and Cantrêv, to the river Cynrig. The lordship of the Great Forest, in the south-western part of the county, is also held on lease from the crown by Sir Charles Morgan, together with the lordship of Brecknock, but under somewhat different circumstances. The lordship of the Great Forest, or at least a great part of it, having been acquired by the successors of Bernard Newmarch in the lordship of Brecknock, subsequently to the total subjugation of Wales by Edward I., never formed part of the lordship marcher, but was held by the lords of Brecknock, like all other territories in Wales, except the marches, as a fief under the crown of England. While these possessions continued in the same hands, they were properly called conjointly the great lordship of

Brecknock; but after the attainder of the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, when they were dissevered, the application of this term to either became erroneous. The lordship of the Forest comprises a much more extensive tract than the lordship of Brecknock, and should rather be called the manor of the Great Forest, or of the Great Forest of Devynock, within the county of Brecknock. In the 10th of George I., this manor was demised by the Prince of Wales to William Morgan, of Tredegar, Esq., to hold for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of £20. 6. 8.: this lease has since been constantly renewed, and under a late grant from the crown is held by Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

This county is in the *diocese* of St. David's, and province of Canterbury, and is comprised in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, forming the four deaneries of Builth, and the first, second, and third parts of that of Brecknock, and part of that of Hay: the number of parishes is sixty-six, of which twenty-four are rectories, eighteen vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the six hundreds of Builth, Crickhowel, Devynock, Merthyr-Cynog, Pencelly, and Talgarth. It contains the borough and market-town of Brecknock, or Brecon; and the market-towns of Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the borough of Brecknock. The county is in the South Wales circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Brecknock, where stands the county gaol and house of correction. There are about fifty acting magistrates.

Nearly the whole county is occupied by several ranges of MOUNTAINS, with their diverging hills, intersected in various directions by fertile and romantic valleys; and its outskirts on every side consist for the most part of lofty and barren mountains, excepting only where it is separated from Radnorshire on the north-east by the river Wye. In the lower parts of the county the less elevated hills are cultivated to a considerable distance up their sides, and some of them even to their summits; but the higher mountains, more especially those in the northern part of it, are in general uncultivated, and of little value, except as sheep-walks. The principal mountain chain is that called, through a considerable part of its extent, the *Black Mountains*, which commences on the western border of the county, in the two conspicuous summits called Bannau Sîr Gaer, or the Carmarthenshire Beacons, and thence stretches eastward across the entire breadth of Brecknockshire, terminating in Monmouthshire on the southern side of the Usk, below the town of Crickhowel, which is situated near the south-eastern confines of this county. The westernmost of these two heights, which, viewed from the surrounding country, are remarkably picturesque objects, is in Carmarthenshire, and is separated by a deep and narrow chasm from the other, which is in Brecknockshire, and of rather superior elevation: the latter is sometimes called Trêcastle Beacon, from the neighbouring village of Trêcastle, and rises to the height of two thousand five hundred and ninety-six feet above the level of the sea. But the most elevated summits of the chain, and the highest points of South Wales, are two contiguous peaks situated about five miles to the south-west of the town of Brecknock, which rises two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two feet above the sea, and towering above the lofty hills which compose their base, form a striking and even sublime object from very distant parts of South Britain, and command a prospect of vast extent and variety. These heights are sometimes designated, in the singular number, the Van, or Beacon; but more commonly, and with greater propriety, are called *Bannau Brecheiniog*, or the Brecknockshire Beacons: they are also known to the Welsh by the name of Cader Arthur, or Arthur's Chair. On the summit is a small stagnant pool, which wholly evaporates in seasons of drought; and at some distance below, under their northern declivity, lies a small lake, about a mile in circumference, called Llŷn Cwm Llwch, which is the source of the small river Tarell, and contains great numbers of the *lacerta aquatica*, or water lizard: by the peasantry of the surrounding country this pool is believed to be of unfathomable depth. That peak of the Carmarthenshire beacons which is situated within the bounds of Brecknockshire has a similar lake, called Llŷn-y-Van, which is the source of the Usk, and is of much larger extent, being upwards of a mile in length: its waters have a dark and gloomy aspect, and contain no fish. From the upper end of the Vale of Tawe the chain of heights, including Bettws mountain, extends south-westward into Glamorganshire; and the higher parts of all these mountains, being too elevated, steep, and rocky for cultivation, form a vast extent of wastes, which is also continued, with the same characteristic features, but gradually diminishing in altitude and extent, from the border of this county, through that of Carmarthen, towards the mouth of the Towy. Southward from the Black Mountains, beyond a narrow range of limestone mountains, of which the lofty Cribarth, a mile or two above the head of the Swansea canal, is the most distinguished summit, the rest of the county is formed of the high, steep, and barren hills of the great coal and iron tract of South Wales: the limestone hills above-mentioned, in the eastern part of the county, form a lofty parapet on the southern side of the Vale of Usk, extending as far westward as the Llangynider rocks. At Talgarth, approaching the eastern confines of the county, rises another mountain chain, called in Brecknockshire the Black Mountains, and in Welsh Mynydd-y-Gader, or "the chair mountain;" but extending eastward into Herefordshire, it is there commonly designated as the *Hatterell hills:* the loftiest summit, second

in altitude only to the Brecknockshire Beacons, is called Y Gader Vawr, or "the great chair." The third and last mountain range, requiring particular notice, is that called the *Eppynt hills*, which extends with a tolerably uniform outline, and in a direction from west to east, from the north-eastern confines of the county of Carmarthen, where they are connected with the great chain separating the vales of the Towy and the Teivy, to Llŷswen, on the banks of the Wye, and separates nearly the whole of the hundred of Builth from the rest of the county: the mountain called Drugarn, near the confines of Cardiganshire, to the north-west, rises to the height of two thousand and seventy-one feet above the level of the sea. The Eppynt hills are connected with the Plinlimmon mountains, on the south-western border of Montgomeryshire, by a transverse cluster of mountains extending several miles in every direction, and constituting the most dreary wastes of the counties of Brecknock, Radnor, and Cardigan: they form no regular chain like those above-mentioned, and, like the other mountain wastes, can be turned to little profit, except as summer pastures for almost innumerable flocks of small hardy sheep. Various chains of hills of lower elevation diverge in different directions from the several principal ranges, but none of them are remarkable for their extent. The principal lake, and one of the largest in South Wales, is *Llŷn Savaddan*, a few miles eastward from the town of Brecknock: this, sometimes also called Llangorse mere, and Brecknock mere, is about three miles long and one broad: its general depth is from three to four yards, though in some places from twelve to fifteen yards; and its principal fish are, pike, sometimes weighing upwards of thirty lb.; perch, from a few ounces to three lb. weight; and eels of such an extraordinary size as to have given rise to the adage, *Cyhyd a llysywen Savaddan*, "as long as a Savaddan eel:" this otherwise fine sheet of water is, however, bordered on the south side by low marshy grounds, overgrown with rushes and other aquatic plants of no value.

The vales, owing to their inland situation, are subject to a greater degree of cold and frost in winter, and of heat in summer, than those of most parts of the principality. Opening inland also, and the south-western vapours from the ocean being frequently arrested and dissipated by the western mountains, their CLIMATE is consequently drier, the grain which is cultivated on them fills better in the ear, and the arable lands are not so apt to be overrun with natural grasses. But on the mountains the climate is cold, wet, and tempestuous, and the loftier elevations are often capped with snow until late in the spring. The climate of the slate hills of the hundred of Builth combines with its unfertile soil, to render them the most desolate parts of the county. The wheat harvest in the vales generally commences in the first week of August; sometimes in the last week of July.

No county in the principality contains a greater variety of SOILS than Brecknockshire. The *northern* part of it, lying beyond a line drawn from the banks of the Wye, below the influx of the Radnorshire river Edow, obliquely across the Eppynt hills to Cwm-y-Dwr, on the road between Trêcastle and Llandovery, on the border of Carmarthenshire, is included in the great slate, or rather shale, tract of South Wales; here peat generally occupies the hollows, and sometimes the slopes, of the hills, under which, however, clay generally abounds near the surface, rendering the ground wet, and unproductive of any but the poorest herbage. The banks of the Wye and the Irvon, nevertheless, are composed of land of a much richer quality, where a sound loam abounds to the depth of from one to six feet. The soils of the coal tract, which includes a narrow district along the whole southern side of Brecknockshire, are for the most part of the same poor quality as those of the uplands of the slate district, having in like manner clays near the surface which do not absorb the water, and consequently render them very wet: their natural grasses are also the same. The clayey soils of the latter district are capable of much greater amelioration in the progress of agriculture, owing to their being impregnated with a fine silex, which renders them friable under the action of the atmosphere, and to their proximity to lime. The *middle* part of the county is wholly occupied by soils which derive an uniformly red colour from a substratum of red sand-stone, and communicate it to the water precipitated upon them by every heavy shower. The red lands are bounded on the north by the slate tract and the river Wye, on the south by a line extending from east to west in the latitude of Glŷn Collwyn to the south of the town of Brecknock, and on the east and west only by the confines of the county: their breadth, from north to south, from Llangynog chapel, near Builth, to Glŷn Collwyn, is about nineteen miles. The Usk and most of its tributaries have their sources in this red tract: and their deposits, being originally derived from the red sand-stone, have rendered the soil of the Vale of Usk, although fertile, of a very light sandy texture: however, by good husbandry, the crops of grain are abundant, but those of hay, in dry summers, are extremely small on its meadow lands. The lightness of the soil in this vale, in the year 1810, subjected its wheat crops to alarming depredations from the pupæ of the cockchafer, more particularly in that part of it which extends from Brecknock to the south-eastern border of the county; and these insects still appear occasionally, in detached spaces, in soils favourable to their settlement. The soils of the side land declivities are generally of a stronger staple, and having more argil in their composition than that of the vale, produce, under good tillage, greater crops of grain. As the Wye and its principal tributaries in the higher part of its course flow for many miles through the shale tract, their waters,

in time of flood, bear with them argillaceous particles, which improve the staple of the red sandy soils through which they pass for so many miles before quitting the principality: hence the superior tenacity and productiveness of the lands of the vale traversed by that river below the town of Builth. The level part of the hundred of Talgarth, from Savaddan lake to Aberllyvni, has been said to derive the superior quality of its soil for the culture of wheat from a tenacious sediment peculiar to the tract, and the deposition of which it is difficult to account for in the ordinary course of nature. The more elevated parts of this red tract, which comprise the Beacons of Brecknockshire and Carmarthenshire, are far superior in soil and produce to those of the slate district, and sheep brought to them from the latter having their wool *kempy*, or intermingled with long coarse hairs, soon lose their *kemps*; and *vice versâ*. The soil of the narrow limestone district, extending quite across the county between the red soil and coal tracts, is for the most part rendered very arid by its elevation, especially on the northern side, its want of depth, and the absorbent quality of the substratum. Consequently, white clover, a plant natural to limestone soils, is never found in the more elevated regions; but lower down, in the vicinities of Vainor and Penderyn, the soil is so favourable to the growth of this sweet grass, that, after being ploughed for a crop of grain, in the following year it spontaneously produces an abundant crop of hay almost wholly composed of it.

Mr. Clark, in his agricultural report of Brecknockshire, estimates that nearly two-thirds of it were then inclosed; and in these inclosures the "good land" formed one-fourth of the county, the "middling land" rather more than one-fifth, and "poor mountainous land" another fifth. Since the date of that publication, however, this proportion has somewhat increased, nearly all the commons on the low land having been successively inclosed. The systems of AGRICULTURE are of course very various on such a variety of soils and in such different situations, and, though frequently exhibiting considerable skill, are in many instances very defective. All the ordinary kinds of grain are cultivated, as also are peas, vetches, turnips, and potatoes. The produce of *wheat* on the poorer soils of the slate tract is extremely small, being even somewhat more on the poorest cultivated soils of the red lands: though the crops on the uplands of Llywel and the Eppynt hills are frequently not more than from seven to ten bushels per acre; the smaller valleys of this district, namely those of the rivers Honddû, Esgair, Brân, &c., generally produce from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre; the Vale of Usk from seventeen to twenty-one bushels; and the flat part of the hundred of Talgarth, forming an opening through the hills between the Vales of Usk and Wye, and the richer parts of the romantic valley of the Wye itself, from above Llangoed castle to the town of Hay, from eighteen to twenty-three bushels per acre, though sometimes thirty. On the uplands the produce of *barley* varies from nine to twenty bushels per acre; on the strongest soils it averages from fifteen to twenty-three bushels, in the Vale of Wye from twenty to thirty, and in the Vale of Usk something more than twenty. The cultivation of *oats* is extensive only on the highest cultivated lands, where other grain would seldom ripen: the produce varies from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. *Rye* is but little grown. The reaping-hook and sickle are the instruments in common use for cutting corn: the cradled scythe is occasionally employed. Although the amount of arable lands is greater than in most Welsh counties, yet the exports of grain are very inconsiderable, and those wholly to the collieries and iron-manufactories of the adjoining counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, excepting only small quantities of barley, which are sometimes conveyed by means of the Newport canal to the Bristol market. Few *peas* are sown in the Vale of Wye, or on the stronger soils of the hundred of Talgarth: but the Vale of Usk affords excellent crops of both white and grey peas, the produce being generally from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. *Potatoes* are most extensively cultivated on the southern side of the county, in and near the coal district. In the lower part of the Vale of Wye, in this county, are several extensive *hop*-yards, under similar cultivation to those of the neighbouring English counties. The most common artificial *grasses* are clover and ryegrass. The inclosed grass lands, which are of very considerable extent, are also of various quality: those of the Vale of Usk, from above Brecknock to Buckland House, and from below Bwlch Arllwys to the border of Monmouthshire, present pastures which, owing to the lightness of their soil have less richness than beauty. The produce of the natural meadows, except in some peculiarly favoured situations on the banks of the Wye and the Usk, is no where luxuriant; but on many farms great pains are taken to increase their fertility by manures and by irrigation. Lime is extensively employed as a *manure* in the southern and south-eastern parts of the county, where it is conveniently obtained from the limestone strata hereafter mentioned, being burned in the more easterly districts with the *slack*, or refuse, of the running and coking coal, and westward of the Neath river with *culm*. *Braes* is a manure peculiar to the coal district, consisting of ashes and coal dust, the refuse of the coking hearths, where coal is charred for the use of the blast furnaces of the iron-works. Ashes of all kinds are also extensively employed in the vicinities of the iron-works and of the towns. Most of the *ploughs* in common use are large and heavy, being about thirteen feet and a half long, with an acute pointed share, a straight mould-board from three to three and a half feet long, and a *chwelyd*, or round staff of wood, gradually rising from the base

and gradually projecting from the mould-board, to turn over the plit. The Rotherham plough is also very common, and is here called the Whitchurch plough, though sometimes the Crickhowel plough, the latter town having a long-established manufactory of implements of this kind. *Carts* and *waggons* are the most common agricultural vehicles in most parts of the county; but in the more mountainous regions the Welsh car, or sledge, drawn by one horse, is still used. The usual *teams* in tillage consist of four or five horses drawing singly, six oxen in pairs, or two pairs of oxen led by one horse: great power is applied to the working of the heavy plough, but the lighter English ploughs are commonly drawn by a pair of horses driven by the ploughman.

The native breed of CATTLE is the small hardy black kind, which still occupies the western and mountainous parts of the county, and is of the sort so prevalent in the adjoining counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan; but the white-faced Herefordshire cattle now occupy the Vale of Usk and all its numerous ramifications, as far as Trêcastle, and the Vale of Wye, as far as the wilds of Irvon, in Builth: on the richer pastures, near the English border, these cattle equal in excellence those of Herefordshire itself, but, advancing towards the mountains, they gradually diminish in size. There are also various intermixtures between these two breeds. The *sheep* are of the small mountain breed, and are remarkably numerous: the rams have horns, as have also some of the ewes and wethers; they have generally white faces and legs, those of a different colour having acquired it by foreign intermixtures; their wool is short, and its fineness varies with the soil, climate, and aspect of their walks, but in proportion as it is coarser, so also is it longer: it is chiefly used in the manufacture of flannels, blankets, ordinary cloths, and felt hats: the average weight of the ewes is from six to nine lb. per quarter, and that of the wethers from eight to twelve. The instincts of these sheep are very remarkable: while fed in inclosures they have a mischievous activity, which almost baffles human ingenuity to counteract; but when driven on the mountain wastes, their natural abodes, they continue in one favourite spot, from which they cannot be removed without difficulty. The shepherds sometimes avail themselves of this circumstance, where there is a right of intercommonage (which is frequently the case), to prevent a newly-introduced flock from depasturing on the same bank, or hill, with "the old settlers:" coming to the spot at nightfall, or in the middle of the night, they make a noise and disturbance, which is particularly disagreeable to their own flocks, as well as to the new comers: but the latter, not being so much accustomed to the place, abandon the walk to the sole possession of its former occupiers. The sheep are also generally considered to have a full presentiment of the approach of severe weather, more particularly of snow storms, sometimes so fatal to them; and, a day or two before the commencement of the latter, they are observed to avoid the ditches and other situations where drifts are likely to be formed, and have sometimes, though seldom, been known to quit the elevated wastes entirely on such occasions, and, overleaping all fences, to descend into the valleys. Sheep of the same untractable disposition, bred in Glamorganshire, are often sold in great numbers into this county, where their purchasers are obliged to watch them for a considerable time with greater care than the native flocks: the vulgar notion is, that when the wind blows from the south they recognise their native air, and immediately meditate an escape: certain it is that, on such occasions, they may be seen standing on the highest eminences, snuffing the gale, and then at length, if no insurmountable impediment occurs, suddenly to scour away, not stopping until they have reached their former haunts. A few *hogs* are sold from this county to the interior of England. Considerable attention has for a long period been bestowed on the breeding of good *horses*, both for the saddle and the plough: for agricultural purposes preference is given to various crosses between the native small breed and the Suffolk "punches." The Brecknockshire farmers have an inclination to work oxen instead of horses, but their being generally situated at a considerable distance from coal and lime, compels them to have at least one horse team, besides which the larger farmers have generally two teams of oxen, which draw in yokes.

Brecknockshire contains many thriving *orchards* in the vales, which produce excellent cider, chiefly for home consumption. Apple trees are also sometimes planted in intermediate rows in the hop-yards, and among forest trees on warm declivities. The *natural woods* of the slate and coal tracts are the same; and rough declivities, waste corners, &c., when surrounded with fences, are soon crowded with oak, ash, and alder, the different species predominating according to soil and aspect, but oak being by far the most abundant: the less common native trees of these districts are birch, mountain ash, and wild cherry on the uplands, and wych-elm, aspen, sycamore, maple, lime, and wild crab trees, in more sheltered situations. The patches of dry sandy soil, formed in some places by the decomposition of the silicious strata of the coal measures, also produce beech wood, which is never found indigenous in the slate tract; but, like the various other kinds of trees above mentioned, is a natural production of the red soils, in some places in such abundance as to have caused small tracts of them to be called *Fawyddog*, or *beechy*. The woods in the neighbourhood of Llangoed castle are particularly extensive; and in the vicinities of Trevecca, Penpont, and Abercamlais, are numerous Scotch firs of artificial plantation, and remarkably fine growth. Poplars sometimes

attain an amazing size by the sides of the rivers and brooks, and are more particularly numerous in the Vale of Usk. The open WASTES and mountains subject to common rights occupy about one-third of the county. The principal stock upon these is sheep, with some horned cattle and horses in summer; but the number of the latter is not considerable, the farmers not having a sufficient stock of food for them in winter: owing to this circumstance, also, the commons in many places are capable of supporting more than three times the amount of the stock that the parishioners have to turn upon them. Some individuals, however, have flocks of the small mountain sheep, amounting to many thousands: in the hundred of Builth the flocks of the small farmers vary in number, from one hundred to five hundred, and of the large farmers from one thousand to five thousand; the sheep graziers in general pay little attention to the cultivation of their inclosed lands, which are commonly of very small extent, obtaining most of their corn at the nearest market-town. The wastes may be divided into three grand districts, *viz.*: *First*, the Talgarth Black Mountains, with their branches, on the eastern side of the county, and connected with the Hatterell hills of Herefordshire: these mountains, which reach in this county from Hay on the Wye to Crickhowel on the Usk, are elevated and extensive, nearly twenty thousand acres of them being claimed as sheep-walks by the inhabitants of one parish only: their soils, resting upon red sand-stone and a narrow line of detached limestone rocks, are productive of good herbage for sheep and young cattle, and their outskirts are susceptible of advantageous cultivation. *Secondly*, the mountains, composed of limestone and red sandstone, extending westward from the Blorenge mountain in Monmouthshire, and including the Brecknockshire and Carmarthenshire Beacons, the most elevated western summits of which are called the Black Mountains, probably from the dark and frowning aspect which they assume when their covering of heath is out of bloom: some of the lower parts of these vast tracts are susceptible of agricultural improvement, but the rest is by far too elevated, steep, and rocky for cultivation. The mountains of the coal tract, on the southern border of the county, produce an abundance of coarse grasses, which support vast numbers of cattle and sheep. On these and the above-mentioned range, in the south-eastern part of Brecknockshire, adjoining the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen, lies the Great Forest of Brecknock, the wastes of which, by actual admeasurement, contain forty-one thousand three hundred and twenty-four acres, and were lately sold to different purchasers by the Commissioners of Crown Lands. The *third* division comprises the Eppynt hills, above described, and the dreary hills of shale to the north of them. The former, having for the most part substrata of red sand-stone and grey mountain rock, produce better herbage for sheep than the hills of the blue shale. The dry parts of the latter are covered with heath, or *till*, a hungry light mould; the wet flats, with rushes on clay, or peat: the herbage is altogether the coarsest of any extensive tract in the county; and the wool of the numerous flocks of small and hardy sheep which it supports is equally coarse, being interspersed with numerous *kemps*, or coarse long hairs: the improvement of these wastes by cultivation is rendered impossible by every natural disadvantage, to which it may be added, that lime is not to be procured within a shorter distance than from thirty to forty miles. The peaty soils found on all the wastes, except those having a limestone substratum, but to the greatest extent on those in the northern part of the county, present in some places extensive meadows, called in Welsh *rhôsydd*, and productive of a species of short hay, denominated, in the dialect of the country, *gwair mân*, or small hay, and which the farmers gather for the winter support of their horned cattle: so slender and small is the blade of this grass, that, in some cases, it cannot be removed to the homestead except in baskets, or large sheets, provided for the purpose. Coal is the common *fuel* of the southern parts of the county, where it is most easily procured, and peat in the northern and north-western districts, where coal can only be obtained by a tedious and difficult land-carriage, while peat of good quality is abundant. The Brecon Agricultural Society was the first of the kind instituted in Wales, and one of the earliest in Britain, its articles having been printed in April 1755.

The GEOLOGICAL FEATURES of Brecknockshire are striking and interesting, and its mineral productions of great importance: these consist, for the most part, of coal, iron, limestone, and building stones of various kinds. Beginning with the lowest rocks in geological position, the whole country to the north of the Eppynt hills, and the bases of those hills themselves, are composed of a perishable argillaceous *shale*, *rab*, or *roch* (as it is variously denominated by different writers), of no value, being scarcely fit for repairing the roads, as a little heavy carriage and wet weather soon reduce it to its primitive clay: the strata, which are generally very thin, dip towards every point of the compass, according to the undulations of the surface: in some places they are sufficiently indurated to be used as flag-stones, under cover from the weather, and in the erection of buildings intended to be rough-cast or stuccoed. Here and there they are intersected by ranges of what is commonly termed grey mountain rock, or whin-stone, of various texture and degrees of hardness, some rocks affording excellent building stones, while others, bearing marks of marine exuviæ, and effervescing with acids, perish by the action of the atmosphere: their line of bearing is from north-east to south-west. One of these enters Brecknockshire

in crossing the Wye from Radnorshire, near the junction of that river with the Elain, and stretches across the hundred of Builth to the river Irvon, being seen to advantage between Llanwrtyd wells and the church of that parish: the stratification is in some places irregular, but in others regular, so as to form quadrilateral columns, nine or ten feet long, and from nine to fourteen inches square, which incline considerably to the north-west, and on that side support the argillaceous shale, or slate. About three miles south-westward of this ledge of whinstone is a ridge of pudding-stone, resting upon the shale, and blocks of breccia are found in different directions. The grey mountain rock is every where covered with a more grateful soil than the surrounding hills of blue shale. To this shale, proceeding southward, immediately succeeds the red sandstone strata, which sustains the great tract of red soils above described, and the northern limit of which extends from the banks of the Wye, below the confluence of the Edow, obliquely across the Eppynt hills, and northward from Llangynog chapel to Cwm-y-Dwr, on the border of Carmarthenshire: their southern boundary reaches from Llanelly, on the south of the Usk, near Crickhowel, directly westward to the southern foot of the Carmarthenshire Beacons. Though the rocks of this tract exhibit few anomalies, they are in themselves of three varieties; namely, the lower, the middle, and the upper strata. The stone of the first is of a greyish blue colour, and breaks into splinters, exhibiting no particles of sand or mica, and, though difficult to dress, makes excellent building stone. The middle stratum consists of micaceous schistus, the thinner sort of which is converted into roofing tiles, and those from two to six inches thick into flags, milestones, &c. The interior of the tile, or flag, is a compact sandstone of various colours, brown, greenish, or grey, the cleft in the rock being occasioned by a thickly bespangled bed of mica. The upper stratum consists simply of reddish sandstone, which is convertible to few uses, but which has contributed to the colouring of the soil of the whole district. The mountains of this tract are the highest in South Wales, and are for the most part covered with vegetation, excepting only such declivities as are perpendicularly steep, and in these situations the regularity of the stratification is strikingly exhibited, more particularly in the rocks in the vicinity of Crickhowel. A remarkable range of the grey mountain rock crosses the Wye into this county from Radnorshire, a little below the town of Builth, and pursues the south-westerly direction which it had held through the shale of that county, for a considerable distance, into the red sandstone of Brecknockshire, passing through the parish of Crickadarn, and across the valleys of the Honddû and the two Esgairs, to the extremity of the parish of Merthyr-Cynog, where it terminates in the craggy intrenched height of Corn-y-Van. This grey rock, and its accompanying grey soil, are about a mile and a half broad in the valley of the Honddû, from the north of Castle Madoc to Tenerddi brook, southward of Capel Isâv: this range affords excellent building stones, of which the town of Builth and its bridge over the Wye present good specimens. The Brianog mountain, in the red soil district, near the town of Crickhowel, contains a stratum of compact greyish freestone, of which furnace hearth-stones, rollers, cisterns, &c., are made; as also a bed of inferior sandy limestone. Along the north-western base of the red sandstone of the Black Mountains of Talgarth is a range of detached limestone rocks, which extends for several miles, from Llanigon to Cathedine, near Savaddan lake, and thence turning more directly westward is found on both sides of the Vale of Usk: on the north it appears occupying a considerable tract at Llanvillo and Llanthew, to the north-east of the town of Brecknock, and further on, at Venni-Vâch wood, and other places about two miles westward of Brecknock; while on the southern side of the vale it is seen at Aber Cynrig, opposite to Llanhamllêch, and a mile or two further westward at Frwd-grêch, opposite to Brecknock. The lime from this stone is for the most part of a strong gritty quality, and used only in the immediate vicinity: at the north-eastern extremity of the range it is rendered expensive by the great distance from which coal must be brought to burn it: the lime of the Venni-Vâch and Aber Cynrig rocks cements in water.

To the red sandstone strata, proceeding southward, and within a few miles of the anomalous limestone rocks just mentioned, succeeds a range of primitive or mountain limestone, which commences on the east in the higher strata of the Blorenge mountain to the south of Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, whence, stretching first north-westward and then westward, its bold steeps form a lofty parapet on the southern side of the Vale of Usk, as far as Llangynider; hence, proceeding westward, it loses much of its boldness of aspect by reposing on the base of the loftier red sandstone of the Brecknockshire Beacons. Some of the lower strata of this limestone are of such extraordinary thickness as to appear almost like primitive rocks: one bed at Clydach is of a bluer colour than the others, and is used with the Aberthaw lias limestone of Glamorganshire, as a cement for works under water. A singular section of the various strata is exhibited at the cataract of the Clydach rivulet, at Pwll-y-Cwn, where the water is precipitated over a ledge of perpendicular rocks, consisting at the top of limestone for about fourteen yards; then of a bed of a heterogeneous quality, about five feet thick, sandy, of a magnesian texture, and difficult of calcination; next, for several feet, of beds of laminar schist, still more argillaceous; and then again of limestone, down to the pudding-stone base which immediately rests upon the red sand-

stone: in this pudding-stone are cemented large quartz pebbles of various colours. In the parishes of Penderin and Ystradgynlais the limestone occasionally departs from its usual regularity of stratification; and at Craig-y-Dinas, as if by some vast convulsion, the whole mass of the rock is thrown southward several hundred yards into the coal measures, with which it intermingles. Between the river Neath and Tawy, at Penwyll, the strata recover their regularity of bearing and inclination, which is again disarranged to the north-west of the Tawy, where the lofty conical mountain of Cribarth seems to have been thrown further southward than the neighbouring regularly stratified limestone rocks. About the centre of the Cribarth rock is a bed of freestone, which has limestone both above and below it, and is traversed by fissures in every direction: there is also a vein of fine red viscid clay. Marble, of a dark colour, is found in this limestone at Craig-y-Nôs, near the head of the Swansea canal, in this county. The most striking peculiarities of this limestone range are, frequent concavities in the surface, caused by a depression of the strata; swallows, or places where streams of water are engulphed, making for some distance a subterraneous passage; and extensive caverns, beautifully studded with crystals, stalactites, &c.: the lime obtained from its rocks, which are quarried in many places, is of a very fine and pure quality. This mountain limestone range forms part of the northern rim of the great mineral basin of South Wales, which contains all its treasures of coal and iron. Next to it, proceeding southward, and resting upon it in geological position, occurs a stratum of chert, about four feet thick, which is succeeded by a bed of limestone about forty-five feet thick, of a whiter colour than any in the rocks above-mentioned, and having a few marine exuviæ. Next occurs chert, about four feet thick; then coarse-grained chert, inclining to burr, about sixty feet thick; to which succeeds a pudding-stone of about the same thickness, the quartz pebbles of which are smaller and finer than those of the bed above-mentioned, and upon which immediately rest *coal measures*, or such substances as accompany coal without containing either iron-ore or coal worth the working: these are about a hundred feet thick, and support a hard rock about forty-five feet thick, the base of all the coal and iron strata, called by the Welsh colliers *Quar Cymraeg*, and sometimes *farewell rock*, as, wherever it "*bassets out*," it is useless to search for coal beneath it: it is also severally denominated *Carreg Wyllt*, *Nicholas' Rock*, and *Roken Cymraeg*. These various strata, and many of those of the really valuable coal measures, are exhibited to advantage along the bed of the Clydach river, and in other deep dingles, where they are seen dipping, with a regular inclination of about one yard in twelve, southwards towards the centre of the basin. The strata of coal and iron-ore which "*crop out*" on the southern side of Brecknockshire are the lowest in the basin, and occur only in the three following places: first, from the small river Twrch across the river Tawy and the Drim Mountain to the Great Forest of Brecknock; secondly, a corner of territory from Blaen Romney, at the junction of the three counties of Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Monmouth, to the northern side of Brŷn Oer; and thirdly, from Rhŷd Ebwy and Beaufort iron-works, through Llŷn-y-Pwll, near Tavern Maid Sur, to where this district adjoins the Earl of Abergavenny's mineral property. The coal measures may be best described by taking a section of the strata in the mines of Cyvarthva and Dowlais, near Merthyr-Tydvil, on the southern border of the county: in the former are twenty-two beds of coal, varying in thickness from sixteen inches to nine feet, making a total of fifty-eight feet eight inches; twenty-eight beds of iron *mine*, making a total thickness of nine feet three inches; three beds of fire clay, being collectively seven feet four inches thick; and forty-eight beds of blue cleft, or clunch, freestone rock, bind, &c., amounting in all to six hundred and fourteen feet six inches. In the Dowlais section of the strata are seen thirty-six beds of coal, making a total of only fifty-six feet eight inches thick; fifty-eight strata of iron *mine*, being collectively eleven feet nine inches thick; three beds of fire-clay, making together a thickness of eight feet six inches; and one hundred and eight beds of the various contiguous substances above-mentioned, which together make a thickness of five hundred and twenty-six feet seven inches. The three uppermost coal strata of the Cyvarthva section, and nearly all those in the south-eastern part of the county, eastward of the Blaen Romney iron-works, are of a bituminous binding quality, called by the Welsh *glo rhwym*, and sometimes *glo rhing*, probably an abbreviation of the English *running coal*, or *glo cwlwm*, from its caking in a knotty mass when ignited: but nearly all the rest of the coal raised eastward of the Neath river in this county is of the kind called coking coal, which is of a less bituminous quality, and is so called from its being the fittest to be charred for the use of the blast furnaces. Westward of the river Neath the strata become more irregular, and the coal is almost wholly of the kind called by the Welsh *glo caled*, or hard coal, from its not soiling the fingers, nor flaming when it is ignited: by the English it is called stone-coal, and the large is more particularly adapted to the drying of malt and hops, and the small, called *culm*, to the burning of lime. The strata of iron-stone commonly vary from one to five inches in thickness, and frequently consist of irregular lumps, called "balls of mine." The most remarkable faults, or dislocations of the strata, that are observable in this county, occur at the limestone rocks of Cribarth and Dinas, where the strata are thrown into a perpendicular position. In the Aber Crav colliery, the whole of the measures curve upwards on approaching a fault; and one bed of coal, eighteen inches thick,

in this vicinity, is called *lantern* coal, from its great inflammability, and the brightness of its blaze. The deep valleys which occur in the coal district, and intersect the mineral strata in various directions almost to their bases, enable the miner to obtain the object of his labours by driving horizontal shafts, or levels, into the hills, along which are constructed rail-roads, and upon these the various materials are drawn out by horses and mules: the levels also act as drains. The fire clay strata are found of the best quality at Dinas Rock, near Pont Neath Vaughan, and a little higher up, near the village of Penderin; and from these places considerable quantities are conveyed by the canals to Neath and Swansea in Glamorganshire, for the use of the furnaces in the neighbourhood of those towns, and for exportation.

Brecknockshire contains no considerable quantity of any ores except those of *iron;* but *sulphate of copper* has been discovered in the parish of Llanwrthwl, on the northern confines of the county, near the junction of the river Elain with the Wye, where some unsuccessful attempts were made to discover a vein which might be worked with profit. Traces of *lead-ore* have been seen near the Dinas limestone rock, in the parish of Penderin, where similar trials were made for that ore, but with no better success. Lead veins were discovered nearly thirty years ago in the Llanigon hills, south of the town of Hay, which were worked, but the expenses proved greater than the profits. Small quantities of lead-ore have also been found above Coed-y-Cymmer, on the road from Merthyr-Tydvil to Brecknock, and various indications of it are observable in the slate tract. Tripoli, or *lapis cariosus,* is found in great quantities, and of a very pure quality, on the limestone to the north of Cribarth rock: it is generally above the limestone, though sometimes found inclosed between its strata, and is collected in great quantities, which are conveyed by the canal from Hên Neuadd to Swansea, and thence shipped off to different parts of England, to be used in the burnishing of metals. Its geological situation is on the northern verge of the mountain limestone range, adjoining to the pudding-stone, which separates it from the red sandstone of the Beacons: the masses of the coarser sort frequently inclose nodules of limestone. *Muchudd Irvon,* a ponderous black stone of close texture, which is esteemed superior to brass for the centre pins of engines to turn upon, is found in the hundred of Builth, from Llanwrtyd wells to the confluence of the Irvon with the Wye. Although the range of limestone environing the coal measures on the north is usually considered as of the primitive or mountain kind, it nevertheless occasionally exhibits some few marine exuviæ, and one stratum on the small river Clydach is almost an entire mass of corallines. In the Cribarth rocks are found various spars of fibrous fracture, with slender acicular concretions standing in different directions. Some vegetable exuviæ are observable in the strata contiguous to the coal, and various spars among the iron-ores in the vicinity of Llanelly: some of these ores are also found to be shot into constant and regular figures. The clunch, or cleft of the coal measures, contains vitriol of iron; and in some of the mines the water is so much vitriolated, that it excoriates the hands and faces of the workmen.

The most important branch of MANUFACTURE carried on is that of *iron.* The most ancient of its present establishments for this purpose are about two centuries old; but there is good reason to believe, from the masses of imperfectly fused scoria found in different parts of the hundred of Crickhowel, and usually called Roman cinders, that some mode of manufacturing iron must have been practised in this district at a period long anterior to the erection of any furnaces on modern plans. The present iron-works are situated chiefly near the confines of Monmouthshire, and are as follow: those in the Vale of Clydach, in the parish of Llanelly, the raw material for which is obtained at the distance of about two miles, and conveyed from the mines by means of railroads and inclined planes; the Beaufort works, in the parish of Llangattock, the ores for which are brought by railroads a distance of half a mile; and the Blaen Romney works, situated near the source of the river Romney, in the parish of Llangynider: all these works obtain their supply of raw materials from the estates of the Duke of Beaufort. There are two other important establishments of a similar kind, *viz.,* that of Hîrwaun, at the southernmost extremity of the county, in the parish of Penderin; and that of Ynys Kedwyn, in the parish of Ystradgynlais. At these various works the iron-ore is smelted into pigs, and these again are manufactured into bars, rods, &c. The Brecknockshire Agricultural Society, for many years after its first establishment, adopted judicious methods to encourage the *woollen* and *linen* manufactures, which, notwithstanding all its efforts, gradually declined: the latter is now extinct, and the woollen manufacture is confined to the weaving of the yarn spun in private families into what are called *hanner gwe,* that is, half-woven, or raw, cloth, which is sometimes brought to the fairs and markets, rolled up in pieces of from twenty-six to thirty-two yards long, and about a yard and a half broad: these are milled and dyed in England. There is a *flannel* manufacture at Hay; also one on a smaller scale at Builth; one of *hats,* and one of coarse woollen cloth at Brecknock; and one of *shoes* at Crickhowel; and in the mountainous parts of the county considerable quantities of woollen *stockings* are knitted by the women, and brought for sale to the fairs: the manufacture of these stockings has of late years been expedited by the erection of carding-mills at different places. At Glân-Grwyney, near Crickhowel, is a manufactory for brown *paper.* Great quantities of hides and skins are *tanned* and dressed in the county,

the former being noted for making good leather for the soles of shoes. The *commerce* of Brecknockshire is very various and of considerable importance. The chief exports are, cattle and sheep; iron in various states of manufacture, which is sent by means of railways and canals to the ports of Glamorganshire, and along the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal to Newport; wool, chiefly for the manufactures of the North of England; some small quantities of the coarse woollen cloths and stockings above-mentioned, which are taken to the neighbouring English markets; leather and dressed sheep skins, for which the town of Brecknock is the principal market for several of the contiguous Welsh counties, while great quantities are exported to Bristol and other English markets; and fire clay and tripoli, the former chiefly to be manufactured into bricks for the furnaces of Glamorganshire, and the latter sent to Bristol. There are no extraordinary imports worthy of notice: the coal tract, owing to its inferior fertility and greater population, consumes a large proportion of the agricultural produce of the more fertile neighbouring districts.

The principal RIVERS are the Usk, the Wye, the Irvon, the Tâf, the Nedd, or Neath, and the Tawe, or Tawy; the three latter with their tributaries, all inconsiderable within this county, descend southward towards the Bristol channel, from the Black Mountain range. The *Usk* has its source on the northern side of the Carmarthenshire Beacons, some miles above Trêcastle, and, receiving the waters of numerous smaller rivers from every side, flows eastward to the capital of the county, and thence east-south-eastward by the town of Crickhowel, a little below which it enters Monmouthshire, after a course of about thirty-two miles: in this county its bed everywhere retains its reddish hue, while its waters abound with fish of various kinds, more particularly with salmon and trout, for the latter of which it is much celebrated. Its principal tributaries from the north are the Cilieni, Brân, Esgair, and Honddû, from the secluded valleys of the Eppynt hills, and the last of which, at its junction with the Usk, gives to the town of Brecknock its Welsh name of Aber-Honddû; the Rhiangoll, a rivulet from the rich and beautiful valley of Cwmdû; and the Grwyney, from the Black Mountains of Talgarth. Those from the south are, the Crai; the Senny; the Tarannell, or Tarell, from Llŷn Cwn Llwch; the Carvanell, or Annell, from Glŷn Collwyn; the Cravnant; the Onwy; the Clydach; and others of less note. The Romantic *Wye* first touches this county at its junction with the Elain (a small stream forming the northern boundary of this county, and separating it from the north-western extremity of Radnorshire), and henceforward forms the north-eastern boundary of Brecknockshire, except for a short interval in the vicinity of Glâsbury, which village, situated on the southern side of the river, is included in the county of Radnor: it flows first south-eastward by Builth, and then eastward to Hay, where it enters Herefordshire in its further course to the Severn, after separating the counties of Brecknock and Radnor for a distance of about thirty miles. Its principal tributary from this county is the *Irvon*, which receives the waters of the Chwevrwy, Dylas or Dulas, Camarch, and other streams from the north, forms the channel through which are poured nearly all the superfluous waters of that part of the county lying northward of the Eppynt hills, and joins the Wye a little above the town of Builth, after a course of about twenty miles. The Wye also receives from Brecknockshire the waters of the Dihonwy, Caletwr, and Llynvy, the last of which has its source above Savaddan lake. The *Tâf* is formed by two streams, called Tâf Vawr and Tâf Vechan, which descend turbulently and precipitately from the Beacons of Brecknockshire, over limestone precipices, and unite in the southern border of the county, near Merthyr-Tydvil, and immediately enter Glamorganshire. The *Neath* has a similar source further westward, and, together with several other streams, by which it is shortly joined, forms various grand and beautiful cascades. The *Tawy* has its double source near the lofty Trêcastle Beacon, within a short distance of that of the Usk, and thence flows south-westward by a projecting portion of Carmarthenshire into Glamorganshire. The Romney also has its source on the southern border of the county, near the confines of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. The Melltè and the Hepstè, tributaries of the Neath, are worthy of notice, the former for the subterraneous course which it pursues for a short distance, and both for their cascades.

The commerce of the county is greatly facilitated by ARTIFICIAL NAVIGATION. In 1792 an act was procured for constructing the *Brecknock and Abergavenny canal*, which was designed to extend from the town of Brecknock down the valley of the Usk, by Abergavenny, to the navigable channel of that river at Newbridge, about four miles below the town of Usk in Monmouthshire: but an agreement being entered into between the proprietors and those of the Monmouthshire canal, the latter paying the former three thousand pounds, it was determined to form a junction between the canals at Pont-y-Moel, below Pont-y-Pool, and a fresh act for that purpose was obtained in 1793. The first portion made navigable was from the coal-mines and lime-works in the vicinity of the Clydach to Llangynider bridge, a distance of eight miles and a half; and from the latter place the canal was continued ten miles further, to Brecknock, and was completed in 1801, forming an important line of carriage for coal and lime to that town. Through the whole of its extent it is carried through the light soils of the red sandstone tract, and, to make it hold water, it was found necessary to adopt the tedious and expensive process of puddling: this difficulty occasioned the proprietors to deliberate for some

time whether they would complete the line from Clydach to below Pont-y-Pool, a distance of fourteen miles and a quarter, by a continuation of the canal, or by a railway; but the former plan was at last adopted, and the entire canal, thirty-two miles in length, was completed in December 1811, at a total expense of £170,000, being nearly double the original estimate. This canal, which affords a communication by water between Brecknock and the Bristol Channel, has a fall of sixty-eight feet from that town to Clydach, by means of six locks, but thenceforward to its junction with the Monmouthshire canal it is upon one level: its breadth is ten yards, and its depth of water four feet and a half, being navigated by barges of twenty-five tons' burthen: it is carried over the valley and stream of the Clydach by a grand aqueduct, eighty feet high above the level of the water below. The chief feeder is a copious stream introduced from the Usk into its summit level, besides which, one hundred and eighty-five locks of one hundred and eighty tons of water each are daily gauged into it in dry seasons, from five streams in different parts of the line, exclusively of smaller brooks. The railroads connected with this canal, by means of which iron, coal, and limestone, are brought from the works in the south-eastern part of the county, occupy an extent of about ten miles; and a railroad ten miles in length extends from the Beaufort iron-works down the valley of the Ebwy to the extremity of the southern branch of the Monmouthshire canal. The *Swansea canal*, for the construction of which an act of parliament was obtained in 1794, extends from that town up the valley of the Tawy, a distance of about seventeen miles, to Hên Neuadd, in the parish of Ystradgynlais, in the south-western part of this county, whence it affords a medium for conveying to Swansea, for exportation, vast quantities of stone-coal from the numerous collieries adjacent, and iron from the works of Ynys Kedwyn; also lime, for the use of the farmers along its course: about four miles of the course of this canal are in Brecknockshire. The *Neath canal*, for which an act was procured in 1790, extends from the navigable channel of the river Neath, below the town of that name, up the valley of the Neath to Aber Gwrelych, in this county, almost as high as Pont Neath Vaughan; and, by means of it, stone-coal and culm, iron, limestone, and fire-clay, are exported from this part of Brecknockshire. Besides the private railroads for the convenience of bringing materials to the blast furnaces, and conveying the iron from the works to the various canals, this county is distinguished for a like road of much greater extent, and embracing more important commercial objects. The advantages that were anticipated more immediately to result from the formation of this *railroad* were, by connecting the coal tracts of Brecknock, Monmouth, and Glamorgan, with the agricultural western part of Herefordshire and the eastern part of Radnorshire, the introduction of a direct exchange of produce between these two districts; the former abounding with the best kind of fuel, while its miners and iron-manufacturers depend chiefly on other parts for their supply of provisions, and the latter being fertile in corn, but its inhabitants receiving their scanty and precarious supply of coal from the Clee hills in Shropshire. For this purpose an act of parliament was obtained in 1811; but a different line of road from that stated in this act having in the meantime been resolved upon, another was granted in the following year, and the work was executed with alacrity. Commencing at the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, near the former town, it gains its summit level at the distance of four miles and five furlongs, by a gentle rise of one hundred and fifty-four feet two inches, being only five inches in every twenty-two yards; and thence makes a like gradual descent of ten miles to Glâsbury, on the banks of the Wye; but from Glâsbury to Hay, a distance of four miles, it has a declivity of only three inches in every twenty-two yards. From Hay it proceeds to Eardisley, in Herefordshire, a distance of seven miles, with a fall of only half an inch in every twenty-two yards; and at the latter place divides into three branches, one of which extends northward to Kington, a second eastward to Leominster, and the third south-eastward to Hereford: this road is commonly called the Hay railway, and the total length of it and its branches is twenty-six miles. The *roads* are generally good, excellent materials for making and repairing them being everywhere abundant, excepting only in those parts of the shale tract lying most remote from the ranges of grey mountain rock: sometimes, too, the red sandstone of the central parts of the county is applied to this purpose, in lieu of stone from the lower strata, which, being of a very perishable nature, renders the roads heavy, unless frequently renewed. The road from London to Milford and the south of Ireland, and to Cardigan, through Oxford and Gloucester, enters this county from Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, and traverses it from east to west, passing through Crickhowel and Brecknock, and entering Carmarthenshire a few miles beyond the village of Trêcastle, and about five miles before reaching Llandovery: a mail coach takes this route to Carmarthen and Milford. There is also a branch from the road from London to Radnor, by way of Hereford, which from the latter town passes through Hay, in this county, to Brecknock. The road from London to Trêgaron in Cardiganshire branches from the Aberystwith road at Presteign, and proceeds through Builth in this county, the northern end of which it traverses in its further progress.

The RELICS of ANTIQUITY are very numerous and various; they are of all periods of *British* history, and frequently of great curiosity and interest. Upon the high hill called the *Gader*, or "Chair," near the

little town of Talgarth, are some circles, evidently Druidical, formed of small loose stones, the circumference of the whole being about twenty yards; and several other similar circles are seen within a few hundred paces. On a hill to the westward of the village of Devynock, near the road from Ystradgynlais to Trêcastle, is a circle of large Druidical stones, called *Cerrig duon*, or the "Black Stones," having one of larger dimensions than the rest. In a *carn*, situated in a field in the parish of Llanelieu, to the east of Bronllŷs, was found, about the commencement of the present century, a relic of the remotest ages of British antiquity, *viz.*, a rudely-formed spear's head of flint, nearly seven inches long; and in the same mound was also a coarse earthen vessel. About two miles to the east of Talgarth, in a field called Croeslechau, is a cromlech; and another monument of the same kind, called *Tŷ Illtyd*, or "Illtyd's House," is situated on the summit of a hill, called Mannest, in the parish of Llanhamlêch. There are remains of two ROMAN STATIONS, but the original name of either of them is not known; the principal of these, situated about three miles above the town of Brecknock, near the confluence of the rivers Yscir and Usk, is called the Gaer, or Caer-Bannau, and its remains are very extensive, forming a parallelogram of six hundred and twenty-four feet by four hundred and fifty-six: the foundations of the wall which bounded this area are yet perfect, and its ruins, in some places, more particularly on the northern and eastern sides, are from three to six feet high above the level of the ground, though much overgrown and concealed by underwood: the north-western angle of the camp is now occupied by a farm-house and offices, built chiefly from the ruins of the ancient wall. The whole area is covered with fragments of bricks; and gold and silver coins of the emperors Nero and Trajan have been found within it. A causeway may yet be traced leading from the Gaer nearly at right angles with the course of the Yscir; and upon it is seen a singular carved and inscribed Roman stone, called by the people of the adjacent country Maen-y-Morwynion, or the "Stone of the Maids." The other Roman station, also called the "Gaer," a name common to settlements of this people, is at the entrance of a vale, on a rising ground overlooking a small stream, called the Ewyn, in the vicinity of Llanvihangel-Cwm-dû, in the hundred of Crickhowel, and not far from the river Rhiangoll: it is of nearly the same dimensions as that of Caer Bannau, but of a form approaching nearer to a square: the prætorium is clearly distinguishable at the north-western end, while fragments of bricks are found over the whole inclosure, within which Roman coins have also been discovered: in the vicinity is a stone, now thrown down, bearing a Latin inscription. The principal ROMAN ROAD was a branch of the *Via Julia Maritima*, which latter was formed by Julius Frontinus along the southern coast of Wales: from the station *Isca Silurum*, or *Legionum*, at Caerlleon, this branch passed by that of *Gobannium* (Abergavenny) entirely across the county, from east to west, to that of *Maridunum* at Carmarthen, and from its more elevated course has been called, in contradistinction to that from which it diverged, the *Via Julia Montana*. Almost the only trace of it yet discerned in the county, with the exception of the causeway at the Gaer above-mentioned, which is supposed to have communicated with it, is a stone discovered on Trêcastle mountain, near a small public house, called the Heath Cock, bearing an imperfect inscription, and supposed to be a Roman milliary. This road is considered to have entered Brecknockshire from Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, and to have passed through Crickhowel and Trêtower to the Gaer near Llanvihangel-Cwm-dû, and thence through a pass, called Bwlch, and in a line northward of the present turnpike-road, to the town of Brecknock, to one street of which it gives the name of the *Struet:* hence it proceeded near the station at Caer-Bannau, beyond which it soon crossed the Usk, and proceeded westward by Rhŷd-y-Briw (where some traces of it were seen rather more than half a century ago) into Carmarthenshire. The station at Caer-Bannau appears to have communicated by vicinal ways with the stations *Tibia Amnis* at Cardiff, and *Nidus* at Neath, in Glamorganshire, and also with that at Cwm, on the river Ithon, in Radnorshire. That from Cardiff, now called the Sarn-hîr, enters this county from the vicinity of Bedwellty in Monmouthshire, at a place called Brŷn Oer, whence it continues, in a direction nearly from south to north, across the Usk to the *Via Julia Montana*, in the vicinity of Brecknock. That from Neath, now called the Sarn Helen, takes a north-easterly direction, and may be traced through a great part of its course: it enters Brecknockshire at a place called Ton-y-Vildra, and a little further crosses a brook, called Nant-hîr, then proceeds to Blaen Nedd, pursues a course parallel with the road from Pont Neath Vaughan for about a mile, and passes within a few yards of the huge upright stone, twelve feet high and ten broad, called Maen Llia, or "Llia's Stone," situated near the summit of a high hill, to the north-east of the last-mentioned place, whence it may be traced gradually descending on the southern side of the Senny river and vale, from which place all traces of it are afterwards lost for a considerable distance: at Blangwrthid, in the parish of Llanspythid, however, it is again traceable for a short distance, and is conjectured to have entered the Vale of Usk, near Penpont, where it joined the *Via Julia*. From the Gaer a road, sometimes called the *Via Devana*, is supposed to have proceeded northward towards the station of *Deva*, at Chester, by way of that at Cwm, on the banks of the Ithon, in Radnorshire, but no traces of it are visible in the county of Brecknock. From some remains of a road discovered in the

parish of Newchurch in Tyr-Abbot, in the northern part of the county, a vicinal way is supposed to have passed in that direction from the station *Maridunum* at Carmarthen, by Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, to that on the river Ithon; and at Caerau, in the parish of Llangammarch, is an artificial mount, about eighty yards in circumference, probably the seat of an *arx speculatoria*, or watch-tower, on this road, though by some antiquaries supposed to be of British origin. Near the village of Llanvrynach, about two miles to the south-east of Brecknock, several Roman baths in a very perfect state were discovered in 1783; and various Roman coins have been at different times found in the vicinity of that place, besides foundations of other ancient buildings contiguous to the baths. Near Crickhowel is an ancient British fortification, called *Crug Hywel*, or "Howell's Mount," a large intrenched camp, of nearly triangular form, which gave name to that town: the ditch surrounding it is very deep, and cut with prodigious labour in the solid rock. A very extensive encampment of British formation, called Penmyarth, of a circular form, and defended only by a rude rampart of uncemented stones, is also visible on a hill between the road from Trêtower to Brecknock and the river Usk, a short distance to the northward of which is another fortification of the same kind. At Venni wood, near the great Roman station of *Caer-Bannau*, is a British intrenched camp of very ancient date; at a place called *Pen-y-Crug*, or the "Summit of the Hill," about one mile from this, and two miles north-west from Brecknock, is a large oval fortification of like origin, six hundred feet long, four hundred and thirty broad, and surrounded by four ditches, eighteen feet deep; and near this again is a third British fortification, of the same shape, but much smaller and in a less perfect state of preservation. Near the parish church of Llanvillo are the traces of a British camp of an oval form, two hundred and eight yards long and forty-six broad; on an eminence near the church of Glâsbury, are those of one of a smaller size: on the hill above Aberbrân, overlooking the Vale of the Usk, those of one of larger dimensions; and on the hills to the west of the Tawy river are remains of various small fortifications, also of British erection. The scene of the sanguinary conflict between the Saxons and the Britons, in the year 728, near the south-eastern extremity of this county, is marked by two large heaps of stones, called *carneddau*, one of which, on being opened, was found to contain a *cist-vaen*, or sepulchral stone chest. Other carneddau are seen on the summit of a hill, rising from the valley of the Usk, in the vicinity of Trêtower, as also on the hills to the westward of the Vale of Tawy. In the parish of Llanwrthwl, at the northern extremity of the county, are some large stones placed irregularly in the ground, which have given to the plain on which they stand the name of Rhôs-saith-Maen, or the "Seven-stone Common;" and in the parish of Llangeney, near Crickhowel, is a remarkable ancient monument, consisting of a single upright stone, about thirteen feet high. Remarkable single artificial mounds, supposed to have been posts of defence, but of uncertain date, are seen respectively near Dinas, in the vicinity of Llanwrtyd, near Castle Madoc, at Ystradvelltey, and at Trêcastle.

At the period of the dissolution, the only *religious houses* contained in this county were the priory and college of Brecknock, the latter of which still exists, and there are also vestiges of the ancient buildings of both these institutions. In a steep precipice in the upper part of the vale of Ystradgynlais is an ancient hermitage, cut in the solid rock, called *Eglwys Cradoc*, or "Cradoc's Church." The most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture exist in the churches of St. John the Evangelist and St. Mary, at Brecknock, the former of which contains a font of Saxon, or early Norman workmanship: the college church at the same town; the church of Crickhowel, which, among other peculiarities, is remarkable as the only one in Brecknockshire having a spire steeple; and those of Llanthew and Talgarth. There are striking ruins of the *castles* of Brecknock, Bronllŷs, Crickhowel, Rhŷd-y-Briw (sometimes called Devynock castle, near the village of Devynock), and Trêtower, near the village of Trê-twr, or Trê 'r twr. There are also fragments of the walls of Dinas castle, in the parish of Talgarth; and some small remains of the castle of Builth, and of that of Pencelly, near Llanhamllêch: on a lofty precipitous bank, rising from the side of the river Irvon, a little above its junction with the Wye, is a mound called Castell Caer Beris, which appears to have been once the site of a fortress. This county contains a remarkably great number of *ancient mansions*, either now or formerly the residences of families possessing estates within it. Those most worthy of notice are, Carawen, in the valley of the greater Tâf, the seat of a family named Morgan; Castle Madoc, near Llandevailog Vâch; Dderw House, in the parish of Llŷswen, at present occupied by a farmer; Frwd-grêch, Hoelvanog, and Newton, all near Brecknock; Lower Trevecca House, in the parish of Talgarth; Pont Wilym, near Brecknock, now a farm-house; and the old mansion of Scethrog (now called the Tower, and inhabited by a farmer), near the village of Llansantfraid on the Usk: another old mansion at Hay is the seat of a family named Wellington. At the western extremity of the town of Crickhowel, adjoining the road leading to Brecknock, are some striking ruins of a castellated mansion, anciently belonging to the Herberts of that place, consisting chiefly of an old gateway and part of an outer wall. There are also standing, an outward wall and gateway of Porthaml, an ancient fortified residence near Talgarth; and some remains of a castellated mansion of the bishops of St. David's, at Llanthew. Some of the

residences of a more modern date most worthy of notice for their architectural beauty are, Glàn Usk, the residence of Joseph Bailey, Esq.; Gwernvale, that of John Gwynne, Esq.; Pennoyre House, that of John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq.; Peterstone, that of the Rev. Thomas Powell; and Pontywall, that of F. Philips, Esq. Brecknockshire is distinguished above every other county in South Wales for the neatness, comfort, and convenience of its *farm-houses* and offices, an advantage considered to be owing chiefly to the labours, precepts, and example of the members of the Brecon Agricultural Society, and to the excellence of the building materials obtained in most parts of the county. A few of the cottages, in the most mountainous and uncultivated parts of the county, are of a very inferior description. Some of the houses in the vicinity of the iron-works are remarkable for being roofed with plates of rolled iron, some flat, others curved like the common pantiles: the spars, side-rasers, &c., are also sometimes of iron. The quickset *hedges* are almost universally very crooked: in some of the uplands of the red sandstone and coal tracts the fences are dry stone walls, made of the flat slate-like stones found there, or of these placed in alternate layers with sods. The *bread* of the agricultural population of the vales is made chiefly from the red lammas wheat, ground and dressed in the ordinary manner; but in the more elevated and less cultivated districts it is frequently made from a mixture of wheat and rye, called *muncorn*, or of wheat and barley, and sometimes from barley alone. *Servants* are hired at the May and November fairs: most of the fairs of this county continue for several days.

The most remarkable *mineral spring* is that at *Llanwrtyd Wells*, on the banks of the Irvon, in the upper part of the hundred of Builth, about eight miles west of the town of Builth, called by the Welsh, Y Fynnon Ddrewllyd, or the "Stinking Well," the waters of which are strongly impregnated with hepatic gas, a small portion of sulphate of iron, and a still smaller quantity of sulphate of soda, and are ascertained to be of equal efficacy with those of Harrogate in the cure of scorbutic and scrofulous disorders. The sanative properties of this spring were discovered about the year 1732: it is now much resorted to in the summer season, and a comfortable mansion, formerly the residence of a respectable family, is open for the public accommodation, with conveniences for warm and cold bathing. The *Park Wells*, a mile to the west of Builth, consist of four springs within a few feet of each other; one of these is of pure water, another saline, a third chalybeate, and the fourth sulphureous. Several other mineral springs occur in different places, but are of no celebrity. Tarran-yr-Ogov, or the "Cliff of the Cave," is a limestone rock near Capel Callwen, on the western bank of the Tawy, out of which issues a constant stream of water, that works a mill immediately below; a day or two after heavy rains the quantity discharged is prodigiously increased. The southern side of this county, besides being distinguished for the picturesque beauties of its deep mountain dells, also presents various grand cascades, and other natural curiosities worthy of notice. The most remarkable of the *waterfalls* are, that called Pistyll-Mawr, or the Great Cascade, on the small river Clydach, romantically embosomed in a luxuriant wood; two of peculiar grandeur on the small river Melltè, a little above its junction with the Hepstè; Cîl Hepstè waterfall, on the latter stream, which is here precipitated in one wide unbroken sheet, from a height of nearly fifty feet, and afterwards with the Melltè descends into the Neath; a bold cataract, called Scwd Einon Gam, on the Pyrddin, a stream which flows into the Neath from the westward; and that called Scwd yr Hên Rŷd, on the small river Llêch, which joins the Tawy from the eastward, some distance above the village of Ystradgynlais. The Melltè, before forming the cascades above-mentioned, pursues a subterranean passage for a short distance, flowing through a singular and extensive cavern, which, when the water is low, may be explored with torches to a considerable distance: the entrance, called Porth Ogov, is about twenty feet high, and forty-five wide, and its interior expands into a large apartment, ornamented with stalactites and other calcareous concretions: in the course of its passage through this cavern the river is precipitated with astounding noise into a deep pool.

BRETTON, a township, in the parish of Hawarden, hundred of Mold, county of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles (s. e. by e.) from Hawarden; containing 224 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated on the road from Chester to Flint: contiguous to the village lies what was formerly the great marsh of Saltney, which extends into the county palatine of Chester, and was enclosed pursuant to an act passed in 1778.

BRIDELL (BRIDDELL), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, partly in the hundred of Kemmes, but principally in that of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (s.) from Cardigan; containing 404 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Cardigan to Narberth, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kîlgerran, on the south by Llanvair Nantgwŷn, on the east by Manerdivy, and on the west by the parish of Llantyd. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 100 meadow, 1850 pasture, and 50 woodland; the surface is beautifully undulated, and ornamented in various parts with plantations of larch and fir, interspersed with oak, ash, and sycamore trees, and the scenery is pleasing and picturesque: there are some inconsiderable brooks, among which the principal is that called Pille, which bounds the parish. The

soil is loamy with small patches of clay, and the lands are in general well adapted to agricultural purposes; there are numerous stone quarries, the produce of which is used by the farmers for buildings and fences, and there are also a corn-mill and a carding machine: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £748. 15. 2. The only gentlemen's seats are Tŷgwŷn and Plâs-y-Briddell; most of the farm-houses are of modern erection and well suited to their appropriate uses. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the freeholders of the parish; net income, £150. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, but no glebe is attached. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small ancient structure, beautifully situated and embosomed among trees, the luxuriant foliage of which almost conceals it from the view; it contains 12 or 13 pews, with several benches for the use of the poor. In the churchyard stands an ancient cross, of the kind called St. Catherine's, supported on a plain shaft about nine feet high, but the inscription has been obliterated by time. A day and Sunday school, have been discontinued for want of support. John Jones, of Pantyderri left, in 1729, a sum of 20*s.* to the poor, but the bequest is at present unproductive.

BRIDE'S (ST.) NETHERWENT, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 11 miles (w. s. w.) from Haverfordwest; containing 178 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south side of the bay in St. George's channel, to which it gives name, and at the neck of a small inlet from the bay, which flows up almost to the churchyard, forming what is called St. Bride's haven. A considerable herring fishery, which has been discontinued for many years, was formerly carried on here with very great advantage, and there are still the remains of an ancient chapel on the beach, which, according to tradition, was subsequently appropriated as a salting-house for curing the fish. In the cemetery belonging to this chapel were numerous stone coffins, of which several have been washed away by the encroachment of the sea, which has here gained considerably on the shore, as was proved some years ago, during an extraordinary recess of the tide, by the discovery of several stumps of trees. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and various parts of the parish afford extensive marine views and pleasing prospects over the adjacent country. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1970. Hill, the elegant mansion of W. Charles Allen Philipps, Esq., is beautifully sheltered by luxuriant plantations, being open only to a verdant lawn, which slopes gently to the creek, of which mention has been made above. This family, who are descended from the ancient royal house of Cîlsant, resided formerly at the old mansion of St. Bride's, which was abandoned some years since on the erection of the present modern house. Attached to Hill is a park well stocked with deer, forming one of the very small number at present to be found in this part of the principality. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and in the alternate patronage of Sir W. Phillips, Bart., W. Philips, Esq., and Mary Bird Allen: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195. The church is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance.

BRIDE'S (ST.) MAJOR, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; comprising the hamlets of St. Bride's, Southerndown, and Lamphey, and containing 797 inhabitants, of which 335 are in the township of St. Bride's, 3 miles (s.) from Bridgend, on the road to Lantwit-Major. This place holds a conspicuous rank in the ancient history of the principality, and is distinguished for having been one of the earliest known residences of its princes. Dunraven Castle is an elegant and spacious structure, occupying an elevated situation in the parish, and commanding an extensive marine prospect, and several fine views of the rocky scenery along the coast. The present structure was erected by the late Thomas Wyndham, Esq., near the site of a former edifice, anciently the residence of Caractacus, and called by the Britons Dyndryvan, of which the present name is a modification. The British hero and his father, Brân ab Llŷr, are both said to have resided here; and the triple rampart that defended it, on the only side on which it was accessible, and of which the remains are still visible, is at least as ancient as the time of the Romans. After the disastrous defeat of Caractacus it continued to be the residence of the native reguli, till the time of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, on whose deposition by the Norman adventurer Fitz-Hamon, it was granted by that chieftain to William de Londres, together with the lordship and castle of Ogmore. The castle and manor of Dunraven were given by William de Londres to Arnold, his butler, as a reward for his valour in defending the castle of Ogmore from an attack of the Welsh, during the absence of that nobleman, for which he was also knighted, assuming from his office, according to the custom of that time, the name of Sir Arnold Butler, which he transmitted, together with the estate, to his descendants, who continued to enjoy the latter for many generations, till the male line becoming extinct, it was conveyed by a daughter in marriage to the family of Vaughan. According to local tradition, which appears to have been confirmed by subsequent discoveries, the last of the Vaughans who possessed the manor was in the habit of inhumanly setting up decoy lights, to mislead vessels in the channel, in order to increase his revenue by the "*Wrecks de mer*," to which, as lord of the manor, he was entitled. Within sight of the house was a rock, dry only at low water, to which two of his sons

having gone to divert themselves, and neglected to secure their boat, it was floated away, and they were left on the rock till the return of the tide, when they perished in sight of the family, who vainly attempted to afford assistance. During the confusion which this melancholy event created in the family, the third son, a child only just able to walk, fell into a large vessel of whey, and was drowned; and the proprietor, thus left childless, sold the estate to an ancestor of the late Thomas Wyndham, Esq., whose only daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to Windham Henry Wyndham Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, the present noble proprietor: the mansion is at present in the occupation of Viscount Adare, M.P. for the county. The castle and lordship of Ogmore passed, by marriage, with the heiress of the family of De Londres, to the first Duke of Lancaster, and still forms part of the duchy, now vested in the crown. The former is thus described by Leland:—"Ogor Castelle stondith on the Est Ripe of Ogor, on a playn ground a mile above the mouth of Ogor, and ys meatly welle maintainid. It longgid ons to Lounder, now to the King." The ruins are situated on the southern bank of the Ewenny. The remains of "Old Castle upon Allam" are two miles from Ogmore, upon the banks of the Allam, a tributary of the Ewenny river, and present a striking and interesting feature in the landscape.

The parish is situated on the road leading from Bridgend to St. Donat's and Lantwit-Major, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Merthyr-Mawr, from which it is separated by the river Ewenny; on the south by the parish of Wick and the Bristol Channel, by which latter it is also bounded on the west; and on the east by the parish of Colwinstone. The surface, which is bare of wood, with the exception of a few oak trees, is in general undulated, and the soil in some parts clayey, and in others a stiff loam, resting chiefly on lias limestone: a small quantity of oats is grown, but wheat and barley are principally cultivated. The river Ogmore runs along the western portion of the parish, and there is another stream called the Allam. The most considerable landholders are the Earl of Dunraven, and R. T. Turberville, Esq., of Ewenny Abbey, the former of whom is lord of the manor. The parish contains the villages of Ogmore, Heolmynydd, Southerndown, Tair Croes, and Lamphey. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Wick annexed, rated in the king's books at £9. 16. 5½.: present net income, £176, with a glebe house; patron, R. Turberville Turberville, Esq.; impropriator, C. Talbot, Esq. The church, an ancient structure, supposed to have been built about the year 1300, is 150 feet long, and 25 broad, and contains 200 sittings, of which some are free: among the monuments, several of which are handsome, the most conspicuous are, a fine altar-tomb, bearing the effigies of a crusader and his lady, of the family of Butler, and an elegant mural monument, beautifully executed in white marble, by Gahagen, of Bath, to the memory of the late Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven Castle, who represented the county of Glamorgan in several parliaments, on which are the effigies of himself and his two sons, who died in their infancy, finely sculptured in alto-relievo. About 1830, a stone sarcophagus was found on the south side of the church, in excavating a drain, about six feet below the surface; and in the summer of 1837, when the curate wished to remove the above and other relics of antiquity discovered in the churchyard, he accidentally found another monument of considerable interest, within three feet of the sarcophagus; the stone is of great hardness, of the shape peculiar to the period, and on it is the effigy of a cross-legged knight, in chain-armour, with a skull-cap, in front of which are represented two cups or goblets, with a fleur-de-lis in the centre. His shield is charged with three cups, and on the margin is the following inscription:—"*Joan de Boteler: Git: ici: Deu: de: Sa: Alme: eit: merci: Amen:*" There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A day school affords instruction to about 90 children of both sexes, and a Sunday school is supported by the contributions of the Dunraven family, the curate, and one other charitable individual, who pay £20 per annum to the schoolmaster and mistress: the schoolrooms have lately been erected, together with a house for the master and mistress, and the schools are in union with the National Society: the expense of erection was defrayed by the Countess of Dunraven and the curate, aided by a grant of £60 from the Lords of the Treasury. A rent-charge of £5, a grant of Lady Mansell, but at what period is unknown, charged on lands in the parish of Kidwelly, Carmarthen, is annually divided, by the owners of Dunraven Castle, between two old women; and the produce of another small benefaction by Benjamin Davies is annually distributed in bread among the poor; but two other charities, which produced about £3 per annum, have been lost.

Near the western boundary of the parish, a little to the south-west of the village of Ewenny, is a very copious spring, locally called "The Shew Well," but usually designated by tourists "Ogmore Spring:" it issues from three different apertures in the limestone rock, and the waters uniting immediately on their emission, at first occupy a space about fifteen yards wide, but are soon contracted to a current seven yards wide and one foot deep, and, at the distance of between thirty and forty yards from their source, fall into the river Ewenny. It has been asserted that this is a part of that river which enters a subterraneous channel a short distance above; but the different properties of the waters of these confluent springs are sufficient evidence in disproof: the two eastern are exceedingly cold, and, in washing, will curdle soap like an acid; the water of the other

is of a milder temperature, and will serve for washing as well as rain water. In the cliffs on this part of the coast are some spacious and remarkable excavations, formed by the action of the sea; one of these, of singular appearance, extends for a considerable distance in a direction parallel with the coast, and resembles a series of columns rudely formed; another, called the Wind Hole, has penetrated the rocks to a great depth, and is remarkable for some apertures in the ground, through which, in certain states of the tide, the wind rushes upwards with considerable force.

BRIDE'S (ST.) MINOR, a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, partly in the hundred of NEWCASTLE, and partly in that of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (N.) from Bridgend; containing 473 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Ogmore, which, after running through it in a southerly direction, unites with the river Ewenny at its influx into the Bristol Channel: it is bounded on the north by the parish of Llangeinor, on the south by Coyty, on the east by Llan-Haren, and on the west by Pyle; and comprises 953 acres, of which 304 are arable, 609 pasture, and 40 woodland. The lands, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, are inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is diversified with rising grounds, and the alternation of arable and meadow pasture, common and wood: the surrounding country, which is in many parts highly picturesque, affords some pleasing mountain scenery and some interesting views. The soil is various, but in general gravelly, and the chief produce hay and corn: coal of good quality is found in divers parts of the parish, and is worked with considerable success, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture. A tram-road from the coal-works in the neighbourhood passes through the parish, and communicates with the Bridgend and Porthcawl railroad, by means of which the produce of the works is conveyed to its destination. There are also iron-mines, which, as well as those of coal, are situated on the south crop of the South Wales mineral basin: the quarries are numerous, and afford good building and flag-stones, and there are two grist mills. The seat of Sarn-Vawr is situated here, and also the village of Brỳncethin, near which is a rivulet of the same name. The Earl of Dunraven, and the Right Hon. Sir J. Nicholl, are the chief landholders, the former of whom is lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 6½.; present net income £176, with a glebe house; patron, Earl of Dunraven. The church, dedicated to St. Bride, is a neat building, 66 feet long, and 16 wide, and contains 132 sittings, all of which are free. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians, in which a Sunday school for gratuitous instruction in the Welsh language is also held.

BRIDE'S (ST.) SUPER ELY, a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Cardiff; containing 129 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very small extent, is situated on the banks of the river Ely, and near the vale of that name, the scenery of which is pleasingly varied. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Michaelston-super-Ely, net income, £117, with a glebe-house. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. Mr. Horton granted £20 for the use of the poor, which sum was lent to an individual secured by his bond in 1834, and remains still outstanding. St. y-Nill, the residence of J. Jenkins, Esq., is a large house situated within the limits of the parish, and commanding a fine view over the vale of Ely; to the west of this house are some traces of an ancient chapel; human bones are sometimes dug up there, and close by it is the base of an ancient cross.

BRIDGEND, otherwise PEN-Y-BONT-AR-OGWR, a market-town, and, jointly with COWBRIDGE, the head of a union, partly in the parish of COYTY, and partly in that of NEWCASTLE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 20 miles (W. by N.) from Cardiff, and 179 (W.) from London: the population is returned with the different parishes. This town, the name of which is of obvious etymology, is pleasantly situated, about three-quarters of a mile to the north of the turnpike-road from Cardiff to Swansea, on the banks of the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, the hamlet of Oldcastle occupying its eastern, and that of Newcastle its western bank, and over which there are two bridges of stone, one of them an elegant modern structure of three arches, forming an ornamental entrance from the west. It stands in a beautiful and fertile district, nearly in the centre of the county, and consists of one irregular street, containing some excellent shops, with several handsome dwelling-houses in the environs: it is neither paved nor lighted, but is well supplied with water, and has been much improved of late years, by the erection of several good houses, and by modernizing the old ones. There are no fixed amusements, but concerts and dramatic performances occasionally take place at the town-hall. An act of parliament has recently been obtained for constructing a new line of road from the town to a place called Pant-y-Brocastle, by which the distance from Cowbridge will be shortened one mile, and the nearest and least hilly road from Cardiff to Swansea brought through the town. A large woollen manufactory was established about the commencement of the present century by several gentlemen of the county, both to encourage industry among the inhabitants, and to provide a home market for the wool produced in the vicinity; but this scheme has failed to realize the expectations of its promoters. Contiguous to the town are some quarries of excellent freestone, the produce of which resembles the Portland stone, to which it is not much

inferior. A railroad from the iron-works at Maes Têg to the little harbour of Porthcawl, a distance of sixteen miles, has recently been completed, and, with the improvement of the harbour itself, is said to have cost about £100,000. In connexion with this is a branch railway, commencing near the village of Cevn Gribbwr, in the parish of Laleston, on the line of the former, and extending four miles and a half, in an eastern direction, to the vicinity of Bridgend: it is intended principally to facilitate the transmission of coal from the large works on the line of the Dyfryn Llynvi and Porthcawl railroad to this town and its vicinity, and to open a communication between the latter and the harbour of Porthcawl, which is a creek to the port of Swansea, and is usually considered the shipping-place for Bridgend, from which it is five miles distant. The market is on Saturday, and is noted for the sale of corn, which is pitched in the market-place; it is also abundantly supplied with provisions, which are sold at reasonable prices. The fairs are on Holy Thursday, or Ascension-day, and November 17th, chiefly for the sale of cattle and cheese. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here every Saturday; and here also the election of the parliamentary representatives for the county takes place. The town-hall is a neat structure, standing in the middle of the town, where the elections are held, and other local business is transacted.

In that part of the town which is in the parish of Coyty, forming the hamlet of Oldcastle, is the chapel of Nolton, which is a chapel of ease to Coyty, where divine service is regularly performed; and in that part which is in the hamlet and parish of Newcastle is situated the church of that parish. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians: that for the Unitarians, with another in the parish of Bettws, belonging to the same sect, is endowed with lands and money, amounting to about £40 per annum, chiefly by the ancestors of that distinguished moralist and political writer, Dr. Richard Price, who was born at Tynton, in the neighbouring parish of Bettws, in 1723. A National school, in which one hundred children of both sexes are instructed, is supported principally by the liberality of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Nicholl, and his family, aided by a charity sermon and some private subscriptions. A savings' bank and a dispensary have been erected with part of a sum arising from the unappropriated fractional parts of dividends, which amounted to £800; the dispensary, for the distribution of medicines and advice gratis among the poor of the adjoining parishes, not receiving parochial relief, is supported by subscriptions, usually amounting to £100 per annum. The hamlets of Oldcastle and Newcastle derived their names from two fortresses, probably erected by some of the early Norman invaders of Glamorgan, to secure their newly-acquired possessions from the attacks of the native chieftains, to which they were for a long time exposed: that which gave name to the former stood near the present chapel of Nolton, the tithe barn having been subsequently erected on part of its site, and appears to have been dependent upon the neighbouring castle of Coyty; while the other occupied a commanding situation on a precipitous eminence above the church. George Cadogan Morgan, nephew of Dr. Price, and classical tutor and lecturer on natural philosophy in the dissenting academy at Hackney, in Middlesex, was a native of this place: he published two volumes of Lectures on Electricity, and a small work on education, entitled "Directions for the use of a Scientific Table in the collection and application of Knowledge," and communicated to the Royal Society a valuable paper, under the title of "Observations and Experiments on the light of bodies in a state of combustion," which was published in the seventy-fifth volume of the Philosophical Transactions: he died at Southgate, near London, in 1798.

The poor law union of Bridgend and Cowbridge was formed Oct. 10th, 1836, and includes the 52 following parishes and townships: namely, Llan-Haran, St. Marychurch, Ystrad-Owen, St. Donatt's, Higher Newcastle, Lower Newcastle, Lantwit-Major, Llanmaes, Colwinstone, Monknash, Penllyne, St. Athan's, Llansannon, St. Hilary, Wick, Llŷsworney, Lower Tythegston, Higher Tythegston, Llanvihangel, Pyle, Llangeinor, Peterston-super-Montem, Pencoed, St. Bride's Minor, Merthyr-Mawr, Marcross, Newton-Nottage, Llandough, Llangan, Gileston, Laleston, Higher Coyty, Lower Coyty, Middle Llangonoyd, Lower Llangonoyd, Cwmdû, Higher Coychurch, Lower Coychurch, Llandyvodog, St. Bride's (including St. Bride's, Lampha, and Southerndown), Ynysawdre, Bettws, Llanhary, Ewenny, Flemingston, Llandow, St. Mary Hill, Eglwys-Brewis, Llanilid, Llanblethian, Cowbridge, and Kenvig: it is under the superintendence of 52 guardians, and contains a population of 21,357.

BRISKEDWIN (PRYSG-EDWIN), a joint hamlet, with Tîr-yr-brenken, in the parish of Llandeilo, hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Swansea: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the western declivity of some elevated ground, which lies between the road from Swansea to Pont-ar-Ddulas, and the river Loughor.

BRITHDIR, a chapelry, in the parish of Gelly-gaer, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 8½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 1835 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in a rich mineral district, has, within the last ten years, nearly trebled its population. This increase may be attributed to the

establishment of the extensive iron-works on the estate of the Marquess of Bute, and to the collieries and other public works in the immediate vicinity, of which a more detailed account is given in the article on the parish of Gellygaer. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Romney, and the surrounding scenery, like that of the entire parish, combines numerous interesting features and a pleasing variety of picturesque and romantic beauty. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Gellygaer: the chapel is a neat plain edifice, appropriately fitted up. At a short distance is a rude erect stone, about nine feet high, a monument of some remote period of antiquity, of which there are other remains in the vicinity.

BRITHDIR, a township, in the parish and upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES: the population is returned with the parish. Three-fourths of the tithes of this township belong to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., and the remaining one-fourth to the vicar of Llangurig.

BRITON-FERRY, a parish, in the union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (s. w. by s.) from Neath; containing 718 inhabitants. This place, called in the Welsh language Llansawyl, derives its name from an ancient ferry over the river Neath, established here from time immemorial, and communicating with the opposite shore, from which there is an agreeable ride over Cremlyn Burrows to Swansea. The Neath here expands into a channel of considerable breadth, and falls into Swansea bay, a little below the harbour: the navigation has, within the last few years, been greatly improved, at an expense exceeding £4000, raised by subscription among the proprietors of the coal, copper, and iron works in the neighbourhood, and of other persons interested in the trade and prosperity of the town of Neath, to which place the river has been rendered safely navigable for ships of three hundred and fifty tons' burthen. The Neath canal, which passes through a district abounding with mineral wealth, terminates at this place, after a course of about fourteen miles; the wharfs are at a place called Giant's Grave, where upwards of sixty thousand tons of coal and culm have been shipped annually, but there are no works at present in operation, with the exception of two or three coal pits, in which a few hands only are employed. It has been for some time in contemplation to construct a bridge over the river at this place, and to make a road across the Burrows to Swansea, by which a distance of seven or eight miles in the present route of the mail would be saved, and the merchants of that thriving and opulent town would gain two hours in the arrival and departure of the post. At present, persons on horseback and on foot save this distance between Swansea and the eastern part of the county by crossing Briton-Ferry, the fare of which is one penny for each man, and the same for each horse. Nothing can surpass the beauty of this sequestered spot; embosomed in hills of picturesque and romantic appearance, skirted by shady woods, fertile vales, and luxuriant meadows, the scenery is strikingly beautiful and richly diversified: in some parts are fine views of the sea, from which the woods appear to arise. The atmosphere is mild and temperate, and the air soft and salubrious: the arbutus, the myrtle, the magnolia, and other exotics grow luxuriantly in the open air, and the environs abound with the richest verdure and most luxuriant foliage. The advantages of its situation, and the favourable opportunities for sea-bathing, may at no distant period render this the favourite resort of families who are fond of retirement, and of invalids whose state of health requires the benefit of a temperate climate. Hitherto the accommodation for visiters has been extremely deficient; but since the Vernon Arms, a house of great respectability on the banks of the river, has been conducted by the present tenant, every regard is paid to the comfort of families, for whose use suitable apartments have been provided, and who may be boarded upon terms as reasonable as in a private family. Attached to the building is excellent stabling, with lock-up coach-houses, and every requisite for their entire accommodation. The parish comprises about 1500 acres of meadow, pasture, and arable land, with some mountain sheep-walks of various soils and quality; the wood consists chiefly of oak, larch, fir, and poplar. The mansion house of Briton-Ferry, which for many generations was the property and residence of the Mansels, one of the most ancient families in this county, is now occupied by George Frederic Muntz, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham, and late of Hockley Abbey near that town, and is a spacious building, adapted more to comfort and family accommodation, than remarkable for magnificence of character: the situation commands extensive marine views, and prospects over a tract of country richly cultivated and abounding with objects of interest. The Briton-Ferry estate, originally comprising nearly forty thousand acres, distributed through not less than forty parishes in South Wales, was devised to the youngest brother of the Earl of Jersey, on whose death it passed to the present earl, who has reduced it to about eight thousand acres in the immediate vicinity. The other principal mansions are, Rock House, Craig Vawr House, Court Sart, Upper House, and Baglan Bay: the Earl of Jersey is proprietor of the whole parish and lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty; net income, £124; patron and impropriator, Earl of Jersey. The church is a neat structure, about sixty feet long and twenty wide, and the churchyard, remarkable for its picturesque appearance, has been celebrated in elegy by the poet Mason, who, with

Gray, occasionally visited at Baglan House, then the residence of the Rev. William Thomas, chancellor of the diocese of Llandaf. In this church the present Archbishop of York preached his first sermon; his Grace's half-brother, Lord Vernon, at the time occupying the mansion, and being owner of the estate. The Earl of Jersey pays £5 per annum towards the instruction of four poor children, and the Countess gives £10 per annum to be laid out in the purchase of flannel, and distributed among the poor of the parish.

BROADLANE, a township, in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (E.) from Hawarden; containing 51 inhabitants. Hawarden Castle, the seat of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., is situated in this township, and is further described in the account of the parish.

BRONCASTELLAN (BRON-CASTELLAN), a township, in the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR, union of ABERYSTWITH, upper division of the hundred of GENEU 'R GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E.) from Aberystwith; containing 147 inhabitants. This place occupies a rugged and mountainous district near the foot of the Plynlimmon mountain, and the road from Llanidloes to Aberystwith passes through it. It is separately assessed for the support of its poor.

BRONGWŶN (BRŶN-GWŶN), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (N. N. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, on the road from Llanbedr, through Atpar, to Cardigan; containing 377 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which implies the White Mount, is pleasantly situated near the beautiful Vale of Teivy, of which, in some places, it commands a fine prospect. Abercery, the property of T. Parry Thomas, Esq., is a neat modern villa, beautifully situated, and commanding one of the finest reaches of the Vale of Teivy, including the straggling town of Newcastle-Emlyn, with the venerable ruins of its ancient castle, and much richly varied scenery. The parish is inclosed, and the land in a good state of cultivation and tolerably productive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Bettws-Evan, to the vicarage of Pembrŷn. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Independents. In the parish is a day school, in which about twenty children are instructed at their parents' expense; also a Sunday school, belonging to the Independents, in which about 235 children are gratuitously taught. Near the church is a very strong intrenchment, called the *Gaer*, a name common to fortifications of this description, of which there are many in this part of the principality.

BRONINGTON, a township, in the parish of HANMER, union of ELLESMERE, hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES; containing 744 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £284. 3. 7., and the vicarial for one of £76. 2. 6., subject to rates, averaging £3. 13. per annum, with a glebe of 35 acres, valued at £40 per annum.

BRONLLŶS, or BRŶNLLYS (BRWYN-LLŶS), a parish, in the union of HAY, hundred of TALGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E.) from Brecon, on the road to Hay; containing 338 inhabitants. This parish comprises by admeasurement 2109 acres, and contains the two villages of Bronllŷs and Colebrook, the former of which occupies a pleasant situation at no great distance from the river Llyvni, or Llynvi, and, though poor and inconsiderable, derives some historical importance from its ancient castle, which, occupying the summit of an artificial mount on the banks of the Llyvni, appears to have been designed to protect the pass of that river, and to communicate with the strong post at Dinas, about three miles to the south. Its origin is involved in impenetrable obscurity: Mr. King, in his "Munimenta Antiqua," is of opinion that it was built in the period between the landing of Julius Cæsar and the reign of the Emperor Claudius, from a Syrian model introduced by the Phœnicians who traded to Cornwall, in which county a similar tower is still standing at Launceston. But, although its remains bear evidence of great antiquity, so remote an origin as this may reasonably be doubted; and Mr. Jones, the author of the History of Brecknockshire, is decidedly of opinion that it was built by William the Conqueror, at the period of his expedition into Wales about the year 1080, and that if it had been of British construction, and in the possession of the British, it would have shared the fate of the rest of Brecknockshire upon the conquest of that county by Bernard Newmarch, and would have been allotted to one of his knights, in the midst of whose possessions it is erected: others give it a later date, and suppose that from its close resemblance to some of the early eastern towers, it is not improbable that it was built by the Normans from models which they had seen abroad when engaged in the crusades. The first historical notice of it is in the reign of Henry I., by whom it was granted, together with the castle of Llandovery and the manor of Cantuff-Bychan, to Richard Fitz-Pons: it afterwards passed into the noble families of de Clifford, Giffard, de Bohun, and Stafford, and, on the attainder of Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., escheated to the crown. Towards the latter part of the twelfth century it was greatly damaged by an accidental fire; and Mahel, the grand-nephew of Bernard Newmarch, and lord of Brecknock, who was noted only for his inhumanity, being at the time on a visit to Walter de Clifford, met his death by the falling of a stone upon his head, whilst the fire was raging. The venerable remains of the castle consist princi-

pally of one lofty circular tower, about twenty-five feet in diameter, of great solidity, and built with small hewn stones. Although a breach, level with the ground outside, appears to have been made in the wall of the tower, the original entrance was at some distance from the ground, and was probably approached by a flight of wooden steps: the arches of the doorway, and of most of the windows of this ancient building, are each rudely formed of two inclined stones.

At the eastern extremity of the parish a substantial bridge, called Pontithel, has been erected over the Llyvni, which river, after flowing through the parish, falls into the Wye near Glâsbury. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £2136. The handsome mansion of Pontywal, the property of Mrs. Clarke, formerly belonged to the Havards, a Roman Catholic family of some note in this county; from which it descended by marriage to a family of the name of Watkins, of whom it was purchased, about the year 1750, by the late Evan Hughes, Esq, high sheriff of the county in 1754; from this gentleman it passed to his niece, and is now entailed upon her grand-daughters after the decease of Mrs. Clarke. In the old portion of the house are the remains of what appears to have been a chapel, and under the more modern parts were all the appearances of a place of burial. In this parish is an old family mansion, called Trêvithel, or Ithel's House, from Ithel, King of Gwent, as it is said, who was slain by the men of Brycheiniog, about the year 846: it is now occupied as a farm-house. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½.; patron, Walter Wilkins De Winton, Esq.; impropriator, rector of Llandevalley. The tithes, payable to the rector of Llandevalley, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118, and the vicarial for one of £192, which latter is subject to rates, averaging £20; with a glebe of 6 acres, valued at £6 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, adjoining the village, with a detached tower standing at its north-eastern angle, in which are five bells. There is a table of benefactions in the church, from which it appears that a moiety of the sum of £10 was given by John Havard, in 1726, to be vested for the benefit of the poor, and that the other moiety was granted to the poor of that part of the parish of Glâsbury within the county of Brecon; an unknown benefactor also gave £10; and £2. 10. per annum were left by will of Mrs. Sybil Williams, of Trêvithel, in 1761. The table also states that the rectorial tithes of Bronllŷs, Llandevalley, and Crickadarn, were charged by the Rev. D. Williams, of Stapleford, in the county of Hertford, with the payment of forty shillings per annum for the poor of Bronllŷs. In a field called Croeslechau, on the farm of Brŷn-y-groes, in this parish, is a small cromlech, under part of which grows a white thorn, which, it is said, has gradually raised the covering, or horizontal, stone several inches out of its original position.

BRONYARTH, a township, consisting of the upper and lower divisions, in the parish of Guilsfield, hundred of Pool, county of Montgomery, North Wales, a few miles (N.) from Welshpool; the population is included in the return for the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £334. 10., of which a sum of £247. 10. is payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, £80 to the vicar of Guilsfield, and £7 to the vicar of Meivod.

BROUGHTON, a township, in the parish and union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales; containing 1449 inhabitants. This township and its vicinity abound with rich and extensive mines of coal, lead, and iron ore, &c., and various establishments, on a very large scale, have for a considerable number of years been employed in working them. Those which belonged to the late John Wilkinson, Esq., a man of great enterprise, skill, and industry, occupy a spacious plot of ground, and comprise forges, and slitting, rolling, and stamping mills, together with a complete cannon and mortar foundry, from which not only the English government, but those of several of the continental states, were at one time supplied. But this branch of manufacture having declined, they have since been principally employed in casting wheels, bars for railroads, cylinders, rollers, and pipes of different dimensions for conduits, pumps, &c., and in manufacturing and rolling sheet-iron, and converting the plates into furnaces, boilers for steam-engines, &c. The iron-ore is chiefly procured in the adjacent hills, and conveyed to the foundries erected near the coal-works, where by the aid of a steam-engine, and the double blast furnace, first used here, it is quickly converted into pigs. The coal-pits vary in depth from one to two hundred yards, and the coal is raised by steam-engines, of which there are several in the vicinity, besides additional over-shot wheels, employed in the various works. The Brymbo iron and coal-works were for several years discontinued, having been the subject of a suit in Chancery; but they have lately re-commenced operations on an extensive scale. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, by charter granted in 1410, gave the inhabitants of Holt permission to dig for coal and turf in this place. That remarkable monument of Saxon industry, Clawdd Offa, or Offa's Dyke, passes through this township, crossing near Brymbo Hall, where it has been levelled for the formation of railroads in connexion with the collieries and iron-works: in levelling a portion of it, a great quantity of the bones of horses, in a state of excellent preservation, and horse-shoes of rude workmanship, were found. This place supports its own poor, pursuant to an arrangement made in 1830, and the annual value of the township has been returned at £2257.

BROUGHTON, a township, in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Hawarden; containing 405 inhabitants. According to Mr. Pennant, this place was held, prior to the Conquest, by one Levenot, a freeman; and after that period it was possessed under the name of *Brochetune*, by Robert de Roelent, or Rhuddlan, who held it under Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and who had also a manor here, once owned by a Saxon named Ulmer. Part of the Warren mountain, in this township, was inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament obtained in 1798. A chapel has been erected here, which is a chapel of ease to the rectory of Hawarden.

BRYMBO, a township, in the parish and union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wrexham; containing 1217 inhabitants. There are extensive collieries and iron-works in Brymbo and its vicinity, which are more fully described in the article on BROUGHTON. A church was erected in 1841, with the aid, principally, of Her Majesty's Church Commissioners. The annual value of the township has been returned at £3872.

BRŶN-CAREDIG, with MAESMAENCYMRO, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANYNYS which is in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Ruthin: the population is returned with the parish. In the years 1813 and 1814, a portion of land in the vicinity of this place was planted by W. M. Thackeray, Esq., M. D., and the trees are now in a flourishing state.

BRŶNCROES (BRŶN-CROES), a parish, in the union of PWLLHELI, partly in the hundred of GAFLOGION, but principally in that of COMMITMAEN, Lleyn division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 11 miles (W. by S.) from Pwllheli; containing 948 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Sochan: the parish, which is entirely agricultural, contains about three thousand acres of land, the whole of which is inclosed; and its rateable annual value amounts to £1763. 17. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a rent-charge of £12 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; net income, £107; patron and impropriator, C. G. Wynne, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £181. 10. 6.; subject to rates, averaging £38. 0. 9. per annum. The church is a small edifice in good repair, and is appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners. In 1784, Robert Evans bequeathed £80 for teaching a Welsh school for this parish and those of Aberdaron, Llanvaelrhys, and Rhiw, which being subsequently augmented by subscriptions in each parish, a small house, premises, and about 6 acres of land, were purchased in the parish of Llaniestyn, now yielding about £9 per annum, which sum is divided among the parishes at the recommendation of the Charities' Commissioners. For the same purpose Griffith Hughes, in 1818, devised a tenement and 14 acres let at £7. 7. per annum, the rent to be equally divided between this parish and that of Llangwnadl. A National school is now kept in Brŷncroes for this parish and that of Rhiw, and about 20 children are instructed gratuitously with the proceeds of the above endowment, but a small quarterage is paid by a few other children. There are three Sunday schools, in which are about 400 children, instructed by gratuitous teachers. Two small bequests were appropriated to the relief of the poor, with one of which 2 cottages were erected, the whole yielding about £1. 7. per annum; and the rent of a piece of land, let at 15*s.* annually, is applied to the repairs of the church. An ancient chapel, called Tŷ-Vair, or "St. Mary's Chapel," formerly stood near the church; in the vicinity of which also are Fynnon-Vair, "St. Mary's Well," and Cae-Vair, "St. Mary's Field." A kist-vaen, or stone coffin, in which was an urn containing burnt bones and ashes, was discovered, some years since, on the grounds of Tŷ-Mawr, in this parish; and near a house called Monachtŷ was formerly a cromlech.

BRŶN-EGLWYS, a parish, in the union of CORWEN, hundred of YALE, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W.) from Llangollen: containing 449 inhabitants. This parish is situated among mountains of various elevation, and characterised by boldness of scenery: the annual value is returned at £1824. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty; net income £90, with a glebe house; patron and impropriator, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. The church is a small edifice, having no claim to architectural notice. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Here is a day school of 30 or 40 children, about 10 of whom are educated by aid of a rent-charge of £6, bequeathed by Mrs. Margaret Lloyd in 1714, and payable out of the estate of Tŷ-'n-y-Wern; the rest are paid for by their parents; the master also receives £3. 10. annually, the rent of an allotment of about 3 acres from the common attached to the rent-charge, on which 2 cottages were erected at an expense of £60, in one of which he resides, but paying a rent of £3 to the person at whose cost they were built. In three Sunday schools, two of which belong to the Calvinistic and one to the Wesleyan Methodists, about 230 children are gratuitously instructed. In 1811, Watkin Thelwall made a voluntary gift of £25 for the benefit of the poor, the interest of which, 20*s.*, is added to the sacrament money at Christmas, and distributed in small sums to the old and infirm poor; and an unknown donor left £20, which, in 1784, was applied to parish purposes, but the interest with arrears is paid out of the rates, and also divided. Near Plâs-yn-lâl, in the mountainous

part of the parish, is a copious spring, possessing precisely the same properties as the water of Holywell, and producing the mosses *Jungermannia Asplenioides*, and *Conferva Gelatinosa*, the fragrance of which is more powerful than that of the mosses of St. Winifred's well.

BRŶN-GWŶN, a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles (n. n. w.) from Hay; containing 281 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the small river Garrow, or Arrow, and on the road leading from Painscastle to the town of Kington; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Glascomb, on the south by Painscastle, on the north-east by Newchurch, on the east by Clyro, and on the west by the chapelry of Rulen; and comprises by computation about 4000 acres, consisting chiefly of pasture; there are however some tracts of fertile and productive land in a good state of cultivation and of profitable tillage. The surface is hilly and mountainous, with very little wood, and the soil of a loamy nature, producing several kinds of crops, of which oats is by far the most considerable. There is a large portion of common, part of which is a turbary, called Rhôs Gôch, producing very fine peat, which is dug to the depth of fifteen feet from the surface. Beneath the peat are strata of blue clay and of a clay of a yellow hue, the latter abounding with sea shells, which crumble on the slightest touch: the layer is about two feet in depth, and appears to be incumbent on water, which rises up through the fissures occasionally made with the spade, and soon fills the whole cavity. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; present net income, £294; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and chancel, but is not distinguished by any architectural features deserving of notice. Richard Jones, in 1706, and an unknown benefactor, gave each a portion of land, directing the rental, now £9. 2., to be periodically distributed among the poor of this parish, generally in sums varying from 10*s.* to £1.

BRŶN-UCHEL, with Tavolog, a hamlet, in the parish of Cemmes, hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales; containing, with Tavolog, 420 inhabitants.

BRŶN-Y-BEIRDD, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Llandilo-Vawr which is in the hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (s. e. by s.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 386 inhabitants. A farm-house in this hamlet, called Cwrt Brŷn-y-Beirdd, is supposed to have been the collegiate residence of the bards attached to the royal palace and castle of Carreg-Cenen: it contains some curious ancient masonry, and a few beautiful architectural relics in the pointed style. Within a short distance is the source of the river Loughor, which rises in a full stream out of a rock; and contiguous thereto is a natural cavern of considerable extent, which has not yet been fully explored: in some parts it is so narrow as scarcely to admit the passage of a single person, and in others it expands into capacious recesses, exhibiting a variety of curious and beautiful petrifactions.

BUILTH, or LLANVAIR-YN-MUALLT, a market-town and parish, and the head of a union (anciently a borough), in the hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 17 miles (n.) from Brecknock, and 170 (w. n. w.) from London; containing 1203 inhabitants. The proper name of this parish, both as applied by the native inhabitants, and as used in legal documents from the earliest times, is *Llanvair-yn-Muallt*, or "St. Mary's in Builth." The name *Builth*, by which the place is more commonly known, and which is more correctly written *Buallt* or *Muallt*, implying a "land of boscage used for pasture," and more especially for the pasture of oxen, is with strict propriety applied generally to the territory within which the town is situated, and is derived from the Welsh *Bu*, "an ox," and *Allt*, "a wooded eminence," at once descriptive of the face of the country and the use to which it was appropriated. The origin of the town is involved in very great obscurity; some writers, judging from the course of the Roman road from *Deva*, now Chester, to *Bannium*, near Brecknock, and strengthened in their opinion by the resemblance of the names, have fixed the Roman station *Bullæum Silurum* at this place. But, though a Roman road may have passed by Builth, and some military post have been established in the neighbourhood, no remains have been discovered to corroborate such an opinion; and many writers of respectable authority, altogether deny that any part of the present county of Brecknock was ever comprehended within the ancient province of Siluria. The present town appears to have arisen subsequently to the erection of a castle here, probably by the Norman invaders of this part of the principality, under the command of Bernard Newmarch, about the year 1098. The first historical notice of this place occurs in an account of the marriage of Maud, second daughter of Milo Fitz-Walter, Lord of Brecknock, to Philip de Breos, one of Bernard's followers, who, having attacked and conquered the territories of Elystan Glodrhŷdd, which bordered on the river Wye, established in them the lordship of Builth, from which circumstance he is designated, in the account of his marriage above referred to, "Lord of Builth, which he obtained by conquest." Frequent mention of this castle occurs in the annals of South Wales, but its history is nevertheless very imperfectly known; and neither the name of its founder, nor the exact time of its erection, has been precisely ascertained. The lordship of Builth descended, together with the lordships of Brecknock and Hay (the latter in right of his mother), to William, son of Philip de Breos, upon whose subsequent attainder they became forfeited to the crown.

King John restored part of the vast possessions of that nobleman to his son, Giles de Breos, Bishop of Hereford, but retained in his own possession the remainder, in which were included the lordship and castle of Builth. These, however, the bishop soon after recovered, and took possession of all the ancient estates of his family, which were subsequently confirmed to him by the king. Giles was succeeded in them by his younger brother, Reginald de Breos, who, in 1221, being besieged in his castle at Builth by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, dispatched messengers to Henry III., to apprise him of his danger; and that monarch, coming to his assistance, compelled Llewelyn to raise the siege and retire. After the death of Reginald, who had married a daughter of Llewelyn's, the lordship of Builth and his other possessions descended to his eldest son, William de Breos, by a former marriage; and this nobleman, preferring the English interest, notwithstanding his father's connexion with the family of Llewelyn, remained a stedfast adherent to the government of Henry III., and became involved in the wars which that monarch carried on against the Welsh, in one of which he was made prisoner by Llewelyn, to whom the lordship of Builth, with a large sum of money, was given for his ransom. The castle having, after the death of William, reverted to the English crown, was held under Prince Edward by Sir Roger Mortimer, who was appointed governor; but during his absence on a summons to attend the English parliament, in 1260, it was surprised in the night by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, who attacked it on pretence that Sir Roger Mortimer, contrary to his oath, had violated the neutrality which he had promised to observe, and supported the English cause. The conduct of Mortimer upon this occasion gave great umbrage, on the other hand, to the English government; and being suspected, from his near affinity to Llewelyn, of partiality to the interests of that prince, he was summoned before the English council, by whom he was fully acquitted of any participation or connivance in the loss of the castle, though much to the dissatisfaction of Prince Edward, who formally entered his protest against the decision of that assembly.

In 1282, this town and its neighbourhood were the scene of the last struggles for Welsh independence, to which a period was finally put by the death of the gallant and unfortunate Llewelyn, the last of the native sovereigns of Wales: to this melancholy catastrophe, the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood are accused of having materially contributed, either by their cowardice, or by their treachery. No two writers give the same account of this melancholy event; some authorities representing the castle to have been at that time in the possession of the Welsh prince, and others in that of the English monarch, with whose subjects in the marches Llewelyn is said to have held a treasonable correspondence; but all concur in stating that the object of his visit to South Wales, after the brilliant success which had attended his arms at the Menai straits, was to hold a conference with some of the chieftains in this district. Llewelyn, for this purpose, came to Aberedw, about four miles below this town, where he had a castle or mansion, and there passed the night. During his stay he was alarmed by the approach of the enemy, who had received intelligence of his movements and present situation; and, being nearly surrounded by the forces of the English, under the command of Sir Edmund Mortimer and John Gifford (who had marched from Herefordshire, or, according to other writers, only from Builth, to surprise him), he, as is commonly stated, caused his horse's shoes to be reversed, in order to mislead his pursuers by their impressions on the snow, which then covered the ground. The stratagem, however, being treacherously discovered to the English, by Madoc Gôch Mîn Mawr, the blacksmith whom Llewelyn had employed, a pursuit was commenced. Llewelyn fled towards Builth, crossing the bridge over the Wye, which he caused to be demolished, before his pursuers came up, who were, consequently, compelled to return to a ford eight miles lower down on the river, where they effected a passage. Meanwhile Llewelyn had sought succour from the garrison at Builth, which being refused, either from dread of the presence of an English force, or from treachery, he led his party westward up the vale of Irvon, and crossed that river a little above Llanynis church, by a bridge called Pont-y-Coed, where he stationed his men. The English, on coming up, made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of the bridge; and discovering a ford at a short distance, a small party of them secretly crossed it, and falling upon the Welsh unawares, put them to the rout. The Welsh prince was slain in a small dell, since called Cwm Llewelyn, or "Llewelyn's dingle," a short distance from the scene of action, by one Adam de Francton, who, ignorant of his quality, immediately joined his countrymen in the pursuit; but returning, probably for the sake of plunder, he discovered that his victim was the Prince of Wales, and on his person he found a letter in cypher and his privy seal. He then cut off his head, which he sent to the King of England, then at Aberconway; and the body, being afterwards dragged a short distance from the spot, was buried on the banks of the Irvon, in a place since called Cevn bedd Llewelyn, "the ridge of Llewelyn's grave." The conduct of the inhabitants of Builth, in thus refusing shelter to the last of the native sovereigns of the principality, in this expiring struggle for liberty, procured for them the opprobrious appellation of *Bradwyr Buallt*, or the "Traitors of Builth."

John Gifford, who had distinguished himself in this last engagement, was appointed governor of the castle of Builth, under the crown, as appears from

the records in the Exchequer: this office he continued to hold till the 25th or 26th of Edward I.: but, towards the close of the reign of Edward II., the castle and lordship of Builth were either granted to Roger Mortimer, Earl of Wigmore, or, having been restored to the family of de Breos, were obtained by that nobleman on his marriage with Maud, daughter of the third William de Breos: from this time they remained in the possession of that family, till the attainder of the last Earl of March, when they again reverted to the crown, to which they continued an appendage till the reign of Charles I. In the year 1691 the town was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, which broke out on the 20th of December, in that year: the loss sustained by the sufferers who applied for relief under this calamity was estimated at £10,780, and by persons of more independent property, who did not make application for assistance, about £2000 more. Letters patent were granted by the Crown, authorising the distressed inhabitants to gather alms from charitably disposed persons throughout the kingdom, and under this authority a few hundred pounds were collected; but the money was so misapplied that only one house in the town was rebuilt from that fund. In this instrument, which is illumined with the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, and with the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, highly emblazoned, it is stated that "the fire raged for five hours, and that, from the boisterousness of the winds, it consumed the dwellings of forty-one substantial families, with all their corn, furniture, effects, and merchandizes, to the great impoverishment of the adjacent country, and decay of trade, it being a very considerable market-town, and having no other market kept within ten miles of it."

The present TOWN is romantically situated on the river Wye, the banks of which, throughout the whole of its varied course, are crowned with picturesque beauty: it is irregularly built, consisting principally of two streets, which, meeting in an acute angle, unite and afterwards extend for a considerable distance along the road leading to Llandovery. Several neat houses occupy the space between the river and the churchyard, nearly parallel with the course of the former, over which is a handsome stone bridge of six arches, connecting the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, and erected in 1770, at their joint expense: there are also some well-built houses of respectable appearance in detached situations. The surrounding scenery is eminently distinguished for its richly diversified and highly picturesque character: the adjoining hills, in some places approaching to mountainous elevation, are interspersed with groves of thriving plantations, alternated with lofty and boldly projecting masses of rock, overhanging the river; and others, clothed with flourishing timber from the base to the summit, combine, with partial appearances of sterility and rugged grandeur, the softer and more pleasing features of cultivation and verdure. The approach from Builth to Brecknock is exceedingly interesting: the contrast between the high state of cultivation in the vicinity of the town, and the barren mountains which are traversed in approaching it, is peculiarly striking; the prospect being adorned with the meandering course of the Wye, a variety of beautiful scenery in the foreground, and a long range of mountains in the distance, which, although lofty, present a soft and delicate outline. The soil around the town is very superior to that in the remainder of the hundred: the lands are inclosed, and in an excellent state of cultivation; and the climate is milder, and the crops are earlier than in other parts of the county. Owing to the improvements recently made in the high roads, this town now occupies a situation on the direct line of communication between North and South Wales, the high road from Brecon to Llandrindod, and that from Hay to Llanwrtyd passing through the place; and, from the numerous other local advantages which it possesses, it is capable of great improvement. The Wye, and its several tributary streams, by which it is amply supplied with water, abound with excellent trout; and, within a mile and a half of the town, there are some excellent mineral springs, combining the medicinal properties of those at Llanwrtyd and Llandrindod. These springs, which are situated about half a mile from the banks of the Wye, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Brŷn-Pabuan, and within a mile and a half of this town, have become within the last few years, from their well-established reputation, a source of great attraction to visiters, the number of whom has been rapidly increasing, and for whose accommodation numerous houses and extensive public buildings have been erected by the spirited landowners in Builth; the growing importance of the locality, through the large influx of visiters in the summer months, has also drawn many strangers to fix their permanent residence here, and a new suspension foot-bridge lately thrown over the river Irvon, has contributed in no small degree both to supply the requisite facilities of communication with the north-western vicinity, and to enhance the admiration of the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood on the part of those who visit these salubrious waters. The market, which is very numerously attended, is on Monday: and fairs, which are also much frequented, are annually held on the third Monday in February, the Monday before the 12th May, June 27th, the last Monday in August, October 2nd, and December 6th, for the sale of agricultural produce and wares. It is in contemplation to erect a commodious market-house, near the bridge, on a piece of ground belonging to E. D. Thomas, of Wellfield House, Esq., and also a small lock-up house for the confinement of petty offenders, with apartments for the constables. This place is said to have been anciently a borough, and to have received a charter of incorpo-

ration from its Norman lords, and in all ancient documents the inhabitants were styled the "Burgesses of Builth;" but they at present enjoy no municipal privileges, and the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. Two petty constables are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held annually at Maesycynfordd, in this hundred.

The parish is separated by the river Wye on the north from that of Llanelweth in the county of Radnor, and is bounded on the south and east by that of Llanddewi 'r Cwm, and on the west by those of Llanganten and Maesmynis. It comprises by computation about 700 acres, which, with the exception of 20 acres of woodland, are nearly equally divided between arable and pasture: the soil rests upon clay, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, all for home consumption. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanddewi'r Cwm annexed, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £106; patrons, alternately, R. Bell Price and V. Pocock, Esqrs., the impropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90, subject to rates, averaging £1 per annum. The tithes of these consolidated parishes formerly belonged to the priory of Brecknock, upon the dissolution of which they were purchased by Sir John Price, and continued for some time in the possession of his heirs, but many years ago they were purchased by Richard Price, Esq., of Knighton. Attached to the living are about twenty-eight acres of bounty land, bought in the year 1739, and half an acre of garden ground; but the parsonage-house fell into decay more than a century ago, and has not been rebuilt. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and, with the exception of the ancient tower, rebuilt in the year 1793, at the expense of the parishioners, is a neat plain structure, 60 feet long and 20 wide, the whole of the seats of which are appropriated: within the chancel are the remains of a monument, with the mutilated effigy of John Lloyd, of Towey, Esq.; and on a brass plate in the north wall just above it is an inscription, setting forth that he was a servant to Queen Elizabeth, whose father he had also served in Scotland and other places, and that he was the first sheriff and justice of peace that ever dwelt in this lordship after the division of Wales into counties. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Thomas Pritchard, a native of this town, who had acquired an ample fortune in London by trade, in 1752, bequeathed £1800 New South Sea annuities to certain trustees, to apply the dividends annually to such charitable purposes, for the benefit of this parish, as they and the principal inhabitants should deem most beneficial. In 1759, a bill, in the nature of an information, was filed by the Attorney-General to establish this will; and in 1760, the money was directed to be laid out in building a school-house, the payment of a master's salary, and the placing out of apprentices; any remaining surplus to be applied to the relief of the poor. No school-house was erected under this decree; but a very good building for the purpose has been erected by voluntary subscription of the parishioners, on a piece of ground let by the late Thomas Price, Esq., on lease, at a pepper-corn rent. The income arising from this bequest is £54. 16. 8. per annum, to which have been added £5 per annum, the interest of £100 bequeathed by the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, in the year 1829, and now secured on mortgage. Of these united sums, £30 per annum are paid to a schoolmaster, for teaching thirty boys, and £16 per annum to a mistress, for teaching sixteen girls: £5 per annum are paid to a clerk for managing the business of the charity, and the remainder is expended in the necessary repairs of the building, and in providing books for the use of the scholars. There is no surplus for distribution among the poor, nor will the funds, after defraying the expenses of the school, afford any thing for the apprenticing of children, but a few have been put out at different periods with premiums of £5 each, when a balance had accrued: the town is, however, entitled to participate in the benefits resulting in this respect from the liberal endowment of the Boughrood charity at Brecon. There are three other day schools in the parish, in which are forty-five males and thirty females, whose instruction is paid for by their parents; and five Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, in one of which are fifty males and females, who attend the Established Church; and in the others, which are in connexion with the different denominations of dissenters, are 230 children of both sexes. Margaret Powell, in 1715, bequeathed £20, due to her upon the mortgage of a tenement called Hêngwm, to the poor of the parish.

Of the ancient castle, the only remains, occupying a gentle eminence above the river Wye, are a small fragment of the north wall, which appears to have been of unusual strength and thickness, though the quality of the stone was not very durable: the deep trenches by which it was surrounded still show the original form and extent of this once important fortress, which commanded the river, over which was originally a bridge, nearly opposite to it. The keep was on the summit of a steep conical mound, fifty yards in circumference at the base, and entirely surrounded with a deep moat. The state apartments and other buildings were chiefly on the south-west side, where an outer moat communicates with the inner moat by a deep cut: both of these trenches appear to have been occasionally filled with water, for the better defence of the fortress. The circuit of the whole is about three hundred and fifty paces. On a precipitous eminence, rising from the bank of the river Irvon, at a short distance from its junction

with the Wye, is a mound of earth, which is said to have been anciently the site of a mural fortress, called Castell Caer Beris; but nothing either of its origin or history is known, and the only memorials existing at present are the name and the site. About a mile to the west of the town is a small brook, called Nant-yr-Arian, or the "Money brook," from the circumstance of its having been a place of guarded intercourse between the inhabitants and the country people during the prevalence of the plague in the town. At that time the people of the adjoining districts are said to have deposited at this place the provisions with which they supplied the town, and the inhabitants to have thrown their money into the brook, that it might not communicate the infection. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed Jan. 2nd, 1837, and comprises the following 31 parishes and townships: namely, Builth, Alltmawr, Crickadarn, North Gwenddwr, South Gwenddwr, Llanavan-Vawr, Llanavan-Vechan, Trêvllŷs, Penbyallt, Llanddewi-Abergwessin, Llanddewi'r Cwm, Llanvihangel-Abergwessin, Llanvihangel-Brŷn-Pabuan, Llanganten, Llangynog, Llanlleonvel, Gwravog, Llanynis, Llŷsdinam, Maesmynis, and Rhôsverrig, in the county of Brecknock; and Aberedw, Bettws-Disserth, Caregrina, Disserth with Tre'r Coed, Llanbadarn-y-Garreg, Llandrindod, Llanelweth, Llansantfraid-in-Elvel, Llanvaredd, and Rulen, in the county of Radnor. It is under the superintendence of 35 guardians, and contains a population of 8714, of whom 6345 are in Brecknockshire.

BURLINJOB, with OLD RADNOR, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 4¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from New Radnor: the population is returned with the township of Old Radnor. The Kington railway commences at the lime-works in this township, proceeds westward to Castle Weir, and then southward until it joins the Hay railway: it was formed under an act obtained in 1818. The old Roman road from Builth to Kington passed between this place and Old Radnor.

BURTON, a township, in the parish of GRESFORD, union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (E.) from Hope; containing 446 inhabitants. In this township, which is situated on the border of Flintshire, and the annual value of which is returned at £5036, stands Burton Hall.

BURTON, a parish, in the hundred of RHÔS, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N.) from Pembroke, on the road from that town to Haverfordwest by Burton Ferry; containing 846 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Milford haven, and abounds with scenery in every part pleasing, and occasionally picturesque. Among the most interesting objects in the vicinity are the remains of Burton castle, on the western shore of the haven, probably erected by some of the Normans, as a border fortress for the protection of the territory which they had acquired on this part of the coast. It does not appear to have been originally of very great extent; and the present ruins, which, from their situation on the margin of an estuary of Milford haven, have a truly picturesque appearance, consist principally of a lofty round tower, which, rising above the thriving plantations in the vicinity, forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The rateable annual value is returned at £1577. 15. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor, for two turns, and Sir John Owen, Bart., for one; Earl Cawdor presented at the last vacancy, and has also the next presentation: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £216, with a glebe of about 40¼ acres, valued at £60 per annum, and a handsome and commodious parsonage-house, erected by the Rev. D. Bird Allen, the late incumbent. The church is a neat plain building, with a square tower at the west end. There are two places of worship for Baptists, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. J. H. Philipps, Esq., of Williamston, in this parish, has lately erected a very neat school-room for the education of poor children within the district. A rent-charge of £3 was bequeathed by Mr. Morgan Bowen, in 1776, but the donation proved ineffective under the provisions of the Mortmain Act. About 7½ acres of land called St. Andrew's Park, and yielding a rent of £8, are regarded as church land, and the rent applied accordingly. Burton Ferry, which is also called Pembroke Ferry, is held under the crown.

BURVA, with BARELAND, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (E.) from New Radnor: the population is returned with the townships of Evenjobb and Newcastle. This township, situated on the border of Herefordshire, is extremely well wooded. Offa's Dyke passes through it, near which are the remains of an ancient camp.

BUTTINGTON, called by the Welsh TÂL-Y-BONT (the end of the bridge), a parish, in the union of FORDEN, hundred of POOL, within the liberties of the borough of WELSHPOOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Welshpool; comprising the townships of Clitterwood, Hope, and Trewern, each of which separately maintains its own poor; and containing 826 inhabitants. During the Saxon era this place was called *Butdigingtune*, and is remarkable as the scene of a desperate battle, in 894, between the Saxons and the Danes. The latter, in one of their landings, under their leader Hesten, having traversed the kingdom from east to west, and finding Alfred in pursuit of them with a numerous army, hastily retreated from

the western part of England towards Wales, and being closely pressed by the Saxons, intrenched themselves at this village, where they were actively blockaded by their pursuers, and reduced to such distress as to be obliged to feed upon the flesh of their horses. Impelled by despair and famine, they at length made an attempt to force their way through the Saxon army, when a dreadful carnage ensued, by which most of them were slain, and but few escaped to their own country. In confirmation of this historical event there were discovered in 1839, by a labourer, who was excavating some soil on the north side of the churchyard and the site of the present school-room, about 330 human skulls, deposited in three distinct holes of about a yard in diameter, and nearly a cartload of arm, leg, and thigh bones placed over them. The skulls were afterwards placed in the church for public inspection, and several Phrenologists were of opinion that they must have been the remains of men from the age of 20 to 45, as the ossification of the cranium was of different stages. This extraordinary circumstance gave rise to the inference that Buttington had been frequently the scene of war, or of the dreadful carnage above alluded to.

This place is bounded on the north by the parish of Guilsfield, on the south by that of Worthen, on the east by Alberbury, and on the west by Welshpool, from which it is separated by the river Severn; and comprises by computation 4500 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 500 meadow, 2100 pasture, 400 plantations, and the remainder waste; the scenery is picturesque and beautiful, and the wood consists chiefly of oak. The village is situated on the road from Welshpool to Shrewsbury, and on the eastern bank of the river Severn, which is crossed by a wooden bridge of considerable antiquity, and, after heavy rains, frequently overflows its banks, which are here very low, and causes great damage to property. Some of the land is very rich and valuable, particularly that lying along the margin of the Severn. The Longmynd and the Breidden hills are partly situated within this parish: the latter are divided into three rocky peaks, called Craig Vreddin (from *Bre*, an elevation, and *Din*, a fort, being so named from an ancient British fort which is still visible on its summit), Cevn Cestyll, and Moel-y-Golva, the last of which is the loftiest and most conical. On the first of these a tall obelisk was erected, in 1781, in commemoration of the distinguished naval services of Admiral Lord Rodney, in the war with France, particularly his defeat of a powerful French armament under the command of Count de Grasse, in the West Indies: it consists of a circular pillar resting on a square pedestal, and formerly terminating at the top with a ball, which was struck by lightning and has not been replaced; the expense was defrayed by subscription among the gentry in the neighbourhood. The summit of this peak commands pleasing and highly diversified views of the fertile Vale of Severn and the country bordering upon it, the richly cultivated and extensive plain of Salop, with the Cheshire hills, and the principal mountains in North Wales. The rocky sides of these hills present a precipitous escarpment, here and there interspersed with shrubs, whilst their bases are finely skirted with woods. On a small plain to the east, called Crew Green, is a large isolated rock, denominated Belin Mount, at a short distance from the adjacent hills.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £107; patron, Vicar of Welshpool, to which parish this was formerly a chapelry, having been separated from it, and made distinct prior to 1736, as an old register exists which was commenced at that period, and which describes Buttington then as a parish. The vicar still enjoys one-fourth part of the great and small tithes, and the remainder belongs to the Earl of Powis, as lessee under the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is built in the early style of English architecture, is 70 feet long and 28 broad, and contains 368 sittings, of which 120 are free. A parsonage house was built in 1836; and a chapel was erected in 1839 at the distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the church, for the accommodation of about 130 persons: the stipend is £100 per annum, and the minister also officiates gratuitously once on each Sunday, and on every Thursday evening in the year. A day school of about 35 children is held, and a Sunday school consisting of 100 children. Vestiges of several British encampments are visible on the rising grounds in this parish, which, from its situation upon the border, was doubtless, in early times, frequently the scene of military operations. That celebrated boundary line, Offa's Dyke, runs through it to a spot near the church, where it disappears for the space of about five miles, the channel of the river Severn probably serving as a continuation to the parish of Llandrinio, in which it is again seen.

BWNNEIAID, a hamlet, in the parish of St. Harmon, hundred of Rhaiadr, county of Radnor, South Wales, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Rhaiadr: the population is returned with the township of Clâs-Garmon. This hamlet consists of a mountainous district in the north-eastern portion of the parish, on the border of Montgomeryshire. The road from Rhaiadr to Llanidloes passes through it.

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CACCA-DUTTON (DUTTON CACCA), a township, in the parochial chapelry of Is-y-Coed, union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles (E.) from

Wrexham; containing 110 inhabitants. It is of small extent, but is separately assessed for the support of its own poor: its annual value is returned at £570.

CADER, with SEGROIT, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR IN KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (s. by w.) from Denbigh: the population is returned with the parish. From a rocky elevation, by some called *Cader Gwladus*, or "Gwladus' Chair," and by others *Cader yr Arglwyddes*, or the "Peeress's chair," a beautiful view of the vale between Denbigh and Ruthin, and the hills rising above it on the east, including also the interesting remains of Denbigh castle, is obtained. At the foot of this rocky height, and imbedded in the limestone of which it is composed, are large masses of silex, which, when broken, are occasionally found to contain agate, jasper, crystallized sulphate of lime, and chalcedony: of these, the agate and chalcedony are pure, and exceedingly beautiful, and are discovered in as great a number and variety as, perhaps, in any other part of the world.

CADOXTON, or LLAN-CATWG, a parish, in the union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (N.) from Neath; comprising the townships of Blaen-Honddan, Coedfrank, Dyfryn-Clydach, Lower Dylas, Upper Dylas, Neath-Genol (or Middle), Lower Neath, Upper Neath, and Ynisymond, each of which separately maintains its own poor; and containing 5790 inhabitants. This extensive parish, which derives its name from St. Catwg, to whom the church is dedicated, is beautifully situated on the north-western bank of the river Neath, along which it extends for a distance of fifteen miles, from its entrance into the county at Pont Neath Vaughan to its influx into the sea below Briton Ferry. It is traversed by the road leading from Swansea to Merthyr-Tydvil, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kîlybebill, on the south by Neath, on the east by Lantwit-juxta-Neath, and on the west by Llansamlet; the parish is about sixteen miles in length, and averages five in breadth, and comprises 32,000 acres, comprehending within its limits part of the beautiful valley of Neath. Rheola, the seat of Nash Edwards Vaughan, Esq., is a splendid modern mansion, occupying a delightful situation on the banks of the Neath, and commanding a view of the most admired scenery in the beautiful vale through which that river flows. Dyfryn, the seat of the ancient family of Williams, whose pedigree in the church is noticed below, is situated at the base of a precipitous mountain, near the road leading to Llandilo-Vawr: the family having become extinct in the male line, the property has descended to two females. Cadoxton Lodge, the residence of Mrs. Tennant, Cadoxton Place, Court Herbert, and Aberpergwm, an ancient seat, are also among the principal residences. Besides the Neath, the parish is watered by a stream called the Dylas, and it is not less distinguished for its mineral wealth, valuable manufactures, and extensive public works, than for richness and variety of scenery, and the number and elegance of the gentlemen's seats with which it abounds, exclusively of the highly respectable residences of the proprietors of the different works, or their agents. Stone is extensively quarried, and numerous collieries, besides iron, tin, and copper-works on a large scale, are situated within its limits, affording employment to a considerable proportion of the inhabitants: a splendid brewery has been built by the Vale of Neath Company. The Neath canal, and the Swansea and Neath junction canal, which unites with the former by means of a handsome stone aqueduct at the village of Dylas, afford every facility for the conveyance of the produce of the mines, and of the various extensive works in the parish, to the shipping-places at Briton Ferry and Swansea.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 10½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £240; patron and impropriator, Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq. The church is supposed to have been built about the year 1300, and is in so dilapidated and dangerous a state, that it is about to be rebuilt, when its dimensions will be considerably increased; the present number of sittings is 250, of which a small number are free, and the edifice contains several handsome mural tablets, of which two are commemorative of the ancient family of Williams of Dyfryn, one inscribed with a curious acrostic on Mrs. Rose Williams, who died March 24th, 1680, and the other containing the entire pedigree of the family, from Iestyn ab Gwrgan, the last native prince of Glamorgan, in the reign of William Rufus, engraved on several sheets of copper, and concluding with Philip Williams, Esq., who died in 1717. There are two chapels of ease, called Crynant and Aberpergwm chapels, also various places of worship for dissenters in the parish. In the township of Dyfryn-Clydach is an infants' and day school, consisting of about 85 children, principally supported by the Society of Friends, and partly by small payments from the children's parents. There are also in that township two day schools, one of which, containing 40 boys, is partly maintained by subscriptions of a guinea per annum, and partly by payment from the children, and the other is supported by the lords of Neath Abbey and the Neath Abbey Iron Company, by subscriptions from the Society of Friends, and by small payments from some of the girls, in number from 35 to 50: the school-house is rent-free. In the township of Lower Dylas about 35 children are gratuitously taught by the Methodists in two Sunday schools. In a day school in the township of Neath-Genol, partly supported by payments from the children, but principally by W. Williams, Esq., are about 35 children; and in the township of Upper Neath is another school, in which are about 30

children, chiefly girls, which is partly supported by W. Williams, Esq., and partly by the payments of the children; there are also two Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously by the Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, in which are about 175 boys and girls. In the township of Blaen-Honddan is a day school of about 55 children, who are taught at the expense of their parents.

The abbey of Neath, a magnificent structure, was founded about the year 1111, by Richard de Granville (who assisted Fitz-Hamon in his conquest of Glamorganshire), for Grey friars, who were afterwards superseded by monks of the Cistercian order. In this monastery Edward of Carnarvon, after his escape from Caerphilly castle, took refuge, and remained for some time in security; but the house being threatened with a siege, he was induced to retire, under the conduct of one of the monks, in the hope of reaching his partisans: in this attempt he was, however, frustrated by the treachery of his guide, by whom he was betrayed at Llantrisaint castle. Leland describes this house, "as the fairest Abbey in all Wales," and the present remains still afford interesting specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture. It is situated on the western bank of the river Neath, about a mile from the town of that name, and appears to have been the work of successive periods, and a pile of very great extent, stretching far beyond its present limits. The ruins present a venerable and interesting appearance, but their beauty is greatly disfigured by the smoke of the various works which have been erected near the site: the white stone, from Sutton near Margam in this county, of which the cornices and other ornamental parts are constructed, is perfectly free from the ivy and other parasitical plants by which some portions of the structure are covered. The walls of the Priory house are still in tolerable preservation, and the hall, the refectory, and some of the apartments, may be traced: the remains of the chapel and of the chapter-house are also considerable, and the ruins convey a striking and impressive idea of the grandeur and extent of this once magnificent pile: the revenue at the dissolution was £150. 4. 9. On the summit of the Drymmeu mountain, to the north of Neath abbey, was formerly a kist-vaen, five feet long and four feet wide, in which, on its being opened a few years since, were found a heap of bones, and an ancient celt, very much corroded, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Williams, of Dyfryn, to whom, under the late inclosure act, this portion of the waste land was allotted. To the east of this mountain, and just above the village of Dylas, is the Long Mountain, over which is carried the *Via Helena*, commonly called the *Sarn Helen:* this ancient road diverges from the *Strata Julia Maritima*, and crosses the river Neath a little above the present bridge, where it enters the parish; and, taking a north-eastern direction across the mountain towards Crynant, enters the county of Brecknock. On the hill called March Hywel, or Howel, are several tumuli, on opening one of which a platform of stone was found, exhibiting strong appearances of the action of fire; and on one side of it was an urn of unbaked clay, containing ashes, remnants of bones, and charcoal, as fresh apparently as when first deposited. Celts, and a weapon of yellow metal, supposed to be a Roman sword, have also been found here.

CADOXTON juxta BARRY, a parish, in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 8 miles (s. w.) from Cardiff; containing 242 inhabitants. This place is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, about 4 miles south of the main road leading from Cardiff to Cowbridge, and is bounded on the north and east by the parish of St. Andrew, on the south by Sully, and on the west by Merthyr-Dovan; it comprises by admeasurement 900 acres, of which about 8 acres are woodland, consisting chiefly of oak, elm, and ash; 20 common, and the rest arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The soil is loamy, and in the eastern part of the parish of a reddish colour, while in the opposite quarter it is a blueish grey: wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes comprehend the chief produce of the ground, which is occasionally manured with lime obtained from stone quarried in the parish: the inhabitants are engaged almost entirely in agricultural pursuits, and the corn raised is ground by a mill on the spot. The surface, though not characterised by any prominent features, is yet agreeably varied, and the scenery, which is enriched with a fine view of the Bristol Channel, is on the whole interesting and beautiful: the village of Cadoxton is built around a hill of the same name. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 2. 1.; present net income, £100; patron R. F. Jenner, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cadog, or Catwg, is 57 feet long and 16 wide, and all the sittings are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are two day schools, in which are about 50 boys and 15 girls, 12 of whom are taught by subscriptions of the neighbouring gentry, and the remainder at the expense of their parents. About 75 children also receive instruction in four Sunday schools, one of which is aided by Mrs. Jenner and the minister of the parish, and the other three respectively belong to the different denominations of dissenters.

CAEGURWEN, a joint hamlet, with Blaenegal, in the parish of Llanguicke, union of Neath, hundred of Llangyvelach, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9½ miles (n. w. by n.) from Neath; containing, exclusive of Blaenegal, 843 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated on the border of Carmarthenshire, where the country is extremely wild and rugged, and near the right bank of the rivers Twrch and Amman.

CAE-MAIN, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Cowbridge: the population is returned with the parish of Llancarvan. This place, locally in the parish of Llancarvan, consists of a farm of about one hundred and twenty acres, with a contiguous plot of about twenty-four acres, tithe-free, the property of R. Ricketts, Esq.

CAER-EINION-VECHAN, a township, in that part of the parish of MALLWYD which is in the hundred of MATHRAVAL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (N. E.) from Machynlleth; containing 136 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the Dovey, and is the only portion of the parish in this county, the remainder being in the county of Merioneth: the district is extremely mountainous: its rateable annual value is returned at £552.

CAERGWYRLE, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES.—See HOPE.

CAERHÊN (CAER-HÊN, or CAER-RHUN), a parish, in the union of CONWAY, hundred of LLÊCHWEDD-ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S.) from Conway; containing 1257 inhabitants. This place is allowed by all antiquaries to have been the *Conovium* of the Romans. The present name signifies the old town, though tradition derives it from Rhun, a British prince, who in 560 succeeded his father Maelgwyn in the government of North Wales, and carried on a sanguinary and protracted war with the Saxons, during their frequent incursions at that time into the principality. It formed also, at a subsequent period, one of the defences of the country lying beyond the Snowdon mountains against the Saxon invaders of Wales, after the states of the Octarchy had been united into one sovereignty. The parish is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Conway, up which the tide flows for three miles above it, rendering that river navigable at spring tides for vessels of one hundred tons' burthen; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Gyfin, on the south by Llanbedr, on the east by Eglwys-Vâch, in Denbighshire, and on the north-west by Llangelynin. The produce consists chiefly of wheat and barley, and the lands in several parts are ornamented with wood, in which oak, the quantity of which is considerable, greatly predominates: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £4306. 13. 8. There is only one mansion, which is of great antiquity, and prettily situated near the river Conway. Small quantities of copper-ore and of manganese have been found, but no mines are worked at present. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Llanbedr, rated in the king's books at £4. 9. 7.: the church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, romantically situated in a sequestered spot within the grounds of Caerhên Hall. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, in the little village of Roe, in this parish.

The Rev. Lancelot Bulkeley, in 1718, bequeathed £120 for teaching two poor children of this parish, two of the parish of Llanbedr, and two of that of Llangelynin, to read Welsh; William Williams, Esq., bequeathed £30 to be added to the above fund, and, accordingly, two children from each of these parishes are taught at a dissenters' school here, and are also occasionally clothed. There are two day schools, in which about sixty children are instructed at the expense of their parents; a day and Sunday school, in which are twelve boys, half of whom are taught by aid of the above endowment, and half by subscription; and five Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted, four of which, belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, afford instruction to about 520 children, and the remaining one, connected with the Independents, consists of about fifty children. Divers small charitable donations and bequests have been made for distribution among widows and the poor generally, in money and bread, on St. Thomas's day; and a few other bequests have been made exclusively for the benefit of the poor of the township of Maen-y-Barth; but all have been carried into the general fund for distribution: a few other small charities have been lost. The site of the Roman station and some of the foundation walls may still be discerned upon an eminence a little to the north of the church: it occupied a quadrangular area, each side of which was two hundred and sixty feet in length, and was defended by a slight vallum of earth, and by the steepness of the acclivity on the side towards the Conway, from which river it is about one hundred and sixty-seven yards distant. Among the numerous and interesting relics of Roman antiquity which have been discovered, are coins, lamps, vases, and bricks, the last being still frequently turned up by the plough, and on one of which was inscribed "*Leg. X.*," which legion, according to Camden, was stationed here, under the command of Ostorius. In removing the soil from the foundations of this once important city, in 1801, a Roman villa was discovered, consisting of five apartments and a sudatory, in which, among various fragments of broken columns, an amulet of curious workmanship, ornamented with figures in blue enamel, was found; and in 1824, an extensive pottery was discovered, with several perfect specimens of the ware, richly ornamented with figures of men in armour, horses, stags, boars, and dogs, in alto-relievo, and of the most vivid colours. Near the church were also found, a cake of copper, weighing forty lb., and bearing an inscription, now in the possession of Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart.; a circular shield of brass, ornamented with rings and studded; and a battle-axe of singular construction, which are in the possession of Mr. Griffith, on whose estate are the remains of this ancient station.

CAERPHILLY, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of Eglwysilan, union of Cardiff, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 miles (n. by w.) from Cardiff, and 159 (w.) from London, on the old turnpike-road from Newport to Neath and Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is returned with the hamlet of Energlyn. This place was originally called *Senghenydd*, from St. Cenydd, who is said to have founded a monastery here, of which nothing more is known than what occurs in the Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan, who records that, "in the year 831, the Saxons of Mercia came unexpectedly in the night, and burnt the monastery of Senghenydd, which stood on a spot where there is now a castle." To the erection of this castle the town, which appears to have been anciently much more extensive than at present, was principally indebted for the importance it held among the towns in this part of the principality. The early history of the castle is involved in very great obscurity, neither the time of its original foundation, nor the name of its founder, having been at all satisfactorily ascertained; and the different names under which this place is spoken of, in the Welsh histories, have contributed materially to perplex the antiquary in his researches. No mention of Caerphilly, by its present name, occurs previously to the time of Henry III.; and the attempt to ascribe to it a Roman origin, from the import of the syllable Caer, rests upon no other foundation than the vast extent of its fortifications, which, however, have been proved to be of much later date; and, therefore, its supposed claim to be considered the *Castrum Bullæi* of the Romans, from an affinity to the name of that station, which some writers have fancied to exist, appears to be destitute of sufficient testimony for a favourable reception. The original castle was of much smaller extent than the sumptuous edifice which was afterwards erected on its site, and the magnificent and stupendous ruins that now arrest the admiration of the observer are the remains of a structure of still more recent origin, the work of successive periods. In 1215, a Welsh chieftain, named Rhŷs Vychan, led his forces to this place, intending to attack the castle, which at that time belonged to Reginald de Breos, lord of Brecknock; but the garrison, informed of his approach, set fire to the town, and retired within the walls of the castle, which they prepared resolutely to defend: this probably discouraged the assailants, who did not make any serious attempt upon it. Two years afterwards, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, aided by the princes of Powys and South Wales, succeeded in the reduction of this fortress, but shortly restored it to de Breos: he, however, retook it in the following year, and committed it to the custody of Rhŷs Vychan, who, shortly afterwards, dreading that it might fall into the hands of the lords marcher, who were threatening hostilities, razed it to the ground, together with some others in the neighbouring districts, of which he had the custody. It was rebuilt and more strongly fortified, in 1221, by John de Breos, with the consent of his father-in-law, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, and was besieged and taken by Llewelyn, last prince of North Wales, in 1270: in recording this circumstance, its modern name Caerphilly, of which no satisfactory etymology has been given, occurs for the first time in the Welsh annals. Caerphilly soon afterwards came by purchase into the possession of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, who was then lord of Glamorgan; and his widow afterwards conveyed it by marriage to Ralph Mortimer, by whom the castle, almost ruined by repeated attacks, was rebuilt. In 1315, a formidable insurrection broke out in Glamorganshire, under Llewelyn Brên, a descendant of the native lords of *Senghenydd*, who is said to have mustered a force of ten thousand men, with which he assaulted and took by surprise the fortress of Caerphilly, of which his ancestors had been dispossessed by the Normans under Fitz-Hamon. To suppress this all the forces of the lords marcher were assembled, under the command of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; and, although the details of the campaign are unknown, the result was the capture of the Welsh chieftain and his two sons, who were sent prisoners to the Tower, where they remained for some time in confinement. In the reign of Edward II., Hugh le Despencer, the favourite of that monarch, being invested with the lordship of Glamorgan, seized upon the estates of the Mortimers, greatly enlarged the castle of Caerphilly, which had belonged to them, and extended and strengthened its fortifications, at a great expense. The injustice of Spencer exciting the indignation of the barons, at that time in revolt against Edward, they placed Roger Mortimer, the rightful heir of these estates, at the head of ten thousand men, with which force he besieged the favourite in his castle; but, from the great strength of the fortifications, the number of the garrison, and the ample supply of provisions with which it had been stored, the fortress held out for a long period.

The king, attended by the younger Spencer, being compelled, in 1326, to flee from Bristol, repaired to the castle of Caerphilly, from which he issued divers commissions, dated October 29th of this year, to his military tenants in the county palatine of Pembroke and other parts of South Wales, and to the vassals of the lordship of Glamorgan, enjoining them to take arms in his defence; but, being disappointed in this project, he sought an asylum in the abbey of Neath. Meanwhile the siege of this fortress was conducted with great vigour and perseverance by the queen's forces; and the assailants, having effected a breach in the walls, forced an entrance. Under one of the towers there is said to have been a furnace for melting iron, which was thrown in a fluid state upon the besiegers, who, on

forcing an entrance, are supposed to have let out the fused metal, and poured water into the red hot furnace, which exploding with a terrific noise, by the power of the steam thus produced, the tower above was ruptured, and the half of it now remaining was left upwards of eleven feet out of the perpendicular line, supported only by the cement which holds the stones together, and by the depth of its foundations. During the confusion which ensued, the younger Spencer is said (though it is difficult to reconcile the contradictory accounts of this siege) to have rallied the garrison, and prevented the further entrance of the besiegers, of whom a great number of those already within the walls were slain; and, by this sudden turn in his affairs, he was enabled to capitulate on such terms as secured the castle and estate to his son Thomas, who succeeded him: having rejoined the king, they were both made prisoners at or near Llantrisaint. The quantity of live stock and provisions which the victors are stated to have found in the castle exceeds credibility, notwithstanding the vast area comprised within its walls. According to an enumeration, which has been copied by nearly all writers on the subject, but which altogether surpasses belief, "there were within the walls two thousand fat oxen, twelve thousand cows, twenty-five thousand calves, thirty thousand sheep, six hundred draught horses, with carts in proportion, and two thousand hogs; of salt provisions, two hundred beeves, six hundred muttons, and one thousand hogs: there were also two hundred tons of French wine, forty tons of cider and wine, the produce of their own estates, with wheat enough to make bread for two thousand men for four years." From this period the castle and manor appear to have belonged to the lords of Glamorgan, whose chief residence being at Cardiff, it is probable that the injury sustained by the fortifications in this siege was never repaired. In the year 1400, Owain Glyndwr invaded this part of the principality, and gained possession of the castle of Caerphilly, which he garrisoned for some time, but no particular event is mentioned during his occupation of it, nor has any thing of importance connected with its subsequent history been recorded.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated in a broad valley, enclosed by mountains, and, in the descent to it from Cardiff, the appearance of the surrounding country is beautifully picturesque, and in many parts characterized by features of grandeur and sublimity. The houses are in general small and neatly built, but without order or regularity, and are occasionally interspersed with dwellings of modern erection and of respectable appearance: the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from springs which abound in the vicinity. It appears to have been formerly, as already observed, of much greater extent, as is evident from the occasional discovery of foundations of buildings in the adjoining fields. At the close of the last century it had dwindled into comparative insignificance, but revived about the commencement of the present, and has since been slowly but progressively increasing. Its trade consists principally in the manufacture of woollen cloth, checks for aprons, and linsey-wolsey shirting for miners, in which about one hundred persons are employed. Coal is found in the vicinity, but the mines are worked only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood; and such of the population as are not engaged in these works are employed in agriculture. The market, which is on Thursday, is well attended, and abundantly supplied with corn, cheese, and provisions of every kind. The fairs are on April 5th, Trinity Thursday, July 19th, August 25th, October 9th, and November 16th: at these fairs, which are numerously attended, corn, cattle, and cheese are the principal articles exposed for sale. Caerphilly was anciently a borough, but lost its privileges in the reign of Henry VIII., and is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty session here for the lower division of the hundred. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Eglwysilan, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, is a small neat edifice, rebuilt within the last few years, in the later style of English architecture. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; and a school for the education of girls, a branch of that founded by Mrs. Ann Aldworth, of Bristol, for natives of this parish and that of Bedwas, and endowed with lands for that purpose, by will dated Aug. 29th, 1729, has been established, in which poor girls are gratuitously instructed by a mistress, who receives £30 per annum from the funds of the charity.

The ancient CASTLE of Caerphilly, forming a stupendous and truly magnificent pile, stands contiguous to the town, in a level tract, bounded on the north and south by lofty hills, and expanding into a beautiful vale on the east and west, skirted by the river Rumney on the one side, and on the other by the Tâf. The buildings in the several courts, together with a spacious area, were inclosed within a lofty outer wall of great thickness, strengthened with massive buttresses, and defended by square towers at intervals, between which a communication was kept up by an embattled corridor. In the outer court were the barracks for the garrison, and from it was an entrance through a magnificent gateway, flanked by two massive hexagonal towers, leading by a drawbridge over the moat into an inner ward, from which was an eastern entrance into the court that contained the state apartments, by a massive gateway, strongly defended with portcullises, of which the grooves are still remaining: the western entrance to this court was also over a drawbridge, through a splendid arched gateway, defended by two circular bastions of vast dimensions. This court, in which

were the superb ranges of state apartments, is seventy yards in length and forty in width, inclosed on the north side by a lofty wall strengthened with buttresses, and in the intervals pierced with loop-holes for the discharge of missiles, and on the other sides by the buildings and the towers which guarded the entrances. The great hall, on the south side of this quadrangle, is in a state of tolerable preservation, and retains several vestiges of its ancient grandeur: this noble apartment was seventy feet in length, thirty feet wide, and seventeen feet high, and was lighted by four lofty windows of beautiful design, of which the ogee-headed arches, richly ornamented with fruit and foliage, are finely wrought in the decorated style of English architecture: between the two central windows are the remains of a large fire-place, of which the mantel is highly embellished in beautiful and elegant detail: on the walls are clusters of triple circular pilasters, resting upon ornamented corbels at the height of twelve feet from the floor, and rising to the height of four feet, for the support of the roof, which appears to have been vaulted. The suite comprises various other apartments of different dimensions and of corresponding elegance, in a greater or less degree of preservation. Near the south-east angle of the central buildings is the armoury, a circular tower of no great elevation; and almost adjoining is the leaning tower, which forms so conspicuous a feature among the ruins: this consists of one-half of the tower, which is said to have been ruptured by the explosion previously noticed, and which, though more than seventy feet high from the base, was by that means forced into its present inclined position. Regarding the present state of this tower, as it is by no means certain that it was caused by the circumstances above narrated, it has been conjectured that it might have been produced by having been undermined, like the other three, and its entire destruction prevented by a fragment which fell upon its base. Near the armoury is a spacious corridor, about one hundred feet in length, in the wall of the inner inclosure, communicating with the several apartments, and affording a direct intercourse with the guards who were stationed in the embattled towers which protected the walls. These remains, which form the principal attraction of the place, surpass in extent, beauty, and venerable grandeur, any that are to be found in the principality, and present an imposing and august memorial of a structure which in its pristine splendour was rivalled by few in the kingdom, and perhaps only excelled by the royal palace of Windsor.

Besides the ruins of the castle, here are also some other interesting remains of antiquity. In a piece of ground called the Burgesses' field is an ancient earthwork, nearly square, inclosing an area of about half an acre, and defended by two ditches; and at Môrgrig, properly Môrgraig, is another quadrilateral encampment, about eighty paces long, and nearly of equal width, having the angles rounded off according to the Roman fashion. Numerous coins, chiefly of the reign of Edward II., have been found near the castle, but none of a very ancient date. A short distance to the north-west of the town is the seat called Energlyn, or Genau 'r Glyn, formerly the residence of John Goodrich, Esq., which commands a fine view of the majestic ruins of the castle; and to the east, near the banks of the Rumney, stands the mansion of Ruperrah, the seat of Chas. Morgan, Esq., eldest son of Sir Chas. G. Morgan, Bart., of Trêdegar: it occupies an elevated situation, commanding, to the southward, fine views of the Bristol channel, a rich intervening tract of country, and the hills of Somersetshire and Devonshire in the distance, and was built from a design by Inigo Jones; but the interior having been consumed by fire, the outer walls are the only part of the original edifice now remaining. A little lower down is situated Cevn Mably, an ancient seat of the family of Kemeys, and once the residence of that distinguished royalist, Sir Nicholas Kemeys. Pwll-y-Pant and Pont-y-Pandy are two old mansions, formerly the residences of ancient families, but now deserted by their proprietors. In the vicinity are numerous springs, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron, and totally unfit for culinary purposes; when boiled, the colour is changed to black, and the water emits a strong fetid smell.

CAERRA (CAERAU), a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Kibbor, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3½ miles (w.) from Cardiff; containing 80 inhabitants. This parish, part of which was given by Fitz-Hamon to Sir John Fleming, one of the Norman knights who attended him in the conquest of Wales, constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of Llandaf, valued in the king's books at £3. 10. 7½., and endowed with the tithes not only of this parish, but also of the parishes of Penterry and Llandogo, in the county of Monmouth. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £60; patron, Prebendary of Caerau: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £154, of which £4 are payable to the Bishop of Llandaf, and £150 to the Prebendary, who has also a glebe of 20 acres, valued at £23 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is chiefly remarkable for its situation within the precincts of a Roman camp, which is one of the most extensive and entire in the principality. Its form is that of a regular parallelogram, rounded at the angles, and inclosing an area of about twelve acres: it is defended on the north side, where the ascent is steep, by one single rampart, on the south and south-west by two, and on the east side, where was the prætorium, by three ramparts. The prætorium, which is still visible, is of a circular form, guarded by a steep rampart, and communicating with the camp by a very narrow passage. From its situ-

ation within a small distance of the river Ely, its magnitude, the disposition of its arrangements, and its excellent preservation, it has been identified with the *Tibia Amnis* of Richard of Cirencester: no coins, however, or any Roman relics of antiquity, have been discovered near the spot, to confirm the supposition. In 1759 Mrs. Stephens bequeathed £30, the interest to be distributed among the poor, which was carried into effect down to 1771, when the principal was expended on the repairs of the church; but the interest in a few years ceased to be paid out of the poor rates, and the poor now receive no benefit from the charity.

CAERSEDDVA (CAER-SEDDVAN), a hamlet, in the parish of Dârowen, hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 6¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Machynlleth; containing 513 inhabitants. This hamlet, the name of which signifies the "session fortress," forms the upper and north-eastern portion of the parish, and is in general rugged and mountainous. There are several lead-mines in different parts, but they are only partially worked.

CAER-SWS, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanwnnog, hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles (W.) from Newtown; containing 342 inhabitants. This is said to have been a Roman city of considerable extent, though unnoticed as such by early writers: its Roman name is not even known, and few vestiges of its grandeur have been traced. In Mr. Pennant's time, the fields in the vicinity were divided by lanes intersecting each other, which probably pointed out the places that had formed the ancient streets, but the exact size of the station is not known. A Roman road, called *Sarn Swsan*, or *Swsog*, led from it in a direction northward, though whither it proceeded is doubtful, and but little of it can now be discovered. By the side of this road, on Gwŷnvynydd common, is a small sub-oval encampment; and in a field adjacent to Rhôs Ddiarbed, "the common where no quarter was given," is another Roman camp, of singular form. At the south side is a vast conical mount, surrounded by a deep fosse, supposed to have been exploratory, to the north of which an oblong area, about seventy yards broad in the greatest diameter, is defended by a high rampart and outer ditch: in the lower part is an entrance to a square camp, about two hundred yards in length, and above one hundred in breadth, opposite to which is another entrance: the whole is surrounded by a rampart and ditch. Some coins are said to have been discovered here, and about the year 1777, some Roman bricks, and large blocks of cement, much indurated, and as porous as breccia, were dug up in the south-western angle of the camp: one of the bricks bore an inscription in bas-relief, which has not been satisfactorily decyphered, and was placed in the back part of a chimney belonging to the apartment of an adjoining inn. Caer-Sws had formerly a castle also, and at least one church, and is said to have been the residence of the lords of Arwystli. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Severn, across which a new stone bridge of three arches was built a few years ago, and has been enlarged, within the last fifty years, by the erection of some decent houses and cottages. A new road, leading from the Newtown and Llanidloes road through Caer-Sws to join that of Newtown and Machynlleth at the Mytton Arms Inn, about a mile from the village of Llanwnnog, was lately constructed: along this road there is much travelling to those fashionable and much frequented watering places, Aberystwith, Aberdovey, and Towyn. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About a quarter of a mile northward of Caer-Sws, adjoining the old Roman road, a workhouse belonging to the Newtown and Llanidloes union was built in 1840, which cost the union, comprising 17 parishes, about £11,000: it contains above 200 inmates, most of whom are children, who are well maintained, clothed and educated; the officiating minister of the parish is the chaplain to the workhouse.

CAERVALLOUGH (CAER-VALLWCH), a hamlet, in the parish of Northop, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Northop; containing 946 inhabitants. There are lead mines in this hamlet, which have been worked from a very remote period, but are now fast declining, on account of the low prices of ore. On an eminence, one thousand and twenty feet above the level of the sea, is a very extensive British fortress, the most perfect in North Wales, called Moel-y-Gaer, or "the fortified hill," surrounded by a deep circular fosse, through which is an entrance on the western side. Within it, near the northern extremity, there is a small artificial mound, the summit of which commands the most extensive view in the county, embracing all the other British camps on the whole range of the Clwydian mountains to the west; the vales of Hope and Mold, as far as Wrexham, to the south; the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey, with the port of Liverpool to the north, and the city of Chester to the east. About three hundred paces north-westward from this camp is an extensive artificial mound, commanding the pass through the mountains, and doubtlessly intended as an outpost to Moel-y-Gaer.

CAERWYS, an unincorporated borough and parish, formerly an incorporated market-town, in the union of Holywell, Caerwys division of the hundred of Rhuddlan, county of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Holywell, on the road from that town to Denbigh; containing 987 inhabitants. The name of this place is thought to be derived from *Caer*, a fortress, and *Gwys*, a summons, denoting that this was anciently a small Roman station, and subsequently a seat of judica-

ture; and it appears previously to the conquest of Wales by Edward I., to have been, together with a neighbouring town called Trêv-Edwyn, long since decayed, and the borough of Rhuddlan, one of the chief tribunals for this part of the principality. Others derive the name from *Caer*, a fortress, and *Rhos*, a moor; and the flat ground to the north-west of the borough is now called *y rhôs*, and *rhôs gôch*, the red moor. In 1244, the Welsh abbots of Cymmer and Aberconway, having been constituted by the pope a court of inquiry, to ascertain whether Davydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, had been under the influence of terror or force, in concluding a late unfavourable treaty with King Henry III. of England, and, if so, to absolve him from the obligations of fulfilling it, summoned King Henry to appear before them in the church of this town, to answer to the complaints of Davydd; but he, incensed at the indignity offered to his authority, immediately applied to the pope to annul the commission, which was accordingly done. Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the last native sovereign of North Wales, prior to his accession to the throne, resided at Maesmynan, nearly adjacent, and possessed, as his patrimonial estate the circumjacent cantrêvs of Tegeingl, Dyfryn-Clwyd, Rhôs, and Rhyvonioc. Shortly before the entire subjugation of Wales by the English, one of the grievances complained of by the inhabitants, and submitted by their prince Llewelyn to Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had constituted himself mediator between him and the English monarch, was, that the privileges of the men of Tegeingl, or Englefield, comprising the greater portion of the county of Flint, had been grossly infringed by the justiciary of Chester, who compelled them to go to that city, or other places, to procure justice, asserting their right to be tried by the laws of Wales, and at the usual places, *viz.*, Rhuddlan, Trêv-Edwyn, or Caerwys. On the introduction of justiciary courts into Wales, under the sanction of the English law, Caerwys recovered its former importance, and the assizes for the county were held here till the year 1672, when they were removed to Flint, and thence to Mold, where they are now held. The gaol remained until 1840, when it was pulled down and a dwelling house erected on its foundation, which is still called "Yr hen gaol," the old gaol; the market-house yet remains, though also converted into a dwelling house; there are likewise some fragments of the town-hall, and the site of the last gallows is shown upon a common, close to the road side, a little south-eastward from the town. In 1356, the grant of a weekly market and two annual fairs was procured for the inhabitants, at the instance of John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph, and others.

Caerwys was long renowned for its EISTEDDVODAU, or sessions of bards and minstrels, which for some centuries were held triennially, and in later times at irregular intervals. It was the resort of the bards of a certain district, as Aberfraw in Anglesey was of those of that island and the adjacent county, and Mathraval of those of Powys; these places having been selected on account of being the residences of princes. At these meetings none but bards of superior merit were allowed to rehearse their compositions, nor any but minstrels of acknowledged skill to perform on their harps: of their respective merits judges were appointed by the Princes of Wales, and, after the conquest of that country, by the Kings of England. A commission from Queen Elizabeth, dated at Chester, the 23rd of October, 1567, for holding an Eisteddvod at Caerwys, in the following year, is now in the possession of the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, of Mostyn, together with the silver harp, which it had been from time immemorial the privilege of his ancestors to bestow upon the best performer on that instrument: this badge of distinction is about six inches long, and is furnished with strings of silver, corresponding with the number of the Muses. The Eisteddvod accordingly took place on May 26th, 1568, when fifty-five persons were admitted to their respective degrees, as vocal and instrumental performers, and the prize of the silver harp was adjudged to Sion ab William ab Sion. The commissioners, in the course of this year, published a notice that another Eisteddvod would be held on the next anniversary of that day; but of this assembly no particulars have been preserved, further than that it was the occasion of a poetical contest between the bards of North and South Wales, in which some of the most beautiful stanzas in the Welsh language were produced extemporaneously. From this period the Eisteddvodau did not enjoy any share of royal favour, and were not convened by the successors of Queen Elizabeth; but in the year 1798, an attempt to restore them was made by the Gwyneddigion Society in London, and, after the usual notice of a year and a day had been given, a numerous meeting, under extensive and highly respectable patronage, was held in the town hall here, which had been especially fitted up for the occasion, and the usual contest of talent and skill took place, and prizes were awarded to the successful candidates. The town, however, had been for some time declining; and, notwithstanding these and similar efforts for the restoration of the Eisteddvodau to their original splendour, the Welsh poetry was rapidly waning in character, and the high patronage by which it was previously cherished had declined, when a revival took place, in the year 1828, under the auspices of the Cymrodorion Society in London; and the most splendid Eisteddvod on record was held on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September, in that year, at Denbigh.

The TOWN, which now presents only the appearance of a village, is situated at the junction of two vales, and consists of two streets intersecting each other at right angles, and corresponding with the

cardinal points, in the manner of a Roman town; from which circumstance, and the discovery of ancient foundations and other relics, it has been considered by some writers the *Varis* of Antoninus: but this station has with greater probability been fixed in the parish of Bodvari, the name of which, added to the discovery of numerous Roman remains, especially in the plantations of Pontrifith, in that parish, appears to entitle it more to a claim of identity with the Roman settlement. Caerwys has but little trade: a small quantity of woollen cloth is manufactured, and there is a wire-mill on a limited scale, affording employment to a very few persons. Lead-ore has been found at different times, in small quantities, mixed with the limestone strata in the eastern part of the parish, and a considerable quantity of iron-ore exists on the western side of the town, but at present there are no works for procuring either. The parish comprises about 1600 acres, the surface of which is flat from the town northward, but undulated and more elevated towards the east and west: in the vicinity of the town and for about a quarter of a mile southward, the ground is level, after which the declivity to the boundary is considerable. The soil in some parts of its north-western extremity is very poor, being composed of a thin covering of vegetable earth over a barren yellowish clay, but in other parts is well adapted to the culture of barley and oats: about 1200 acres were inclosed in the 49th of George III. The market, which was held on Tuesday, has long since fallen into decay, in consequence of the establishment of a market at Holywell. Fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs are held on the first Tuesday after January 13th, March 5th, the last Tuesday in April, the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, the first Tuesday after July 7th, August 29th, November 5th, and the second Tuesday in December, which are the most considerable in the county.

The BOROUGH has received from various sovereigns charters conferring upon its inhabitants numerous privileges; but these are almost extinct, and have nearly fallen into desuetude, and the only charter that at present remains is one of the 9th of Henry IV., in which those of the 18th of Edward I., of Edward the Black Prince (*temp.* Edward III.), and the 2nd of Richard II., are confirmed: that of the Black Prince granted to the burgesses such customs as were enjoyed by the free burgesses of Aberconway and Rhuddlan. The style of the corporate body, according to the charter, is "the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the borough of Caerwys, in the county of Flint;" and the officers are, two bailiffs, a recorder, a crier, and two constables, of whom, however, the crier alone appears to exercise any duty which may be considered as materially connected with municipal government. The bailiffs are appointed annually by the crier, and have merely to examine weights and measures, and present nuisances to the court leet; the recorder, who attends to hold the annual court for choosing the bailiffs and constables, is, with the crier, appointed by the lord of the manor; and the constables are chosen by the jury at the leet. Caerwys is one of eight contributary boroughs within the county, which are united in the return of one member to parliament; the right of election is vested in the resident inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number in 1841, eighty, that is, fifty scot and lot voters, and thirty in right of property occupied within the borough. The limits of the borough, which were not altered by the late act for "Amending the representation of the People," comprise parts of the townships of Caerwys and Trêv-Edwyn: the mayor of Flint is the returning officer.

The living formerly consisted of a sinecure rectory, and a vicarage, each rated in the king's books at £9. 10., which were united by an act passed in the 29th and 30th of Charles II.; net income, £285, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat edifice with a square embattled tower, consisting of a nave and north aisle, and appropriately accommodated to the use of the parishioners. There are places of worship in the town for Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and one for the former also at Pen-y-Cevn. A National school, containing about 150 children, is partly supported by the rent of a plot of land, amounting to £2. 2., partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by payments from the children: a new school-house was erected north of the churchyard, in 1833, by subscription, aided by a grant of £100 from the National School Society; and attached to it are a house and garden for the master. There are also four Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers and affording instruction to about 450 children; one belongs to the Established Church, two to the Calvinistic, and one to the Wesleyan, Methodists. Several small charitable bequests have been at various times made for the benefit of the poor, the principal of which are a bequest by Griffith Jones, in 1729, producing £28, and a grant by Abraham Edwards, of £15, the whole amounting to £69. 10., of which £55. 10. 6. were expended in 1757 in the purchase of a tenement called Tŷ-Hîr, and about four acres in Brŷngwŷn Caerwys: with the proceeds a poor boy is placed out as an apprentice every year. Under an inclosure act for Caerwys, an allotment of half an acre was made to this property, but it was subsequently claimed by, and allowed to, the tenant in possession.

In a field near the village, called Erw 'r Castell, was anciently a fortress, the history of which is unknown, and of which there are no remains. On almost every side of the village, but more particularly on the plains towards Newmarket, are tumuli, of which several, having been opened, were found to contain urns of clay rudely formed: some of these

have been converted by the neighbouring farmers into limekilns. About a mile from Caerwys to the north-west, in the place called Rhôs gôch, formerly stood a large stone, nearly five feet high, bearing the inscription "*Hic jacet mulier bo . . . obiit*," which was for some time used as a gate-post, but was removed, about the close of the last century, to the gardens of Downing, in the parish of Whitford, then the seat of Mr. Pennant, the antiquary and naturalist. In the field in which this stone was situated a considerable number of copper coins of different Roman emperors was discovered some years ago. At Forddwen, or "white road," near this place, regularly formed spars, stalactites, and coarse mineral agaric are found; and in a wood in the vicinity is a well, called St. Michael's, the water of which has obtained, among the superstitious inhabitants of the neighbourhood, the reputation of possessing a peculiar miraculous efficacy, and the spring was formerly much resorted to by the credulous, on the morning of Easter-day, for the purpose of drinking it. Dr. Wynne, Bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Bath and Wells, was a native of Caerwys; and the Rev. John Lloyd, an eminent antiquary, and the friend of Pennant, was rector of this parish: he died in May 1793, and was interred in the church here.

CALDEY ISLAND, the principal of a cluster of insulated rocks in the bay of Tenby, and forming an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from the main land: the population is returned with the parish of Penalley. The island, of which the ancient British name is *Ynys Pyr*, is about one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, and comprises more than six hundred acres of good land, lying on a bed of limestone, something less than half being in a state of cultivation. Owen, speaking of the fertility of this spot, describes it as abounding with corn; but he adds that "all their ploughs goe with horses, for oxen the inhabitants dare not keepe, fearing the purveyors of the pirattes, as they themselves told me." Robert, son of Martin de Tours, founded a priory here, in the reign of Henry I., which he dedicated to St. Mary, and made a cell to the abbey of Dogmael, to which establishment the whole of the island was granted by his mother: its revenue, at the dissolution, was £5. 10. 11. The remains have been mostly converted into offices attached to a mansion erected on part of the site, now belonging to the proprietor of the island. Among them is the tower of the ancient conventual church, which is surmounted by a stone spire, and forms a conspicuous object of picturesque appearance, imparting, with the rest of the ruins, an interesting and romantic character to this sequestered spot. A lighthouse, with a steady light, has been erected on the island, which is of great service to vessels entering Tenby harbour, from which it is distant about three miles.

CAMRHÔS, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Haverfordwest on the road to St. David's; containing 1210 inhabitants. The parish, which is extensive, is situated between the western bank of the west Cleddau river and St. Bride's bay; and the rateable annual value has been returned at £3496. 14. 8. Camrhôs House is the seat of Charles W. T. J. W. Bowen, Esq. Fairs are held on February 13th and November 12th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 5., and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £127, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, Mr. Bowen. The church is dedicated to St. Ismael: near it is a large tumulus, which has never been opened. There are two places of worship for Independents; also a day school, in which about forty boys and girls receive instruction, at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted, one of which, in connexion with the Presbyterians, affords instruction to about forty children, and has a lending-library attached; and in the other, which belongs to the Independents, are about seventy-five.

CANTREV, a parish, in the hundred of PENCELLY, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, comprising the upper division, or chapelry of Nantddû, and the lower division, or hamlet of Cantrev, and containing 223 inhabitants, of which number, 112 are in the hamlet of Cantrev, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Brecknock. The church of Cantrev is situated about a mile from the river Usk, and a little further from the main road between London and Milford. The parish, which was formerly called Cynnedd, comprises 1867 acres, and forms a parallelogram about two miles in breadth, and nearly fifteen in length from the eastern and south-south-western extremity, comprehending within its limits the lofty summits of the Brecknockshire Beacons, the lowest of which is situated to the south, and the other two, sometimes called Cader Arthur, or Arthur's chair, are nearly of an equal height. The two most southerly points of these hills, when viewed from a short distance, present in shape the appearance of nearly perfect cones, their summits consisting of flat surfaces not more than fifteen square yards in extent. Beneath the point in the centre, at some little distance, is a small circular pool of brackish water: the apex of this hill is two thousand five hundred and fifty feet above the bed of the river Usk at Brecknock, and about three thousand above the level of the sea, being the highest in South Wales, and commanding a most extensive prospect, including the Bristol Channel from the Mumble Head to Kingswood, the Malvern hills in Worcestershire, and parts of fourteen counties. To the north-east of it is a terrific precipice, nearly perpendicular, of at least six hundred feet from the top to the spot

where the descent, though still abrupt, partially loses its precipitous character, and begins to be more gradual. This mountainous region, which forms the middle portion of the parish, consists entirely of waste land, adapted only for sheep-walks: the two extremities alone are under tillage, and have in general a gravelly soil. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £2378, of which the lower division, or hamlet, of Cantrev is valued at £1848; and the chapelry of Nantddû and Hepstè, or upper division, at £530. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal to Newport passes at the distance of about half a mile from the eastern, and the Cardiff canal to Merthyr-Tydvil, about five miles from the western, extremity of the parish.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 7½.; patron, Rev. Thomas Powell: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, subject to rates, which have averaged £20; and the glebe contains about 38 acres, to which is attached a good parsonage-house, rebuilt about 1792, but since repaired and altered. The advowson formerly belonged to the lords of Brecknock, and on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, became vested in the crown, and was granted to William Awbrey, D.C.L., Master of the Court of Requests in the reign of Elizabeth: from this family it passed by marriage to the Powells of Cantrev, and finally, by purchase, to their collateral relations, the Powells of Swansea, to whom it has belonged since the early part of the seventeenth century, several members of that family having been incumbents, and distinguished by their literary attainments. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is romantically situated on a well-wooded eminence just above the river Cynrig, and consists of a nave and chancel, rebuilt in 1829, at the expense of the parishioners, and a small low tower at the west end, containing two bells. In the churchyard, which commands a beautiful prospect, are some fine yew trees, on one of which, at the distance of about twelve feet from the ground, a mountain ash has taken root, and, not deriving sufficient nourishment from the old tree on which it grows, has struck down its roots through the decayed trunk, which have long since penetrated into the earth. In consequence of the church being situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, a chapel has been erected at Nantddû, about ten miles distant, for the convenience of the inhabitants of that hamlet and Hepstè; the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the rector. An overseer is appointed for each end, or division, of the parish, though the inhabitants unite in the general maintenance of the poor. There are some mineral springs among the mountains, but they are not resorted to for medicinal purposes. Among the incumbents of the family of Powell most deserving notice may be mentioned the Rev. Thomas Powell, born here in 1627, who published "*Elementa Opticæ*," in 1651; "*Quadruga Salutis*," or the "Four General Heads of the Christian Religion," in 1657; "The Catechism, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments, in Welsh and English, with comments and explanations;" "Human Industry, or a History of most of the Manual Arts;" "The Life of Herod;" and "Translations from the Italian of Malvezzi, and the French of Balsac;" and left an interesting work in manuscript, now unfortunately lost, entitled "*Fragmenta de rebus Britannicis*," or "A Short Account of the lives, manners, and religion of the British Druids." His son Thomas, also rector, was a man of considerable talent: being reproached by one of his countrymen on account of the meanness of his descent, although able to boast of a line of ancestry as respectable as any in the county, he good humouredly replied extemporaneously in Welsh verse, which being rendered into English prose, runs thus;—"And so you think I am no gentleman? Well! I'll answer you in few words:—from Noah and his three sons sprang all mankind, and from one of them came the parson of Cantrev."

CAPEL-BETTWS, county of Brecknock, South Wales.—See Penpont.

CAPEL-CALLWEN, or BLAEN-GLYN-TAWE, a chapelry, attached to the parish of Devynock, in the hundred of Devynock, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 15 miles (w. s. w.) from Brecknock; containing 118 inhabitants. It is situated at the south-western extremity of the extensive parish of Devynock, in a vale between elevated and dreary mountains, not far from the source of the river Tawe. The country about the head of this vale is strikingly romantic. Limestone rocks rise to a great height, and, being in some places totally destitute of vegetation, present the appearance of ruined castles and other picturesque combinations; but the most remarkable is an extensive, irregular, and isolated one, in horizontal strata, called the Cribarth lime-rock, which rises out of the valley to an extraordinary height. Descending from the Great Forest of Devynock into the vale, a patch of thriving firs near the foot of a bold eminence, and the scattered cottages, all white-washed, have a most pleasing and lively effect in the midst of a scene remarkable for its wild and barren aspect. In the chapelry are found some culm and iron-stone, with abundance of limestone; and Christie's railway, constructed for the purpose of conveying this produce to other parts of the county, passes along the sides of the mountains, and through the glens which intersect them near Devynock, to the river Usk. The rateable annual value is returned at £496. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £56; patron, Vicar of Devynock, who receives £14, a third of the amount for which the tithes have been commuted, namely, £42; the other

two-thirds are paid to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and an impropriator, who receive £14 each. At this place is one of "the Lord's Mills," to which the inhabitants are obliged to send their corn to be ground; but latterly the right has not been rigidly enforced.

CAPEL-COELBREN, a chapelry, in the upper division of the parish of Ystradgynlais, hundred of Devynock, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 17½ miles (s. w. by w.) from Brecknock: the population is returned with the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £45; patron, Rector of Ystradgynlais. The chapel, which stands at the distance of between five and six miles north-eastward from the parish church, is supposed to have been anciently a private oratory, and was rebuilt, on the site of the former edifice, in 1799, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Walter Price, of Glynllêch, to whom belong five out of the seven tenements of which the hamlet consists. This place is situated in the vale of the Tawe, and between that river and Christie's railway, both of which run in nearly parallel lines, and the latter of which passes along the side of Cevn Brŷn mountain.

CAPEL-COLMAN, otherwise LLAN-GOLMAN, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (s. w. by w.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, on the road from that town to Narberth; containing 142 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Newcastle-Emlyn to Narberth, and is bounded on the north by Llanvihangel-Penbedw, on the south by Penrith and Clydey, on the east by Cardiganshire, and on the west by Eglwyswrw and Llanvair-Nantgwŷn; it comprises about 750 acres, of which 60 are woodland, and the remainder nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the scenery, embracing wood and water, picturesque and beautiful: the soil is dry, and the chief produce, corn, butter, and cheese. The rateable annual value has been returned at £456. A rivulet, called the Dylas, runs through the parish, in which is situated Cîlwendeg, the beautiful seat of Miss Jones, whose elegant mansion, erected within the last fifty years, is ornamented with a handsome receding portico in good taste, and occupies the centre of an extensive demesne, beautifully laid out in plantations and pleasure grounds, to which are entrances by two handsome lodges, recently added: the lawn in front of the house embraces a view of some of the most beautiful scenery in the county, including the luxuriant woods around Fynnonau. Miss Jones, and her brother, the Rev. John Jones, are the principal landed proprietors, and Pryse Pryse, Esq., is lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £72; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Jones. The church, dedicated to St. Colman, from whom the parish takes its name, is a small neat edifice, erected in 1835, partly by subscription, and partly by a rate on the inhabitants; it is forty feet in length and twenty-two in breadth, and has a large gallery, and 170 sittings, of which about 120 are free.

CAPEL-CURIG, a chapelry, in the parish of Llandegai, hundred of Llêchwedd-Uchâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 14 miles (s. e.) from Bangor, on the road from London to Holyhead and Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. This place, from its vicinity to Snowdon and other mountains of note in this part of the principality, and to several of the finest lakes in North Wales, has been for a long time the resort of tourists; and since the diversion of the road through Nant-Francon, and the erection of a spacious hotel here by the late Lord Penrhyn, has become a place of fashionable resort, and during the summer season is visited by families of distinction and others, for whose accommodation the hotel, large as it is, has been found inadequate. A new line of road from this place to Carnarvon has lately been formed through the pass of Llanberis, at the foot of Snowdon, affording a more direct communication with the interior of the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth. Near this place is Rhaiadr-y-Wenol, on the river Llugwy, one of the most interesting and beautiful waterfalls in the principality. Capel-Curig is situated in a district abounding with mineral wealth: a great quantity of calamine has been obtained here, and in the vicinity is found the hard primitive rock called serpentine. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty; net income, £89; patron and impropriator, Bishop of Bangor. The chapel, dedicated to St. Curig, appears to have been erected at a very early period, as a chapel of ease not only to the parochial church of Llandegai, from which it is thirteen miles distant, but also for the mountainous districts in the several parishes of Llanllêchid, Llanrhychwyn, Dôlwyddelan, Llanrwst, and Trêvriw, the inhabitants of which are at a great distance from their several churches, and are entitled to seats in this chapel; it is capable of accommodating about 60 persons, and was lately thoroughly repaired at the cost of the late G. H. D. Pennant, Esq. A large sheep fair is annually held on the 28th of September, which is numerously attended. Near a place called Brŷn Geveiliau, between Capel-Curig and Llanrwst, are some remains of a Roman edifice, a great part of which has been removed for building materials: one of the apartments was found, by Mr. Lysons, to be sixty feet by twenty in dimensions, and another, eighteen feet six inches square, in which latter were several short square pillars of stone, similar to those of the hypocaust under the Feathers inn at Chester.

CAPEL-GARMON, county of Denbigh, North Wales.—See Garth-Garmon.

ARMS.

CARDIFF, called by the Welsh CAER-DYDD, a seaport, borough, and market-town, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN (of which it is the shire town), SOUTH WALES, 158 miles (W.) from London; containing 10,079 inhabitants. This place is by most antiquaries supposed to have been originally built by Morgan ab Hywel ab Rhŷs, on or near the site of an ancient station, or fort, occupied probably by Aulus Didius, who succeeded Ostorius in the command of the Roman legions in Britain; and, with great probability, to have derived from that circumstance its Welsh name of *Caerdydd*. This opinion is strengthened by the discovery of Roman relics within the walls of the castle, the direction of the Roman road between the stations *Isca Silurum* and *Bovium*, and by other corroborative circumstances. The Roman station anciently occupying this site is supposed by Camden to have been the *Ratostabius*, or *Ratostibius*, of Ptolemy, from which the adjoining parish of "Rath," called by the English "Roath," is said to have obtained its name; and, by others, to have been the *Tibia Amnis* of Antonine, which Richard of Cirencester places near this town, between the stations *Isca Silurum* and *Bovium*. Others think that the present name of Cardiff is modernized from *Caerdâf*, signifying "the fortified place on the river Tâf," which equally shows it to have been a fortified town, or military post, from a period of remote antiquity; but the arguments adduced in support of these two opinions are in favour of the former etymology. From the departure of the Romans from Britain till the conquest of Glamorgan by Fitz-Hamon, only a few slight notices are found of this place, scattered in ancient manuscripts; according to which it appears that, to avoid the frequent predatory incursions of the Saxons into the kingdom of Gwent, the seat of government was transferred, on the death of the renowned King Arthur, by his son Morgan, from Caerlleon to this place, which became the capital of the kingdom called from that prince Morganwg, a district including only that portion of Gwent which was situated to the west of the river Usk, and so continued till its destruction by Cadwaladr, after which it was rebuilt by Morgan ab Hywel, about the year 900; but having been again destroyed, it was, according to Caradoc of Lancarvan, rebuilt, in 1080, by Iestyn ab Gwrgan, who also erected here a strong castle. Iestyn, the last native sovereign of Morganwg, between whom and Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of Dinevor, a series of retaliating inroads had been commenced, entered into a compact with Einon ab Collwyn, one of the leaders of an unsuccessful insurrection against Rhŷs, pledging himself to give him his daughter in marriage, with the lordship of Miskin, provided that the latter would secure the assistance of some of the Norman knights with whom he had served abroad under the CONQUEROR. Einon accordingly repaired to London, and having engaged the services of Robert Fitz-Hamon, a relation of the king's, aided by other Norman knights, Iestyn and his auxiliaries commenced active hostilities against Rhŷs, whom they defeated, with the loss of nearly all his troops, on an extensive common called Hîrwaun Wrgan, and, according to the Welsh Chronicle, afterwards beheaded in a secluded valley, some miles to the southward, whither he had fled for concealment. But Mr. Jones, in his history of Brecknockshire, is of opinion that Rhŷs fled, after the battle, to the territory of his brother-in-law, Bleddyn ab Maenarch, and was present at the battle fought between the latter and Bernard Newmarch, near Caer-Bannau, after which he was beheaded, at a place called, from that circumstance, Penrhŷs. Iestyn, having thus subdued and slain his enemy, refused to fulfil his contract with Einon; whereupon the latter hastened to Fitz-Hamon, who was preparing to embark his forces for England, and having represented to him the faithless conduct of Iestyn, and shown the facility of obtaining possession of his dominions, induced the Norman commander to retrace his steps. Being joined by other native chieftains, whose fidelity and allegiance the tyrannical and unprincipled conduct of Iestyn had alienated, the confederated forces advanced against him, and found him posted near Cardiff, with the few forces which the suddenness of the revolt had enabled him to muster. A short conflict then took place, which ended in the defeat of the Welsh prince, who was obliged to seek safety in flight; and having for a short time been a destitute wanderer in his former dominions, he found an asylum in a neighbouring convent, where he passed the remainder of his days, and died at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty-nine years.

Fitz-Hamon, having thus acquired possession of Iestyn's territories, parcelled them among his followers and allies, retaining to himself the towns, castles, and manors constituting the body of the lordship of Morganwg, of which Cardiff was the chief place; and is said to have enlarged and almost rebuilt the town, and to have taken down the castle built by the Welsh sovereign, which was of wood, erecting in its place that durable and magnificent structure, the present remains of which are of so highly interesting a character. In this castle the lords of Glamorgan, who exercised *jura regalia* throughout their lordship marcher, held their county courts and courts of chancery and exchequer; and here also the twelve knights, who owned the different baronies subject to this paramount lordship, were obliged by their tenures to attend on a certain day in

every month, each having separate apartments for his accommodation in the outer ward of the castle. On the day after holding the county court, at which the sheriff presided and the knights attended, the chancellor was accustomed to sit in the chancery of the castle, to determine causes of equity arising within his jurisdiction; on which day also the knights gave attendance on their lord, and on the next withdrew to their respective baronies, where they held their own courts, each having a distinct jurisdiction, similar to that of the lordship marcher, except that, in cases of supposed wrong decision, the unsuccessful suitor had the privilege of appeal to the court of the latter. The strict servitude of the feudal tenures, thus introduced into the newly-established lordship, being ill suited to the independent spirit of the native landowners, and the Norman settlers continuing to extend their conquests westward into Gower, the Welsh of Glamorgan rose in great force, in the year 1094, and, under the command of Payne Turberville, one of Fitz-Hamon's feudal knights, having seized upon several castles, and put the garrisons to the sword, advanced to the castle of Cardiff, in which they surprised Fitz-Hamon, who, unprepared for effectual resistance, was obliged to grant a restoration of their ancient laws and customs. Robert, Duke of Normandy having unsuccessfully endeavoured to maintain his right to the English crown, and being made prisoner by his younger brother, HENRY I., was committed to the custody of Fitz-Hamon, and immured in this castle, where, as it has been related, after being deprived of his eye-sight for attempting to escape, he lingered out a miserable captivity of twenty-eight years; but this act of barbarity is denied by the most respectable historians. One of the towers over the principal entrance served as his prison, and he is said to have obtained a release from close confinement, and liberty of twelve miles round the castle, through the intercession of Ivor ab Cadivor, called also Ivor Bâch, or the Little, a chieftain who resided among the hills to the north of Cardiff. Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of King Henry, having succeeded to the lordship of Glamorgan, by marriage with Mabel, Fitz-Hamon's only daughter and heiress, attempted to enforce the feudal system among his tenants, whose spirit being again roused, they advanced, under the command of Ivor ab Cadivor, to besiege the castle of Cardiff, which they took by storm, and made the earl and his lady prisoners, but released them in pursuance of terms entered into with the English monarch, on condition that the Welsh of Glamorgan should be allowed the unmolested enjoyment of their ancient usages. To protect himself against further insurrections, the earl immediately began strengthening the defences of Cardiff; and having built a wall round the town and castle, he encompassed the whole with a ditch, communicating with the river Tâf both above and below the town. In 1172, HENRY II. passed through Cardiff, on his expedition against Ireland, and again, shortly afterwards, on his return. In the reign of HENRY IV., the town and castle were besieged in 1404, by Owain Glyndwr, who assumed to himself the sovereignty of Wales, and burnt and laid waste the possessions of all who adhered to the king's cause. Having obtained possession of the town, he destroyed the whole, with the exception only of one street, in which was situated the convent of the Friars minor, a religious fraternity which had publicly espoused his cause. He then made himself master of the castle, which in a great measure he destroyed, carrying off a considerable quantity of treasure, that had been deposited for security in it. In the year 1570, a congress of the bards of Glamorgan assembled at this castle, under the auspices of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, for the purpose of collecting and digesting the laws of their order. During the parliamentary war the castle was garrisoned for the king, and was assaulted by Cromwell in person, by whom it was bombarded for three successive days; but the garrison made a valiant and spirited defence, and all his efforts might have been unavailing, but for the treachery of a deserter, by whom his forces were introduced by a subterraneous passage communicating with the open country, and whom Cromwell caused to be hanged as a warning to his own troops. CHARLES I. slept three nights in the castle, in August, 1645, and thence wrote a letter to Sir Edward Nicholas, then Secretary of State.

The TOWN is situated on the great mail road from Bristol to Milford Haven, in an extensive plain, and on the eastern bank of the river Tâf, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of three arches, with two smaller land arches to carry off the water in floods, which are here very violent, and by which two unfinished bridges, from designs by the same architect, Mr. Parry, had been previously destroyed. The site of the present structure, which was finished in 1796, has been judiciously selected, and the new entrance which it has opened to the town is among the principal recent improvements. The situation of the town, within a distance of a mile and a half from the sea, and in a tract of country remarkable for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery, renders it desirable as a place of residence. Its appearance is highly prepossessing: the streets are regularly formed and well paved, the houses handsome and well built, and the town is lighted with gas and abundantly supplied with excellent water: an act for better lighting it with gas was obtained in 1837, under the powers of which a company has erected considerable buildings, with every prospect of soon effecting the objects of the act. It was formerly surrounded with a moat and defended by high walls, in which were gates in the direction of the four cardinal points, at the entrance to the principal thoroughfares. The suburb of Crockerton, or Crockherbtown, which forms the east-

ern entrance, is a spacious street, consisting entirely of handsome houses, adapted to the residence of opulent families. The theatre, erected by a proprietary of twenty-seven shareholders, of £60 each, is a neat edifice, ornamented with a handsome receding portico in the Grecian style of architecture, and is now tenanted by Mr. Macready. The armoury belonging to the Glamorganshire militia, a neat plain building, is situated in St. Mary's street. The Glamorganshire races were formerly held annually on Cardiff heath, and continued for two days; but they have not taken place since the year 1839. A museum and library have been recently instituted at a private house: the library is indebted for some splendid gifts to the Marquess of Bute, and other gentlemen, but especially to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for a complete and unique collection of State Papers and historic documents, which places the department of English history in this infant library higher than that of many others of similar kind and size. The environs abound with interesting scenery, ornamented with ash, oak, and elm of luxuriant growth; and a fine promenade, planted with shrubs and evergreens, is open to the public on the ramparts of the castle: the castle, which was built in the time of William Rufus, abuts on the town, from which it is shut out by gates; its proprietor, the Marquess of Bute, is the principal landowner and lord of the manor.

The TRADE of the port, which comprises within its jurisdiction the creeks of Barry, Sully, and Aberthaw, consists in the exportation of iron, tin-plates, and coal, to a very considerable extent; and in the importation of various articles of general consumption, necessary for supplying the surrounding district, and especially of corn, iron-ore, and timber to a great extent. During the year 1839, the quantity of iron brought down the Glamorganshire canal, to be shipped at this port, was one hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one statute tons; of coal two hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and fourteen tons; and more than eighty thousand tons of miscellaneous articles. The custom-house is a neat plain building, well adapted for the purpose; and the number of vessels which were employed in the year 1839, to ship off the various articles brought down the canal only, during that year, was two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, averaging seventy tons' burthen each: the gross receipt of customs' duties, for the year ended October, 1840, was £9209. Cardiff is imdebted for its commercial prosperity to its facility of communication with the manufacturing districts in the Vale of Tâf and places adjacent, by means of the *Tâf Vale railway*, from Cardiff to Merthyr, opened in April, 1841, and the *Glamorganshire canal*, upon the completion of which, in 1798, the place considerably increased in importance and extent. The Glamorganshire, or, as it is sometimes called, the Cardiff, canal, commences about a mile and a half below the town, near the entrance of the river Tâf into Penarth harbour, and extends to Merthyr-Tydvil, a distance of twenty-five miles. In its course, which is nearly parallel with the river, it passes by the city of Llandaf, and is carried over the Tâf by an aqueduct, within a short distance of which it is joined by the Aberdare canal, and then, winding round the base of the Twyn-Mawr hills, is continued to Merthyr-Tydvil: at its junction with the tideway of the river Tâf is a floating-dock, sixteen feet deep, with a sea-lock, capable of admitting vessels of three hundred tons' burthen. The proprietors are limited to eight per cent. on the capital subscribed, after dividing which, and reserving an adequate sum for necessary and incidental expenses, the remainder is to be returned to the parties freighting goods. The freight per ton per mile on iron and pitwood is eighty-five per cent. off of 5*d.* per ton; manufactured goods, corn, &c. fifty per cent. off of 5*d.* per ton; and for ore, coal, culm, and stone-bricks, seventy-five per cent. off of 2*d.* per ton. In 1830 an act of parliament was obtained, and in 1833 was amended, for constructing the *Bute Ship-canal*, at the sole expense of the Marquess of Bute, which was finished and opened in October, 1839. The float consists of a safe basin, entered by sea-gates of forty-five feet in width, and occupying an area of about an acre and a half, capable of accommodating vessels of the amount of one thousand two hundred tons. The main entrance lock is north of this outer basin, and is one hundred and fifty-two feet long and thirty-six wide, calculated to admit ships of six hundred tons. The ship-canal is entered from this, and extends towards the town one thousand four hundred yards, having a width of two hundred feet and a depth of nineteen feet: its quay walls are most massive, admirably fended and coped with gigantic blocks of tooled granite. The amount of money expended on this undertaking up to May, 1840, was about £250,000, in addition to the value of the land, lime, stone, and forests of timber, which all belonged to this munificent nobleman, and are not included in the foregoing estimate. The wharfs are now complete, and a railroad branching out of the Cardiff and Merthyr railroad is in course of construction down to the eastern bank of the basin, for carrying commodities both inland and for exportation. The benefits of this great work are already felt extensively; trade is improving beyond all expectation, and the promise held out of inducing foreign ships to frequent this harbour, now by far the most accessible and commodious in the Bristol channel, has, especially with the Americans, been more than realized at this early period. It has a most convenient communication with the Glamorganshire canal: the water is supplied by a feeder from the river Tâf, about a mile north of Cardiff castle, passing through some of the streets in the town in its course to the basin, and forming a very pleasing object at the

eastern entrance to the town. The only manufacture at present carried on is that of iron, for which there are two foundries, affording employment to about thirty men. There are weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; that on the former day is now but thinly attended, but on the latter there is an abundant supply of corn and provisions of every kind, besides various articles of merchandise. A very handsome and convenient market, with two elegant Grecian porticoes to the east and west, has been built within the last few years, at a cost of nearly £11,000; and substantial slaughter-houses have recently been built by the town council, which contribute greatly to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. The fairs are on the second Wednesday in March, the second Wednesday in April, the second Wednesday in May, June 29th, September 19th, and November 30th, all of which are great cattle fairs, and are numerously attended.

CORPORATION SEAL.

The town received a charter of INCORPORATION either from Iestyn ab Gwrgan, the last of the native sovereigns of Glamorgan, or from the first of its Norman lords: the oldest charter extant is one of Hugh le Despencer, in the reign of Edward III., dated October 14th, 1338, and confirming the grants and privileges of his predecessors, Lord William de la Zouche and Elinor his wife. Subsequently to this period, charters which are in the possession of the corporation, were bestowed in the 14th, 32nd, and 33rd of Edward III., the 20th of Richard II., the 2nd of Henry IV., the 19th of Henry V., the 29th and 31st of Henry VI., the 5th and 17th of Edward IV., the 23rd and 42nd of Elizabeth, and the 6th of James I.; and of these charters, that of the 42nd of Elizabeth, and that of James I., which latter confirms all customs, privileges, fairs, jurisdictions, &c., of previous sovereigns, were the governing charters until the recent passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act. A further charter appears to have been bestowed by James II., in the 3rd year of his reign; but this document is not in the possession of the borough officers, nor, with the exception of the appointment of a deputy constable, does it appear to have been ever acted upon, if, indeed, it was accepted, which is very doubtful. The government was vested in the constable of the castle, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, twelve chief burgesses, a steward, and two serjeants-at-mace, all of whom were named in the charter; and also in a town-clerk, a deputy town-clerk, two common attornies, a water-bailiff, two clerks of the markets, and subordinate officers, of whom no mention occurred in the charter. The bailiffs, aldermen, and chief burgesses formed the common council and governing body: the constable of the castle was appointed by the Marquess of Bute, lord of the borough; the bailiffs were annually elected by the constable out of four aldermen returned to him by the burgesses on the charter-day; the aldermen held office for life, and on any vacancy happening, the remaining aldermen filled it up from amongst the burgesses; and the chief burgesses, who are first named in the charter of James I., were chosen by the common council, and were always burgesses. The steward was appointed by the bailiffs and aldermen during their pleasure, the town-clerk by the lord of the borough, and the common attornies and water-bailiff by the constable of the castle every year, from persons returned to him by the bailiffs: the magistrates for the borough were the constable of the castle, the bailiffs, steward, and senior aldermen.

By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into two wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and from among the enrolled burgesses annually on Nov. 1st, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must possess a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses are the occupiers of houses and shops rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles: and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. The town-clerk is appointed *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, and the treasurer, and other officers, annually on Nov. 9th; two assessors for each ward, and two auditors, are elected annually, on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses. Conjointly with Cowbridge and Llantrissent, the borough returns one member to parliament: the right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, but is now, by the late act for "Amending the representation of the People," vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of houses in the borough (the boundaries of which are described in the Appendix) worth ten pounds per annum and upwards is

above five hundred: the mayor is the returning officer. Prior to the passing of the Reform act, Aberavon, Kenvig, Loughor, Neath, and Swansea were united with the above-mentioned boroughs in the return of a member to parliament; but these places now constitute a district to which a separate representative has been given.

The *freedom* is inherited by birth, and acquired by servitude of seven years' apprenticeship to a resident freeman, or by marriage with a freeman's daughter. The *revenues* of the corporation amount to about £1000 per annum, partly derived from the tolls of the markets and fairs, but chiefly from harbour dues, and the rents of houses and lands. The corporation hold a court of record in the guildhall every alternate Thursday, for the recovery of debts to any amount; at this court also freemen, of whom there are at present upwards of four hundred, are admitted and sworn in. The summer assize and the Epiphany sessions for the county are held in the guildhall, a plain modern building, comprising one court-room and a record and a jury-room on the upper story, underneath which are the corn-market, and two apartments appropriated as a borough prison. The county *gaol*, now used as the borough prison and police station, a respectable edifice fronted with free-stone, and constructed on the plan of Mr. Howard, being too small for the increased population of this manufacturing district, a new building upon a more enlarged scale was commenced in 1827, and opened for the reception of prisoners at the close of the year 1832. The new gaol, which occupies an airy situation to the south of the suburb of Crockherbtown, is a substantial stone edifice, surrounded by a lofty wall with a massive gateway entrance, over which is the place of execution. The governor's house is in the centre of the area, and communicates by cast-iron bridges with three detached wings; on one side of the entrance are the apartments of the turnkey, and on the other the committee-rooms for the meeting of the magistrates. The gaol, which is capable of accommodating eighty prisoners, including twenty debtors, is well adapted to their classification, and comprises day-rooms, work-rooms, and airing-yards: it includes also a house of correction for the eastern parts of the county.

Cardiff consists of the two PARISHES of St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary the Virgin, together comprising 1250 acres: the former containing 150 acres of arable land and 350 of pasture, and the latter, 40 of arable and 710 of pasture; the soil is alluvial on a deep clayey bottom, under which are layers of gravel; and dairy-farming is principally carried on by the agricultural part of the population. The livings are discharged vicarages consolidated, St. John's rated in the king's books at £13. 4. 6½., and St. Mary's at £4. 5. 10.; present net income, £260, with a glebe house; patrons and impropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The *church of St. John*, formerly a chapel to that of St. Mary (which was a large cruciform building, with a square tower, situated near the margin of the river, at the south-western extremity of the town, and was destroyed by an inundation in 1607), is a spacious and handsome structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower in the later style, and equally remarkable for the elegance of its design, and the symmetry of its proportions. It was built in 1443, by Hart, the architect of Wrexham church, and of St. Stephen's, Bristol: the tower is crowned with an embattled parapet of delicate tracery, with angular pinnacles of open work of light and beautiful character, and the doorway and belfry windows are ornamented with finely pointed and richly moulded arches. The interior of the church consists of two aisles, separated by a range of lofty and sharply pointed arches, resting on massive pillars, and a chancel, of which the roof has been lowered to admit light into the body of the church, which had been darkened about twenty years since, by the erection of two galleries, containing five hundred additional sittings: the length of the edifice is 120 feet, and the breadth about 33, and it contains 1200 sittings, of which 200 are free. Among the monuments is one, in a dilapidated condition, to the memory of two brothers of the family of Herbert of Swansea, whose effigies in a kneeling posture are represented under a canopy of white marble, supported by four Corinthian pillars of black marble, one in the habit of an ecclesiastic, and the other in military attire: a Latin inscription, now nearly obliterated, records that the younger brother, Sir John Herbert, was principal secretary to Queen Elizabeth and James I., and ambassador at the courts of Frederic II., and his son Christian, kings of Denmark, Sigismond of Poland, and Henry IV. of France. The pressing necessities of the population having made it necessary to rebuild the *church of St. Mary*, an edifice was erected, and opened in 1843, through the munificence of the Marquess of Bute, well met by the liberality of the patrons the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, the benevolence of the public, and the aid of the Queen's Commissioners and Church Building Society. There are places of worship for English and Welsh Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Presbyterians, the last of which has an endowment of £300, and the interest of £100 bequeathed by Mr. Arthur, to be distributed among the poor of that congregation.

In 1710, Mr. Cradock Wells, alderman of the borough, left by will certain freehold houses in High-street, Cardiff, producing £37 per annum, and lands at Canton, in the parish of Llandaf, containing 17¾ acres, let at £20 per annum, in trust to the corporation, for the establishment of a FREE SCHOOL for instructing poor children of the borough in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This school having been discontinued since the year 1790, application was

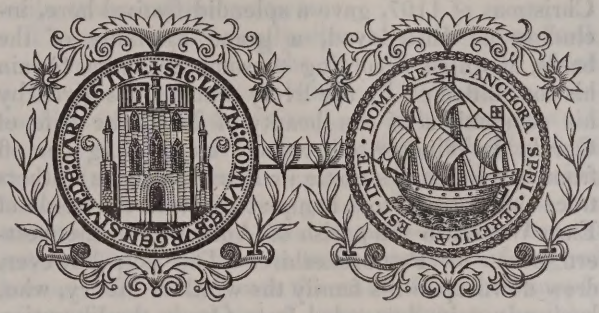
made to chancery in 1819, and a decree obtained in 1821, appointing the aldermen for the time being trustees of the property, which is applied to the education of six boys and six girls in the National school, which was established in 1815, under the patronage of the Marquess of Bute: these children are annually clothed, and, when of proper age, placed out apprentices: the master and mistress receive £14. 8. 0.: with the boys a premium of £5 each is given, and that with the girls varies from £1. 10. to £3. each. This charity has also a fund of £300 in the hands of the corporation, for which it receives interest at £5 per cent., resulting from a sum of £100, paid by the same body, as compensation for some of the charity-money they retained, but which, having been placed at compound interest in the savings' bank, accumulated to £300. An equal number of children, who are also instructed in the same school, are clothed annually from funds invested for that purpose by the Marquess of Bute. Two capacious school-rooms were erected at Crockherbtown, in 1818, on ground given by the Marquess, who also contributed £52. 10. towards defraying the expense of the building, which cost £700, of which the corporation gave £300. A house for the master and mistress, with a committee-room, has since been built, at an expense of £600, of which the Marquess of Bute contributed £50, and the corporation £100. The school, with Sunday schools for boys and girls in union with it, is chiefly supported by subscription, and affords instruction to about 200 boys and 130 girls. An infants' school of about 50 males and 40 females is partly maintained by subscription, and partly by payments from the children; about 250 children are taught in seven day schools, at their parents' expense, and there are two Sunday schools, respectively in connexion with the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, which are supported by subscriptions and have lending libraries attached, and in which about 260 boys and 250 girls are instructed. Mrs. Jane Herbert gave £500, in 1707, to be invested in the purchase of land, for the establishment of a school for the instruction of fifteen poor children; with which sum an estate, comprising 80 acres, and producing £25 per annum, in the parish of Merthyr-Tydvil, was purchased in 1716; but an effort was afterwards made, on the part of the corporation of Cardiff to set aside the lease, and as yet, though a large accumulation of the rents has remained in the hands of the tenant or possessor, the founder's intentions have not been carried into effect, in consequence of which an application has been made to the Lord Chancellor. In 1835 an elegant structure of stone was erected, at the eastern entrance of the town, as an *infirmary* and *dispensary* for the poor of the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, at the sole expense of the late Daniel Jones, of Beauprè, Esq. It consists of five spacious wards, committee, operation, and other rooms, with ample accommodation for the residence of a house-surgeon, matron, and establishment adequate for the reception of sixty patients: it is favoured by the gratuitous services of a physician and three surgeons resident in the town, and is supported by voluntary contributions, in aid of the interest of a munificent bequest of £2000, recently left to the institution by the benevolent founder. A Sympathetic Society was established in 1794, for the benefit of widows: there are at present seventy-nine members, and nineteen widows are now receiving annuities of £15 each from the funds, which, in 1829, were vested in the purchase of £4,300 New four per cent. annuities. There are no fewer than eight benefit societies, and the poor have the benefit of a rent-charge of £8, arising from a bequest of £200 by Margaret Maddox, in 1739, and paid by the Mackworth family, and another of £2. 10. left by Mr. William Jones, in 1719, and which, with an accumulation of £65, now in the hands of the Marquess of Bute, at £5 per cent. interest, produces £5. 15. per annum. A piece of ground in Church-street, St. John's parish, on which two houses have been erected, the supposed gift of James Galle to the poor, pays a yearly rent of £10; and another piece of land of twenty perches, attached to the burial-ground of the Welsh Baptist chapel, yields an annual rent of £4. 12., and is conjectured to have been a bequest by Nicholas Wastell, in 1643: besides these, £2 per annum are paid out of the produce of some ground, on which valuable houses have been erected at the corner of Angel and Broad streets; and there are also one or two further payments. Other charities have been lost by negligence, the church benefaction table recording sums to the amount of £170, of which there is now no trace.

On the north-east side of the town was anciently a *convent of Grey friars*, founded in 1280, by Gilbert, Earl of Clare, who dedicated it to St. Francis, and made it a cell to the monastery at Bristol: at the dissolution its site was granted to the Herberts, a branch of the Swansea family: the walls are still remaining, but in a dilapidated state. Without the Westgate was a *convent of Black friars*, founded by Richard de Clare, about the year 1250; and two other religious houses, of which there are no vestiges, are noticed by Tanner, one supposed to have been that of the friars minor, founded by Robert, first Earl of Gloucester, and which, as noticed above, was spared, together with the street in which it was situated, when Owen Glyndwr burnt the rest of the town. Among the remaining antiquities of this place are portions of the *town walls*, which seem to have been built on the site of Roman fortifications. The CASTLE still forms an interesting object, though greatly altered by being converted into a modern castellated mansion. The west front, which is flanked by a massive octagonal tower of great strength, is seen to advantage from the great western road to the town. On the summit of a circular mound within the walls

are the ruins of the ancient keep, commanding an extensive prospect over the surrounding country: this tower was used as an armoury during the parliamentary war. The moat by which it was surrounded has been filled up, and the whole area has been converted into a fine lawn; the acclivities of the ramparts have been planted with shrubs and evergreens, and on the summit a fine gravel walk has been formed, which is carried round the whole enclosure, and is open to the public as a promenade. On the west side of the gateway is the Black Tower, in which Robert, Duke of Normandy, is said to have been confined, during his captivity here. At the south-west angle of the court, the remains of a Roman hypocaust were exposed to the view about ninety years since; and a coin of the Emperor Trajan has been found within the castle. The eastern part is distinguished by the insertion of small pointed windows, behind which were discovered, a few years ago, the remains of a series of interesting Norman arches, probably coeval with the original structure; and great alterations have been made, to adapt the habitable part of this ancient fortress to the uses of a mansion. The apartments contain several good portraits of the ancestors of the house of Bute, and some fine paintings by Kneller, Vandyke, Dahl, Romney, and other eminent artists.

According to the testimony of the *Liber Llandavensis*, the renowned *King Arthur* was a native of this place. Among distinguished natives of more modern times may be mentioned *William Cadogan*, member of the privy council of Charles I., and governor of the castle and borough of Trim in Ireland, who was born in 1601. The *Rev. Mr. Erbury*, who was vicar of this place during the usurpation of Cromwell, was author of a volume of sermons and other tracts, addressed to his parishioners, which present a curious specimen of the divinity of that period. *Nathaniel Thomas*, B.A., editor of an Abridgement of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, and other school books, and subsequently editor and proprietor of the St. James's Chronicle, was born in this town, in 1730. Cardiff gives the inferior title of baron to the Marquess of Bute. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed Sept. 13th, 1836, and comprises the following forty-four parishes and townships; namely, the united parishes of St. John and St. Mary in the town of Cardiff, St. Nicholas's, St. Lythan's, Penmark, Llanedarn, Lisvane, Llanishen, Roath, Pendoylan, St. Fagan's, Eglwysilan, Lantwit-Vairdre, Pentyrch, Radyr, St. George's, Llantrithyd, Bonvilston, St. Andrew's, Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, Llancarvan, Sully, Wenvoe, Welsh-St.-Donatt's, Whitchurch, Llandaf, Llantrissent, Llanilterne, Peterston-super-Ely, St. Bride's-super-Ely, Ruddry, Van, Caerra, Michaelston-super-Ely, Leckwith, Llandough, Michaelston-le-Pit, Penarth, Cogan, Lavernock, Porthkerry, Barry, and Merthyr-Dovan, in the county of Glamorgan; and St. Mellon's and Romney, in the county of Monmouth. It is under the superintendence of 53 guardians, and contains a population of 32,652.

SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF CARDIGAN.



OBVERSE. REVERSE.

CARDIGAN, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union in the lower division of the hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 232 miles (w. by n.) from London; containing 2925 inhabitants. This place, called by the Welsh *Aberteivy*, from its situation near the mouth of the river Teivy, was probably selected, at a very early period, as an eligible site both for habitation and for commerce, its maritime situation affording a facility of communication with distant parts of the kingdom. Little, however, is known either of its original foundation or of its primitive inhabitants; nor are there either traditionary or authentic records of its history, prior to the conquest of this part of the country by the Normans, who erected a fortress at this place, to defend the passage of the river, and to secure themselves in the possession of the territories which they successively wrested from the native proprietors. It appears about this time to have first assumed the character of a regular town, and it subsequently became the capital of the province of *Caredigion*, comprehending, in addition to the present county of Cardigan, a large extent of territory, which originally constituted the country of *Dimetia*, and was granted, about the middle of the fifth century, to Caredig, son of Cunedda, a chieftain of North Wales, from whom it derived its name, now modified into Cardigan. In the Welsh annals this place is described as the scene of some of the most sanguinary conflicts which took place in South Wales, during the first three centuries after the Norman Conquest of England. Roger de Montgomery, who did homage to William Rufus, in 1091, for the province of Cardigan, finding himself unequal to defend the castle against the native chieftains, relinquished it to Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, a man of bold and enterprising ambition, who assumed the sovereignty of South Wales, and maintained a protracted warfare, not only with the Norman lords, who encroached upon his territories, but with the English monarch himself. Cadwgan

continued to maintain possession of the castle, and, after the death of William Rufus, entered into an alliance with Henry I. The castle appears to have been at this time a place of considerable importance, and one of the residences of Cadwgan, who, in the Christmas of 1107, gave a splendid festival here, including an Eisteddvod, a grand assembly of the bards, at which, according to some accounts, Owain his son, inflamed by the lively descriptions given by his companions of the beauty of Nêst, the wife of Gerald de Windsor, determined on carrying her off from her husband's castle in Pembrokeshire: others trace this outrage to a banquet given at the castle of Eare Weare, in the parish of Amroath, on the western coast of Pembrokeshire. The act, however, drew down upon his family the wrath of Henry, who, having in vain demanded from Owain the liberation of his captive, incited the nobles of Powys to avenge the insult; and Cadwgan and Owain were compelled to abandon their country, and take refuge in Ireland. The former returned in the following year, and, having satisfied the king of his innocence, was restored to his possessions; but his son, unable to regain the king's favour, carried on a desultory warfare against the English, which, involving Cadwgan with the king, he was a second time deprived of his dominions, which were, however, again restored to him.

Upon the death of this chieftain, who was assassinated by his nephew, Madoc ab Rhyrid, in 1110, Henry possessed himself of the sovereignty of South Wales, which he held for several years, until Grufydd, eldest surviving son of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, in concert with Owain and Cadwaladr, sons of Grufydd ab Cynan, sovereign of North Wales, and the chieftains of South Wales, reconquered the whole province of Cardigan, and advanced to the gates of Aberteivy, in the vicinity of which place a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1136, between the allied Welsh and the Norman, English, and Flemish forces then in Wales, or in the marches, in which the latter suffered a total defeat, having, according to the testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis, three thousand men killed, and a great number drowned in the Teivy, by the breaking down of a bridge in the line of their retreat. The castle fell into the hands of the Welsh, who, however, do not appear to have kept possession of it for any considerable time; for, in 1144, Howel and Cynan, sons of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, having raised a considerable army, obtained a signal victory over the Normans and Flemings at Aberteivy; and, having retaken the town and castle, in the latter of which they placed a strong garrison, returned into their own country, laden with honour and with spoil. The castle was afterwards fortified by Roger, Earl of Clare, from whom it was wrested, in 1165, by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, who razed it to the ground. According to most writers it was rebuilt by Gilbert de Clare, in the following year, but was afterwards taken by Rhŷs, who, having subsequently entered into terms with Henry II., was allowed to retain his possessions in South Wales, and kept it in his own hands till his death. Rhŷs, in 1171, marched a cavalcade of eighty-six horses from this place to Pembroke, and presented them to that monarch, when on his route to embark for Ireland; and on his having completed the repairs of this castle, in 1176, he celebrated in it a grand festival, and held an Eisteddvod, or assembly of the bards, of which notice had been published, for a year previously, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, from all which kingdoms numerous distinguished guests arrived, and all the bards of Wales were present. After a display of deeds of arms and other military exploits, the bards were assembled in the great hall, and prizes were adjudged to the most skilful. In this contest the bards of North Wales gained the prizes for poetry; and among the musicians those of the household of Rhŷs were allowed to have excelled in minstrelsy. Prince Rhŷs, in 1188, sumptuously entertained Archbishop Baldwin, attended by Giraldus Cambrensis, then preaching the crusades throughout Wales, first at St. Dogmael's priory, in the county of Pembroke, and on the day following in his castle of Cardigan. After the death of Rhŷs, in 1198, the castle, then in the possession of his son Grufydd, was attacked by his brother Maelgwyn, by whom it was taken; but, in the course of the same year Grufydd repossessed himself of all his patrimonial territories, with the exception of this castle and that of Ystrad-Meirig, which were still in the possession of his brother, who, however, agreed to surrender the former of these fortresses to Grufydd, on his giving hostages for the security of his person; but he had no sooner received them than he repaired the fortifications of the castle, reinforced the garrison, and, placing the hostages in the hands of his ally, Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, from whom they effected their escape, refused to fulfil his engagement. He retained possession of the castle till the year 1200, when, finding that he could no longer defend it against the power of Grufydd, which was every day increasing, he sold it for a small sum to the Normans, that it might not fall into the hands of his brother.

In 1215, this fortress was surrendered by the Norman garrison to Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, who returned to Cardigan, in the following year, to adjust the disputes which had arisen between the native chieftains of South Wales, and to divide among them the territories which they had jointly recovered from the Anglo-Norman invaders. In this partition the castle was assigned to Owain ab Grufydd; but Llewelyn, much to the dissatisfaction of that chieftain, kept it in his own possession, and in the treaty which he made with the English king, and which was ratified at Gloucester in 1218, he engaged to restore it, with all its de-

pendencies, to the English. In the following year Llewelyn, refusing to fulfil his engagement, and apprehending an attack from the English, strengthened the fortifications, and augmented the garrison of the castle; but no attack was made upon it till 1220, when the Flemings, who had settled in Pembrokeshire, and had recently sworn fealty to him, revolting from their allegiance, marched against Cardigan, and speedily obtained possession of the castle, which was soon afterwards retaken by Llewelyn, who put the garrison to the sword. Young Rhŷs ab Grufydd, being afterwards, as he conceived, wrongfully deprived of the possession of the castle by Llewelyn, went over to the English, placing himself under the protection of the Earl of Pembroke, who, after the quarrel between Rhŷs and Llewelyn had been amicably adjusted, through the interference of the English monarch, seized the castle, which during his absence was again retaken by Llewelyn, and the garrison put to the sword. The earl, on his return from Ireland in 1223, marched with a powerful army to Cardigan; and laying siege to the castle, compelled a surrender, and retaliated upon the Welsh garrison the cruelty which his own soldiers had previously experienced from Llewelyn. Maelgwyn ab Maelgwyn, a Welsh chieftain, having, in 1231, forced his way into Cardigan, put all the inhabitants to the sword; and having laid waste and nearly demolished the town, he was checked in his career of destruction only by the fortifications of the castle, which were considered impregnable. Being joined, however, by his cousin Owain, son of Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, attended by some of the best officers of that prince, he returned to besiege the castle; and having broken down the bridge, closely invested that fortress, and so battered and undermined it, that the garrison, after an obstinate resistance, was finally compelled to surrender. The castle lay in the ruinous state to which it had been thus reduced for nearly nine years, till the accession of Davydd ab Llewelyn ab Iorwerth to the sovereignty of Wales, in 1240, when Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, encouraged by the weakness of the prince and the unsettled state of the principality in a new reign, seized upon this fortress, which he strengthened with works more extensive and better constructed. From this time the castle appears to have remained in the undisturbed possession of the English, and no further notice occurs respecting it in the Welsh annals. Edward I., after his entire conquest of the country, resided for a month in the castle, during the time he was employed in settling the affairs of the principality. The lordship, castle, and town were settled by Henry VII. on Catharine of Arragon, on her being betrothed to his eldest son, Arthur, Prince of Wales, as part of her dower. Soon after the commencement of the parliamentary war, Cardigan castle was in the hands of the parliament, two of whose agents resided at the priory in the town: it was, however, taken by General Girard, and garrisoned for the king, but was afterwards besieged by the parliamentarian forces under General Laugharne, by whom, after it had sustained an incessant cannonade for three days, by which a breach was made in the walls, it was taken by storm.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the north bank and near the estuary of the river Teivy, over which it has an ancient stone bridge of five arches, connecting the counties of Cardigan and Pembroke: it consists of one principal thoroughfare, extending from the bridge along the turnpike-road to Aberystwith, from which another diverges to the east, in a line towards Newcastle: the former contains several respectable shops, and in both there are a few good houses. For many years the want of a public supply of water was an object of great anxiety to the inhabitants; but in the beginning of the year 1831, the sum of £400 was raised for that purpose by public subscription. A capacious reservoir has been made near the gaol, and iron pipes laid down, by which the water is conveyed into six public conduits in different parts of the town, for the supply of the inhabitants generally, and from these are branch pipes, conveying it to the houses of those who choose to pay a small annual rate for that additional accommodation. Dramatic performances occasionally take place in the town, and during the assizes and at other times assemblies and concerts are given; but there are no buildings especially appropriated for these amusements. The environs are pleasant, and abound with interesting and varied scenery; and the view of the town from the higher grounds is highly prepossessing. The PORT has jurisdiction over Newport and Fishguard, in the county of Pembroke, to the west, and over Aberaëron, Aberporth, and New Quay, to the north, and carries on a very considerable coasting trade, and a limited intercourse with foreign parts. The principal exports are, corn (chiefly oats) to Bristol and Liverpool, butter, oak, bark, and slate, which last may be deemed the staple article of the place, though it is not of a very good quality, selling only at half the price of the slate procured in North Wales: the chief imports are, timber from Norway and North America, coal (principally from Liverpool, and sometimes from South Wales and Staffordshire), culm from South Wales, limestone from Pembrokeshire, and manufactured goods and merchandise for the supply of the shops. There are belonging to the port and its dependencies two hundred and ninety registered vessels, of an aggregate burthen of fifteen thousand two hundred tons, and employing a thousand men. The river Teivy is navigable up to the bridge for vessels of from three to four hundred tons' burthen at spring tides, but the entrance to the harbour is obstructed by a dangerous bar, having at high water in spring tides only twenty-two feet of water, with a fall of sixteen feet, leaving at times only six feet depth of water,

and at neap tides the rise and fall do not exceed eleven feet; so that the general trade of the port is confined to vessels of from fifteen to one hundred tons' burthen. It has been suggested that a great improvement might be made in the harbour, by constructing a pier, extending from Pen-yr-Ergyd to the south-west, the expense of which probably would not exceed £1000. An extensive and lucrative salmon *fishery* is carried on in the Teivy, during the summer: and a herring fishery, which in some years is remarkably productive, affords employment to many during the winter. In summer the river assumes a remarkable appearance, from the vast number of coracles, or small portable fishing boats, constructed of wicker covered with leather, and large enough only to hold one person, with which its surface is overspread, and which are much in use throughout the principality. Ship-building was formerly carried on to a great extent, but has almost wholly declined, and the town has now no manufactures of any description. The *market* is on Saturday; and fairs are held annually on February 13th, April 5th, September 8th, and December 19th. The market for corn is held by sufferance under the shire-hall. Butchers' meat was exposed for sale in the principal street until the year 1823, when a commodious market-house and slaughter-house were built, under the direction of the corporation, on the west side of the town, near the river.

The BOROUGH was first incorporated by Edward I., after his final conquest of Wales, and the charter of privileges granted by that monarch was confirmed and extended by several of his successors, including Henry III., who in the 14th year of his reign bestowed upon the burgesses exemption from tolls, passage, or frontage, throughout the kingdom. The charter of the 19th of Henry VIII. partially elevated it into a county of itself, by granting "that the burgesses and their successors for ever shall have the return of all our writs and of all the suits of our heirs, in whatsoever pleas, real or personal, and of all other cases within the said town of Cardigan; so that no escheator, sheriff, bailiff, nor minister, of us do enter or in anything meddle, within the town and borough aforesaid;" but this charter has in practice been disregarded, and the corporation claims to be such by prescription. Until the passing of the late Municipal Corporations' Act, the style of the borough was "the Mayor, Common Council, and Burgesses of the town and borough of Cardigan," and the control was vested in a mayor, thirteen common councilmen, a coroner, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses, the principal functions, however, being exercised by the common council. The mayor and coroner were elected annually by the burgesses, who chose the former out of the common council, and the latter from among themselves; the town-clerk was appointed by the council, and the bailiffs by the mayor, from among the burgesses; and the council, on any vacancy happening in their body, themselves filled it up. The mode of obtaining the freedom was by presentment of the jury at one of the mayor's courts, which were held, one on the Monday after Michaelmas day, and the other within a month after Easter, and which were summoned by the bailiffs, agreeably with a warrant from the mayor, requiring them to summon twenty-four good and lawful men of the burgesses to be sworn of the grand inquest, to inquire into all matters relating to the corporation. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, forming the council of the borough. The mayor is elected annually by the council, on November 9th, from among the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially, out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen annually on November 1st, by and from among the enrolled burgesses, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must have a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. Occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor are entitled to be burgesses, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually, on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers annually on November 9th: the number of magistrates is three. The borough and its contributories, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Atpar, return one member to parliament: the right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, but is now, by the late act for "Amending the Representation of the People," vested in the resident burgesses, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the new borough, which are given in the Appendix to this work, is about 200: the mayor is returning officer. Adjoining the town is an uninclosed common, containing about two hundred acres of good land, which belongs to the burgesses. The assizes for the county are held here, as the county town; as are also the Epiphany quarter sessions, the Easter and Michaelmas sessions being held at Aberystwith, and the Midsummer sessions at Lampeter: the knight of the shire is elected at Cardigan. The shire-hall, erected

in 1764, and enlarged in 1829 by the addition of a room for the grand jury, and a retiring-room for the petit jury, is a neat edifice: the court is commodiously arranged, and contains a bust of the late Thomas Johnes, Esq., lord lieutenant and parliamentary representative of the county, sculptured by Chantrey, at the expense of the county magistrates. The common gaol and house of correction for the county was erected in the year 1793, after a design by Mr. Nash: it occupies a spacious area at the extremity of the town, towards Aberystwith, and comprises six day-rooms, six airing-yards, five work-rooms, and every requisite for the due classification of the prisoners, of whom it is capable of accommodating twenty-two in separate cells, and forty-seven by placing more than one person in each cell: in one of the yards is a tread-wheel, for the employment of prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

The PARISH comprises about 2340 acres, consisting of meadow, pasture, and arable land, and a very small portion of woodland; the soil is chiefly a stiff clay, and the produce, oats, barley, and wheat. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 15. 10., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty; present net income, £153, with a glebe-house; it is in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, P. J. Miles, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and venerable structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south porch, with a square embattled tower at the west end, and contains space for the accommodation of about 1200 persons: the various parts of this structure were erected at different periods, and display various styles of English architecture: the chancel, which is by far the most ancient and most elegant portion of the building, is in the decorated style, and is externally ornamented with a castellated battlement, and strengthened with buttresses surmounted by light handsome pinnacles. The porch was rebuilt, in the later style, in 1639, and the nave in the same style, but differing in the details, in 1703; and the tower, which fell down in 1705, was partly rebuilt in 1711, by a brief under the great seal, and completed in 1748, by subscription. The appearance of the interior has been considerably injured by the erection of a carved screen above the altar, of the Ionic order, which ill accords with the prevailing style of architecture: the east window contains some portions of the ancient stained glass with which it was originally filled: the font, which is ancient, is octangular in form, and richly sculptured; and in the south-eastern angle of the church are two arches, under each of which is a handsome marble monument, erected about the middle of the last century: a gallery was erected, in 1821, at the sole expense of Pryse Pryse, Esq., who also made other additions. Mathaiarn, one of the sons of Brychan, Prince of Brecknock, who devoted himself to a religious life, about the middle of the fifth century, is said to have been buried here. The churchyard contains some very fine old elm trees. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school, which is a licensed institution, was originally founded in 1653, and was at that period endowed, by the Hon. Commissioners for the Propagation of the Gospel in Wales, with a revenue of £60 per annum, out of the impropriate tithes of Llansantfraid, but at the Restoration these reverted to their former owners the vicars choral in the cathedral church of St. David's, and the school was continued by receiving support from the corporation of Cardigan, until Lady Lætitia Cornwallis, of Abermarlais, in 1731, devised £200, the interest of which was to be paid to the master. Her Ladyship's will however becoming in 1785 a matter of contention in the court of chancery, an order was then made that £717. 10. 6. Bank three per cents. should be transferred to the mayor and council in respect of the above bequest, and the dividends, amounting to £21. 10. 6., are now paid to the master. The school-house comprises one room, erected some years since by subscription on the property of the corporation: there are six boys on the foundation, who are nominated by the mayor and common council, and are allowed to remain five years in the school, during which time they are taught the Greek and Latin classics, history and geography gratuitously, but pay one guinea annually for learning writing and arithmetic: there are about 22 other scholars, who pay. Prior to the establishment of St. David's college at Lampeter, young men were ordained from this school: it is said that there are four scholarships belonging to it, but they are not at present available, neither can any particulars of their foundation be ascertained: attached to the school is a parochial lending library, founded by Dr. Bray's associates. A National school, in which from sixty to seventy boys are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription; and there is also a school for girls, similarly supported, but conducted on a different plan. There are five other day and boarding schools, in which about 90 males and 70 females are taught at the expense of their parents; three infants' schools, in which about 70 children are similarly instructed; and four Sunday schools, belonging to different denominations of dissenters, in which many hundred children are gratuitously taught.

At the eastern extremity of the town, towards the river, stood a small Benedictine priory, the foundation of which is of uncertain date: it was a cell to the abbey of Chertsey, and its revenue at the dissolution was valued at £32: it was granted by Henry VIII., together with the other possessions of Chertsey, to Bisham abbey, and subsequently, by the same monarch, to William Cavendish. The Priory was afterwards the residence of the celebrated

Catherine Philipps, daughter of Mr. John Fowler of London, and wife of James Philipps, Esq., better known by her poetical name of Orinda, and as the author of some pleasing poems, and a small work entitled "Letters from Orinda to Polyarchus," by which name was designated her early friend and patron, Sir Charles Cottrell. On the site of the ancient mansion is now a handsome villa, which, with the whole of the Priory estate, is the property of Philip John Miles, Esq., of Leigh Court, in the county of Somerset. Of the walls by which the town was anciently encompassed there are now no remains. The castle was, from its situation, well calculated for defence, and admirably adapted to command the entrance into the western part of the principality, of which it was considered the key: it occupied the summit of an eminence rising to a considerable elevation above the river, and overlooking the town and a large tract of the open country. The remains at present consist only of two bastions and a portion of the curtain wall; the site of the keep is at present occupied by a handsome modern villa, the cellars of which are formed out of the dungeons of that ancient tower, of which the walls in some parts are from nine to ten feet thick; and the outer ward has been converted into a verdant lawn, tastefully disposed in parterres, the whole effected by John Bowen, Esq.; but the property now belongs to David Davies, Esq., high sheriff of the county, by purchase in 1836. Cardigan gives the title of earl to the family of Brudenell. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed May 9th, 1837, and comprises the following 27 parishes and townships; namely, St. Mary's in the borough of Cardigan, Aberporth, Blaenporth, Llandygwydd, Llangoedmore, Llêchrŷd, Mount, Tremaen, and Verwic, in the county of Cardigan; and Bayvill, Bridel, Kîlgerran, Dinas, St. Dogmael's, Eglwyswrw, Llanvair-Nantgwŷn, Llanvihangel-Penbedw, Capel-Colman, Llantyd, Llanerchllwydog, Manerdivy, Meliney, Monington, Moylgrove, Nevern, Newport, and Whitchurch or Eglwys-Wen, in the county of Pembroke. It is under the superintendence of 33 guardians, and contains a population of 19,901, of whom 12,442 are in Pembrokeshire.

CARDIGAN (ISLE OF), an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 4½ miles (N.) from Cardigan. This is a small island, at the eastern side of the mouth of the river Teivy, and only separated from the main land by a narrow channel: it comprises about forty acres, and yields good pasturage for cattle and sheep, chiefly for the market at Cardigan.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a maritime county of South Wales, bounded on the north by the estuary of the river Dovey, or Dyvi, and the county of Merioneth; on the north-east by Montgomeryshire; on the east by the north-western extremity of Radnorshire and the northern parts of Brecknockshire; on the south by the county of Carmarthen; on the south-west by that of Pembroke; and on the west and north-west, in its whole length, by Cardigan bay: it extends from 51° 55′ to 52° 27′ (N. Lat.) and from 3° 45′ to 4° 51′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to Mr. Cary's Communications to the Board of Agriculture, of five hundred and ninety square miles, or three hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred statute acres. It contains 15,102 houses inhabited, 811 uninhabited, and 125 in course of erection; and the population of the county amounts to 68,380, of whom 31,997 are males, and 36,383 females.

The ancient British inhabitants of this county were the *Dimetæ*, who also occupied the adjoining counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke, and were subjected to the Roman sway by Julius Frontinus, about the year 70. Under the Roman dominion it contained the station *Loventium*, thought by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., and other antiquaries of modern times, to have been situated at Llanio, about seven miles above Lampeter, in the vale of Teivy. It seems likewise to have been traversed throughout by the great Roman road called the *Via Occidentalis*, which connected the station *Loventium* with that of *Segontium*, near the modern Carnarvon; and with that at Penallt, in the present county of Merioneth; that at *Menapium*, in Pembrokeshire; and those of *Maridunum*, and at Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, in Carmarthenshire. The present name of Cardigan is derived from *Caredig*, son of Cynedda, a chieftain of North Britain, who distinguished himself in repelling an invasion of Wales by the Irish Scots, about the middle of the fifth century, and received as a reward for his services a tract of South Wales, called *Tyno-Côch*, or the "Red Valley," to which he gave the name of *Caredigion*, signifying "Caredig's country," and since corrupted into *Cardigan*. The precise extent of this tract cannot now be ascertained; but at a later period, the lordship, or principality, of Caredigion is known to have comprehended, besides the present county of Cardigan, the greater part of that of Carmarthen. Little more than their names is known of the successors of Caredig in the sovereign authority: Brothen, the third in succession, received the honour of canonization. The eleventh was Gwgan, who was accidentally drowned in 870; after which event, Rhodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, sovereign of North Wales and Powys, became possessed of this principality (which at that time held supreme authority over the other petty states of South Wales), in right of his wife Angharad, who was Gwgan's daughter. Having thus become sovereign of all Wales, he subsequently divided his dominions into three portions, including Caredigion in the kingdom of South Wales, the seat of the government of which he fixed at Dynevor, in the present county of Carmarthen, and to which his son Cadell

succeeded on the death of his father. In the disputes which soon arose among Roderic's sons, Anarawd, King of North Wales, aided by some English allies, led a powerful force into South Wales, in 892, and made dreadful devastations in this and the other provinces, burning the houses and destroying the corn. Ievav and Iago, princes of North Wales, obtaining possession of their patrimony, after the death of Hywel Dda, by whom they had been unjustly excluded from it, asserted their claim to the sovereignty of all Wales, and, in 949, invading Caredigion, defeated the sons of Hywel, who had shared among them the kingdoms of South Wales and Powys, and then carried their devastations into Dyved, the present Pembrokeshire. The year following, they again entered Dyved, but were opposed with great spirit by Owain, son of Hywel, by whom they were compelled to retreat with such precipitation, that a great part of their army was drowned in the river Teivy. Owain and his brothers, in their turn, acted on the offensive, and invaded North Wales, where they fought a sanguinary battle with the forces of Ievav and Iago, but without advantage to either party; and the following year, the princes of North Wales again entered Caredigion, but were repulsed with great loss by the sons of Hywel, who, however, in the end were overcome by their adversaries, and the latter established their dominion over all Wales. In 987, the Danes committed great devastation on the coast of this county, burning the churches of Llanbadarn and Llanrhŷstid, and causing such destruction of corn and cattle as to produce a general famine, which destroyed a great part of the population. On this occasion Meredydd, then sovereign of all Wales, was compelled to purchase the retreat of the invaders by the payment of a tribute, called "the tribute of the black army:" but scarcely had he freed himself from these foreign enemies, when Edwin, the eldest son of his brother Einion, who considered himself wrongfully dispossessed of the principality of South Wales, aided by some parties of Saxons and Danes, invaded this county, and hence proceeded into Pembrokeshire. About the year 1068, the Normans having proved successful in their invasion of England, a strong body of them made a descent upon the western coast of South Wales, and ravaged this county and that of Pembroke; but, being quickly attacked by Caradoc, Prince of South Wales, they were compelled to abandon their plunder, and retreat to their ships. These marauders returned three years after, in 1071, but with the like ill-success, being defeated with great loss by Rhydderch, son and successor of Caradoc. In 1087, the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, a deceased prince of North Wales, raised a formidable insurrection in South Wales, against the authority of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, the reigning prince of this country, whom they compelled to retire to Ireland. Being aided with a large body of Irish troops by his brother-in-law, the king of Dublin, Rhŷs soon returned, and was joined by numerous friends; while the sons of Bleddyn, thinking that delay would increase the strength of their antagonist, hastened to give him battle. The adverse armies met at a place called Llêchryd, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, in which the sons of Bleddyn were totally defeated, and two of them slain: the scene of this action has been generally placed in Radnorshire, but it is now thought to have been fought at Llêchryd, near the Teivy, in this county, a few miles above the town of Cardigan, rather than in a part of the principality the most distant from the Irish Channel, and which Rhŷs could reach only by leading his forces a distance of nearly sixty miles over a desert and almost impassable country.

Caredigion was one of the Welsh provinces first subdued by the NORMAN lords, soon after they had been so much encouraged in the conquest of the country, by the successful issue of Fitz-Hamon's enterprise in Glamorgan; and Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, did homage for it to William Rufus, towards the close of the eleventh century: this baron, to secure his conquests, first erected the castle of Aberteivy, or Cardigan, afterwards so distinguished in Welsh history. But the Norman settlers had constantly to maintain an arduous contest with the native princes, in which they were frequently worsted and driven from the territory they had usurped. In 1093, Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys and South Wales, expelled these invaders, and took possession of the castle of Aberteivy, or Cardigan. Gilbert Strongbow, son of Richard, Earl of Clare, having obtained leave of HENRY I. of England to deprive Cadwgan of all the lands which he could wrest from him, invaded the province of Caredigion with a considerable force, and subdued it without much difficulty: having thus obtained possession of the country, his chief care was to erect fortresses for the defence of his conquests, and one of the principal of these was the castle of Aberystwith. Grufydd ab Rhŷs, the eldest surviving son of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, having commenced a system of predatory warfare against the lords marcher in the territory of Carmarthen, his success gained him many partisans among the native chieftains, and thus enabled him to conduct his operations on a more extended scale, and to recover a large portion of his father's territories, in spite of the opposition raised against him by the English monarch, Henry I. The native chieftains of Caredigion espoused his cause and submitted to his government, esteeming him the guardian of his country, and calling on him to free them from the odious and ignominious tyranny of foreigners. Grufydd hereupon entered the territories of these chieftains, by whom he was received with great cordiality and respect. Suddenly arriving at Cardigan Iscoed, he laid siege to a fortress which the Earl of Strigyl had erected

at Blaen Porth Gwithan, in the vicinity of that place, which, after many terrible assaults, he at length took and burned to the ground. As far as Penwedic, the like destruction fell upon the deserted houses of the English inhabitants, who, struck with dismay, had fled from the fury of the native forces. Grufydd next laid siege to a castle called Strath Peithyll, in this county, belonging to the steward of the Earl of Strigyl, which he took by assault, putting the garrison to the sword. Hence he advanced to Glâsgrûg, where he encamped his forces for a day's rest. But his hitherto triumphant progress soon received a severe check, in a disastrous failure before the castle of Aberystwith, then belonging to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, in which the slaughter of his troops was so great as to compel him to evacuate the province.

At the commencement of the reign of the English monarch STEPHEN, in 1135, Owain Gwynedd and Cadwaladr, chieftains of North Wales, laid waste with ruthless fury the province of Caredigion, taking the castles of Aberystwith, Dinerth, and Caerwedrôs, and two other fortresses, belonging to Walter Espec and Richard de la Mare, all of which were of great strength and well garrisoned. At the close of the following year the confederate princes again invaded this territory, with four thousand infantry and two thousand horse, besides the auxiliaries led by their allies, Grufydd ab Rhŷs and other eminent chieftains, who also furnished their main army with considerable supplies; and with irresistible violence subdued the whole province to the town of Aberteivy, or Cardigan, taking and demolishing all the castles held by the English lords. To repel this formidable incursion, the whole force of the Normans, the Flemings, and the English, in Wales and the marches, was united under the conduct of several powerful barons, who, however, were signally defeated, in an obstinate and bloody conflict, with the loss of three thousand men; and the routed forces, fleeing to their castles for safety, were so closely pursued, that many were made prisoners, and great numbers were drowned in the Teivy by the breaking down of a bridge across that river, which afforded almost the only means of escape. Having so successfully completed their campaign, the young princes of North Wales returned to their own country, carrying with them, to grace their triumph, the horses and armour, and other rich spoils, which they had taken. In the course of these events, Richard, Earl of Clare, to whom the territory of Caredigion, or Cardigan, had been granted by Henry I., was murdered by a Welshman, named Iorwerth, as he was riding through a wood: after this his wife, who was sister to the Earl of Chester, retired into one of his castles, in this county, where she was besieged by the Welsh, and in the most imminent danger of falling into their hands, but was at length rescued from this perilous situation by Milo Fitz-Walter, Lord of Brecknock, who, with a chosen body of troops, undertook a romantic expedition from his own territories for the purpose, pursuing his march along the most unfrequented ways, and, at imminent hazard to himself and his followers, carrying away the countess and her retinue, unperceived by the besiegers.

During the reign of Grufydd's son and successor Rhŷs, an expedition was undertaken by Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, against the Normans and Flemings in Cardigan and the adjoining territories on the south, in which inroad he is stated to have demolished the castles of Aberystwith, Ystrad-Meirig, and Pont Stephan, or Lampeter, in this county: retaining in his possession the whole province of Cardigan, and compelling the inhabitants of Pembrokeshire to pay him tribute, he returned into his own dominions. A few years afterwards, Hywel and Cynan, the illegitimate sons of Owain Gwynedd, made another inroad into South Wales, encountered and defeated a Norman force, and took possession of the town of Aberteivy, or Cardigan. In 1150, Cadell, Meredydd, and Rhŷs, sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, invaded Cardigan, and took and demolished the castle of Aber-Rheidiol and other fortresses in the northern part of the province; then, marching southward, they possessed themselves of the castle of Cardigan, at that time held by Hywel, son of the prince of North Wales, thus subduing the whole province, excepting only a single fortress in its northern part. These young princes were so much enraged at the loss of the bravest of their soldiers, which they experienced at the siege of the castle of Llanrhŷstid, that, on at last gaining possession of it, they put the garrison to the sword: the castle of Ystrad-Meirig, which they next took, they fortified with additional works, and, placing garrisons in both these fortresses, returned to Carmarthenshire laden with rich spoil. Early in the reign of HENRY II., Gilbert, Earl of Clare, entered Cardigan with the sanction of that monarch, to attempt the recovery of the estates which had been taken from his family during the late reign: he regained possession of the castle of Ystrad-Meirig and some other places, and proceeded to attack the territories of Rhŷs ab Grufydd; but the latter chieftain soon after overran the whole county of Cardigan, levelling with the ground all the castles belonging to the English. A few years afterwards, roused by the savage murder of his two nephews, whom he had delivered as hostages to Henry II., by their keeper, the Earl of Gloucester, Rhŷs again took up arms, and, attacking Gloucester's possessions in Cardigan, took and demolished the castle of Aber-Rheidiol and other fortresses; then, marching southward, he possessed himself of the castle of Cardigan, and afterwards extended his inroads into Pembrokeshire. On the retreat of Henry II., after his invasion of North Wales, which Rhŷs had aided in resisting, this chieftain, returning into

South Wales, suddenly invested the castle of Cardigan, which had again fallen into the hands of the English, and retook it: he then devastated the surrounding country, and made himself master of the castle of Kîlgerran, an important post situated on the banks of the Teivy near Cardigan, the fortifications of which he levelled with the ground, and then proceeded to his own territories in Carmarthenshire. Henry II. afterwards granted to this chieftain, together with other extensive territories, the whole of that of Cardigan, in the castle of which he held a grand festival, in 1176, which is celebrated by the Welsh bards. Rhŷs died in 1196, and, with several of his successors in the lordship of Dinevor, was buried at the abbey of Strata Florida, in the eastern and mountainous part of the county. Grufydd ab Rhŷs succeeded to the lordship of South Wales, together with all the territories held by his father at the time of his death; but his brother Maelgwyn, aided by Gwenwynwyn, son of Owain Cyveilioc, lord of Powys, soon after he had entered upon his inheritance, attacked him by surprise in his castle of Aberystwith, and made him prisoner: Maelgwyn then proceeded against some of Grufydd's other fortresses, and soon made himself master of the whole province of Cardigan. In the following year (1198), the wronged chieftain was liberated from confinement by the English lords, into whose custody he had been delivered by Gwenwynwyn, and, being strongly supported by his friends, entered this territory, and recovered all his possessions in it, except the castles of Cardigan and Ystrad-Meirig. Through the mediation of the friends of the adverse parties, Maelgwyn entered into a solemn engagement to deliver up the castle of Cardigan to Grufydd, on condition of receiving from the latter hostages for the security of his own person. But on the delivery of these, Maelgwyn sent them prisoners to Gwenwynwyn, and fortified the castle for himself: in the following year he took from his brother the castle of Dinerth, and put the garrison to the sword, but the latter about the same time obtained possession of the important fortress of Kîlgerran, situated on the banks of the Teivy, in the neighbourhood of that of Cardigan, but on the opposite side of the river. Maelgwyn, fearing, from Grufydd's increase of strength in the vicinity, that he should not be able to maintain the contest much longer, sold the castle of Cardigan to the Normans, lest it should fall into the hands of his brother: the latter died in 1202, and was succeeded in his honours and possessions by his son Rhŷs, whose lands in Cardigan were soon invaded by his uncle Maelgwyn, aided by his ally Gwenwynwyn.

Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, having in 1208 seized upon the territories of Gwenwynwyn, then a prisoner in England, marched an army into South Wales against Maelgwyn, who, being unable to resist so overwhelming a force, destroyed his castles and withdrew: Llewelyn rebuilt the castle of Aberystwith, which he garrisoned with his own troops; but the cantrêv of Penwedig, forming the northernmost part of the present county of Cardigan, and the other lands lying between the rivers Dyvi and Aëron, he gave to Rhŷs ab Grufydd and his brother Owain. Maelgwyn, rendering submission to the English monarch John, was furnished by the latter with a large body of English troops, to assist in the recovery of his possessions in this quarter; and entering Cardiganshire with these forces, he encamped at Kîlcennin, in the cantrêv of Penwedig. His nephews Rhŷs and Owain, who were not strong enough to oppose him openly in the field, came privately into the vicinity of his camp, with a chosen band of three hundred men, and, suddenly entering it in the dead of night, fell upon their enemies with great fury, put many of them to the sword, and compelled the rest, among whom was Maelgwyn himself, to seek safety in flight. When King John, in 1212, compelled Llewelyn ab Iorwerth and the other principal Welsh chieftains to do him homage, Rhŷs and his brother Owain at first refused; but being soon threatened by the overwhelming forces of Foulke, Viscount Cardiff, at that time warden of the marches, who was aided by their uncles Maelgwyn and Rhŷs Vychan, they sued for peace, and applied for safe conduct to London, where they were graciously received by the king, and, on doing homage to him and relinquishing their territories between the Dyvi and Aëron, were allowed to retain all their other possessions: the English commander, on this occasion, strengthened the works of the castle of Aberystwith, and garrisoned it with the king's troops. After the departure of Foulke, Maelgwyn and Rhŷs Vychan, probably incensed at the favourable terms granted to their nephews, with whom they had been so long in hostility, threw off their allegiance to the English monarch, and took and dismantled the castle of Aberystwith, thus affording to Rhŷs and Owain an opportunity of retaliating on their uncles, on pretence of supporting the authority of the king of England. Accordingly, they entered Maelgwyn's territories, which they plundered; but it appears that both these young chieftains were shortly after stripped by their uncles of nearly all their estates, which they recovered only by the assistance of some forces furnished them by King John, and commanded by the same Lord Foulke, who defeated Rhŷs Vychan with considerable loss in a battle fought in Carmarthenshire. The latter chieftain, expelled from all his fortresses in that county, removed his family to Aberystwith, and retired to the most inaccessible parts of the neighbouring country. Some time after these events, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth led a large army into South Wales, to attack the territories of the English vassals, and, in the course of the expedition (in which he was assisted by the forces of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, his brother Owain, and their two uncles,

who had all come to a reconciliation), took the castle of Cardigan, thus once more totally expelling the English from the county. After a short interval, Llewelyn came again into Cardiganshire, in his character of lord paramount of Wales, to settle a dispute between Rhŷs ab Grufydd and his brother Owain, on one part, and their uncles on the other, concerning the division of the reconquered territory, which he adjusted to the satisfaction of the respective claimants: he soon after placed a strong garrison in the castle of Cardigan; and in Powell's History of Wales he is also stated to have given permission, about this time, to Rhŷs ab Grufydd to do homage to the king of England, for some of his lands. In 1220, the Flemings of Pembrokeshire, who had shortly before submitted to Llewelyn, as their sovereign lord, renouncing their allegiance to him, attacked and took the castle of Cardigan: the Welsh prince, however, soon recovered it, and razed it to the ground, after which he overran the greater part of Pembrokeshire. Rhŷs, finding that Llewelyn intended to withhold from him the castle of Aberteivy, or Cardigan, which in the late division had been allotted to him, made common cause with Llewelyn's enemy, William le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke: this chieftain's desertion Llewelyn punished by seizing his castle of Aberystwith, and the territories appertaining to it; but King Henry III. interfering on the complaint of Rhŷs, the affair was settled amicably. Rhŷs died in the course of the same year, and his possessions were divided between his brother Owain and his uncle Maelgwyn.

Llewelyn having, during the absence of the Earl of Pembroke in Ireland, taken two of that nobleman's castles, the latter, on his return, retaliated on the subjects and possessions of Llewelyn, seizing, among other places, the castle of Cardigan. Maelgwyn ab Rhŷs died in 1230, and his possessions descended to his son Maelgwyn, who, as soon as he had entered upon his inheritance, hastened against Cardigan, and burned the town; but, finding his own forces insufficient for the reduction of the castle, which was strongly fortified, he demanded the assistance of his cousin Owain and some of Llewelyn's officers; and, thus reinforced, he destroyed the bridge over the Teivy, and, after a short siege, took possession of the castle. About the year 1233 died Rhŷs Vychan, son of Rhŷs, the last prince of South Wales, whose decease was soon followed by that of his nephew Owain ab Grufydd, whose possessions were inherited by his son Meredydd, while those of Rhŷs were divided between his sons Meredydd and Rhŷs. Cardigan castle was retaken by Gilbert le Mareschal, or Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in the year 1240, after the death of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, having, about the middle of the thirteenth century, taken forcible possession of some of the estates of the Welsh chieftains in Cardiganshire, the sufferers complained to Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the new prince of North Wales, who thereupon entered this province with an army, recovered the lands, and gave the greater part of them to Meredydd ab Owain, who died in 1268. Edward I., soon after his accession, and at the same time that he invaded North Wales in person, sent a powerful army into South Wales under Payen de Chaworth, whose successes greatly contributed to moderate the terms of Llewelyn's treaty of peace with Edward, which was made soon after. Before his return from this great expedition, the English monarch rebuilt the castle of Aberystwith, in order to secure the advantages which he gained by this treaty; but the oppressions of the king's officers becoming intolerable to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, they revolted, and, headed by Rhŷs, son of Maelgwyn, and Grufydd, son of Meredydd, possessed themselves of this newly-erected fortress. Llewelyn, the last native prince of North Wales, entered this province a little time before his death, and laid waste the possessions of the king of England's vassals in it, particularly those of Meredydd ab Rhŷs, who had some time before deserted his standard: hence he proceeded with his forces towards Builth, in Brecknockshire, in the vicinity of which place he met his lamentable death. According to the laws and regulations made by Edward I. for the government of Wales, the entire subjugation of which he completed immediately after this event, the territories which had latterly appertained more immediately to the princes of the house of Dinevor, and were now in the possession of the crown, were formed into the two counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, to which sheriffs were immediately appointed, like those of England. Some few years afterwards, Edward proceeded also to tax his new subjects; but the Welsh, still ardently desirous of regaining their lost independence, revolted, and Maelgwyn Vychan headed a strong body of the malcontents in Cardiganshire, which overran and plundered both that county and Pembrokeshire. During the revolt of the Welsh under Owain Glyndwr against Henry IV., the castle of Aberystwith was several times taken and retaken by the contending parties. The earl of Richmond, after landing at Milford with the design of wresting the crown of England from the usurper, Richard III., marched through this county, his forces increasing with his progress, on his way towards Shrewsbury. where he was rejoined by the celebrated Rhŷs ab Thomas, who had taken a different route from the place of debarkation to that of rendezvous. The inhabitants of this county seem to have taken no very active part in the civil war of the seventeenth century. Cardigan castle, which had been garrisoned for the king, was attacked by the parliamentarian forces under General Laugharne, and at last taken by storm: the castle of Aberystwith, also held by the royalists, surrendered without much opposi-

tion. Cardiganshire appears also to have been the scene of some skirmishes between the parliamentarian leader, Colonel Horton, and the royalist commander, Colonel Poyer, after the great battle of St. Fagan's in Glamorganshire, so disastrous to the forces of the latter.

This county is in the *diocese* of St. David's, and province of Canterbury, and, together with some adjoining portions of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, forms the archdeaconry of Cardigan, which comprises, within the limits of the county of Cardigan, the deaneries of Sub Aëron, or Is Aëron, and Ultra Aëron, or Uwch Aëron: the number of parishes is sixty-five, of which twelve are rectories, twelve vicarages, and thirty-two perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government*, it is divided into the five hundreds of Geneu'r Glŷn, Ilar, Moythen, Penarth, and Troedyraur, all of which have upper and lower divisions. It contains the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Aberystwith and Cardigan, the latter of which is the county town, while the former is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; the borough and market-town of Lampeter; the small borough of Atpar; the sea-port of Aberaëron; and the market-town of Trêgaron. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for Cardigan and the rest of the boroughs collectively: the county member, and the member for the district of united boroughs, are elected at Cardigan: the polling-places within the county are Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Trêgaron. Cardiganshire is included in the South Wales circuit: the assizes are held at Cardigan, as also are frequently both the Epiphany and Michaelmas quarter-sessions, though sometimes one of these, as suits the magistrates, or is rendered necessary for the dispatch of business, is held at Aberystwith, as likewise are the Midsummer quarter sessions; while the Easter sessions are invariably held at Lampeter: the county gaol is at Cardigan; and there are houses of correction for the county both at Cardigan and Aberystwith: there are about fifty acting magistrates. It contains the poor-law unions of Aberaëron, Aberystwith and Trêgaron, parts of the unions of Cardigan, Lampeter, and Newcastle-Emlyn, and two parishes in the union of Machynlleth.

The SURFACE of Cardiganshire consists almost wholly of mountains and lofty hills, with their corresponding valleys, having no level tract of any considerable extent. Its northern parts are more particularly mountainous, being entirely composed of a portion of the lofty *hills* which surround the distinguished summit of Plinlimmon, in the south-western extremity of Montgomeryshire. In Cardiganshire these hills branch into several extensive chains, the most remarkable of which, stretching southward along its eastern border, bounds the vale of the Teivy on the east, and afterwards sweeps through Carmarthenshire into Pembrokeshire. One branch stretches westward between the rivers Dovey and Rheidiol; another, between the Rheidiol and the Ystwith; a third is bounded by the Ystwith on the north-west, and the Teivy on the east, and extending south-westward, terminates at the river Aëron; and a fourth runs nearly parallel with the last, on the western and north-western side of the Teivy, towards Cardigan. Various detached hills of considerable elevation are scattered in different directions. All of them are universally destitute of wood, and their aspect is bleak, dreary, and desolate in the extreme, seldom presenting any object to relieve the eye from the uniformity of their bare and gently undulating surface, except the projection of numerous naked crags. The late Thomas Johnes, Esq., of Havod, however, has clothed some of the most elevated and exposed summits on this side of Plinlimmon, approaching the source of the Ystwith, with plantations of larch. Of the great number of natural pools and small *lakes*, the principal are in the most elevated part of the county, near the summit of the chain of hills approaching the border of Radnorshire, in the vicinity of Strata Florida. They form a cluster, of which Llŷn Teivy, the source of the river Teivy, is the principal, being about a mile and a half in circumference, and its waters not yet fathomed: it is surrounded by a high and perpendicular ridge, and the rocks and stones which lie scattered in every direction, unrelieved by any kind of wood or lively vegetation, impart to the whole surrounding scenery a savage and repulsive aspect. From an elevation at a short distance are seen four other lakes, within a few yards of each other, the largest of which is nearly as extensive as Llŷn Teivy, but less formal in shape; while the smallest, which is circular, and about three quarters of a mile in circumference, occupies the highest ground in the county: these lakes, from their elevated sites, are much agitated by the winds. Within a short distance of them is a sixth; and another, called Llŷn Vathey Cringlas, occurs between Pentre Rhŷdvendiged and Castell Einion; besides which are others in the same quarter, called respectively Llŷn Helygen, Llŷn Hîr, Llŷn Gorlan, Llŷn Crwn, Llŷn Gweryddon Vawr, Llŷn Dû, Llŷn Cynvelin, Llŷn-y-rhŷdau, Llŷn-y-cregnant, a second Llŷn Dû, Llŷn-y-Gors, Llŷngynon, and Llŷn-cerig-llwydion; within half a mile of Lampeter is Llŷn Llanbedr. Other small lakes are seen on the high lands in different parts of the county, and several of them are the sources of rivers. The extent of the *sea-coast*, from the mouth of the Dovey, on the north, to that of the Teivy on the south, is about forty-six miles: the lands on the shore, along the whole line, are of considerable elevation, excepting only near the mouths of the rivers, where the vales descend to the coast. The *Vale of the Aëron* is most distinguished for extent and fertility: in the vicinity of Ystrad it is of considerable width, and contains various rich and well-cultivated farms. The

scenery along the courses of the other rivers is of great variety, from the extreme of rugged and romantic grandeur to the richness and beauty of fruitful vales. The latter, although they increase in breadth and fertility in approaching the sea, are, in few instances, even in their lower levels, entirely devoid of that picturesque character which so frequently distinguishes the higher parts of their course, and is so much heightened by the grandeur of their cascades. The scenery on the banks of the Teivy becomes most beautiful and interesting below Lampeter; and the views about Llandyssil, Newcastle-Emlyn, Llêchryd, and Kîlgerran, are worthy of particular notice, as equalling any river scenery of the same kind in the principality. The Ystwith is characterized by a romantic interest, in its course through the delightful scenes, so highly decorated, or rather formed, by the hand of art, which surround Havod, the mansion of the late Mr. Johnes. The elevation of some of the more remarkable *heights* is as follows: Trêgaron Down, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven feet above the level of the sea; Talsarn, one thousand one hundred and forty-two feet; Capel Cynon, one thousand and forty-six feet; and Aberystwith, four hundred and ninety-six feet. The two most extensive *bogs* in South Wales are in this county: one of them, called Cors Gôch ar Deivy, extends from Trêgaron to Strata Florida, a distance of about five miles, its mean breadth being about a mile and a half: the river Teivy, not far from its source, meanders through it: the other is situated at the northern extremity of the county, adjoining the mouth of the Dovey and the sea-coast, and is between nine and ten thousand acres in extent. A vast level tract of land, called *Cantre 'r Gwaelod*, or "the lowland hundred," is said to have occupied, in former times, the northern part of the present bay of Cardigan, and to have been defended from the sea by artificial banks; which giving way, it was overwhelmed by an inundation about the end of the sixth century, at which period the lord of the territory was one Gwyddno Garanhîr. In the sea, about seven miles to the west of Aberystwith, is still seen a collection of rude stones, called *Caer-Wyddno*, "the fort, or palace, of Gwyddno;" and adjoining to it, and stretching north-eastward towards the mouth of the Dovey, are vestiges of the southern embankment, called Sarn Gynvelyn; these remarkable objects are left dry at low water of spring tides.

The CLIMATE of the mountains is for the most part cold, wet, and tempestuous; and that of the vales is not so humid as in the adjoining county of Carmarthen, as they open to a smaller extent of sea, and the range of mountains separating the vales of Towy and Teivy frequently intercepts rains from the south, which would otherwise be precipitated in this county. In the vicinity of the coast the temperature of the atmosphere is of course much more equable than further inland. The wheat harvest seldom begins before the third week in August, except in one or two more genial spots, which form exceptions to the general climate: that which yields the very earliest crops is Lleiniau Llan Non, a tract noted for the production of barley, where, in forward seasons, this grain is harvested between the 10th and 20th of July. The SOILS vary rather from difference of situation than of substrata. Most of the higher grounds have a grey light mould, occasionally intermixed with sand, and varying in depth from a few inches to a foot. Peat, however, generally occupies the hollows, and sometimes the slopes of the mountains; and clay abounds near the surface in some places, requiring great expense to render it in any degree productive, a difficulty which is further increased by the great distance from all calcareous rocks. The whole county is included in the great slate and shale tract of South Wales; and the bluer the slate or shale, the more meagre the soil above it: the most grateful of the mountain soils are found upon the anomalous grey mountain rock and the pale grey shale, except where the elevation is too great or the aspect too bleak. The soils of the vales, being deposits from those of the uplands, increase in fertility as they approach the sea, when the current of the rivers which traverse them becomes less rapid: thus the lower levels of the valleys of the Teivy, Aëron, Ystwith, Rheidiol, &c., possess a variety of rich loams, frequently of considerable depth. The coast has generally excellent light and early soils, which have for ages been famous for the production of barley, with little, and in some places without any, alternation with other crops: in most places these soils are more or less mixed with grey porous stones, which are known to be very favourable to the growth of corn, by retaining moisture beneath them during time of drought, and affording regular warmth to the blades of the rising grain: the pastures also abound with these stones, which the farmers will on no account suffer to be removed: the substratum of these soils in the south-western part of the county is in some places a hungry light mould, tinged with oxide of iron, resting on thick beds of marl, beneath which is found the soft kind of argillaceous schistus, called shale.

The quantity of arable land is of difficult estimation: every farm has a certain proportion, varying according to its soil and aspect. The courses of CROPS are various; but grain is frequently taken in succession until the land is totally exhausted, and the last crop is scarcely equal to the seed which was sown to produce it: the most common crops are wheat, barley, and black oats. On the best soils the produce of *wheat* averages about twenty-five bushels: that grown in the vale of Ystwith is remarkably heavy, seldom weighing less than sixty-four lb. per Winchester bushel, and sometimes as much as sixty-seven. The produce of *barley*, owing to its being sown repeatedly without the intervention of any

other crop, is not generally large. *Oats* are cultivated very extensively: one kind, which very much resembles the *avena fatua* (bearded oat-grass, or haver,) is cultivated on the uplands, to which it is peculiar; it is called *blewgeirch*, or "hairy oats," and its only excellence consists in its producing a moderate crop in elevated situations, where no other grain can be expected to flourish: the black oat, however, is the most common of all crops on the uplands; its produce is usually small. Wheat is cut with the reaping-hook, and oats and barley with cradled scythes. In the more northern parts of the county a considerable quantity of *rye* is grown, in the uplands by itself, but in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith frequently with a mixture of wheat: this mixture makes good bread, sweeter and moister than that of wheat alone, and preferred to any other by those accustomed to eat it. The *green crops* commonly cultivated are peas, beans, and turnips. The kind of *pea* usually grown is a small, inferior, clay-coloured pea, called *pŷs llwydion bâch*, not at all remarkable for productiveness, which, though sown early in February, seldom ripens until late in September: on a poor soil, however, the success of its cultivation is more certain than that of the large grey peas, which are sometimes grown in the vales, as are also white boiling peas in a few of the most favourable situations: the clay-coloured peas are used by the peasantry for soup, and are sometimes threshed for hogs, but their general use is, to be given unthreshed to horses: they are occasionally sown with the hairy oat, and both cut in July for dry fodder. *Beans* and *potatoes* are not unfrequently grown together; and buck-wheat is sometimes cultivated. *Turnips* are not generally grown by the ordinary class of farmers. *Hemp* is occasionally cultivated in small patches: a singular method is sometimes practised of fermenting the heads, to facilitate the separation of the seed, by burying the tops in the ground, in circular holes of several feet in diameter, the stems being inverted and bound together by straw bands, &c.: straw is also laid about the heads of the bundles, to keep them free from the mould. A few small *hop*-yards were planted in the valley of the Aëron about thirty-five years ago. The artificial *grasses* are of the ordinary kinds: although the arable lands of Cardiganshire are subject, like all those of South Wales, to be overrun with natural grasses, yet they are much easier kept clean than those of the adjoining counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke. The *meadows* of the vales naturally abound with the sweeter species of grasses; and even those of an inferior quality, when manured with the shelly sea-sand found upon the coast, produce the most nutritious herbage that grows in the county. The meadows, in some parts, are occasionally *fogged*, that is, the aftermath is left unconsumed on the ground from the Midsummer of one year to the early spring of the next, which the mildness of the winter admits of being done, without detriment to the grass, which in the spring is of great value: this practice also increases the fertility of the land. Irrigation is practised along the course of most streams, except those which, descending from among the lead-mines, bring with them mineral particles detrimental to vegetation of every kind. Besides the *manures* from the farm-yard, *lime* is the principal used in this county, to the shores of which it is brought by sea from Pembrokeshire: at different places along the coast the farmers buy the stone in its natural state, together with culm from Milford, and burn it themselves: the distance from which these materials are brought renders lime a dear article of manure to the farmers of Cardiganshire, so that they use it very sparingly: it is usual to leave it scattered in small heaps on the land during the whole summer, after which it is spread and ploughed in. A few farmers in the south-western parts of the county apply the *marl* found there to their lands. Sea-weed, or wrack, in Welsh called *gwymmon*, is found in great quantities on the coast after gales: as many as two thousand cart-loads have been in one night deposited near New Quay, all of which was carried away by the farmers of the neighbourhood in the course of a fortnight: it is applied in different states, sometimes intermixed with other manures, to both arable and grass lands. *Sea-sand*, deposited by the tide in the creeks and at the mouths of the rivers, which utterly destroys all weeds, is also abundantly used for the like purpose, and on the barley tract of this county it forms the chief manure, in perpetual alternation with the sea-weed: *peat ashes* are also sometimes employed. The *plough* in common use is of the most awkward and clumsy construction, being of the oldest kind known in Wales: the cradle, with the share, the latter of which is ill made and blunt, is at least five feet long, while the mould-board is only a round stake, about seven inches in circumference, fastened from the right heel of the share to the hind part of the plough: in working, not half the cradle rests upon the ground, the hinder parts of it being constantly held up by short awkward handles: the fields ploughed with this implement have generally a very rough appearance. The *harrows* are also in general very ill-constructed; but both ploughs and harrows of improved kinds have been introduced by some of the more opulent farmers. The *carts*, which are the most common agricultural vehicles, are in general very small, and are drawn either by two oxen yoked to a pole or beam, led by two horses abreast, or by three horses.

The CATTLE of this county are black, and for the most part small, but hardy and well made: those of Cardigan Lower, that is, of such parts of the county as lie southward of the Vale of Aëron, are of the black Pembrokeshire breed, which are hardy, work well, and fatten readily. All the farmers keep cows for the purposes of breeding and making butter and

skimmed-milk cheese: the butter is salted, packed in casks containing each about eighty lb., and exported to Bristol, or taken by higglers to the iron-manufactories of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. Cardiganshire, more particularly the northern and eastern parts of it, has long been noted for its profitable stock of small mountain *sheep*, numbers of which are purchased to be fed in other counties of the principality; they are very small, the hind quarters seldom weighing more than seven or eight lb., and their wool is coarse and short: the average weight of each fleece is two lb. These sheep are so wild that it is impossible to confine them by any ordinary fences, on which account the rearing of them is discouraged by many landlords. The South Down, Leicester, and Dorset breeds have been introduced, and in some instances intermingled with the native sheep. In the higher districts the sheep are shorn once, generally towards the end of June; but in the vales, and southward of the Aëron, they undergo two shearings, the first about the end of May, the second about the 10th of October; but at neither of these periods is the body completely stripped of wool, a circumstance which gives the animal an unsightly appearance: the fleece of the first shearing weighs from half a pound to two pounds, and that of the second from three-fourths of a pound to a pound. The *horses* are small, but strong and hardy, and much attention has of late years been paid to their improvement, both for draught and for the saddle. The rearing of *hogs* is an important part of the business of the farmer: they are, for the most part, fed on the refuse of the great quantities of potatoes that are grown on the fallows: their weight is various, and vast numbers are sold to be exported, chiefly to Bristol. The *gardens* produce an abundance of the ordinary kitchen vegetables, but are not distinguished, like those of the eastern parts of South Wales, for their pleasing neatness. Although *orchards* are not numerous in Western Wales, the richer valleys of this county, being well sheltered, are highly favourable to the production of fruit; and orchards are more particularly flourishing in the valley of the Teivy, from Lampeter down to the sea. The WOODS are of comparatively very small extent. The most common trees of native growth are, oak, ash, and alder; but various others are frequently seen. The most extensive plantations in South Wales have been made on the estate of Havod, by the late Thomas Johnes, Esq., to whom the county is much indebted for extensive improvements, dictated by a refined taste, both in its arboriculture and agriculture: they are of various kinds of trees, but chiefly of larch. There are several nurseries, which afford a supply of almost all kinds of young forest trees. The districts at present most distinguished for the luxuriant appearance of their woods are, the Vale of Teivy, from Llangoedmore upwards, by Llêchryd, Newcastle-Emlyn, Dôl Haidd, Llŷs Newydd, and Llandyssil; the Vale of Aëron, which has its slopes finely decorated with groves, chiefly of oak; the banks of the Ystwith, in the vicinity of Havôd, the plantations around which seat occupy no less than fourteen hundred acres, and adjoin the extensive coppices of Crosswood; and, in the northern part of the county, the estate of Gogerddan: almost every rivulet is, besides, engulphed in a deep ravine, whose sides are clothed with oak, either protected and thriving, or neglected and consisting only of brushwood. The *waste lands* are of vast extent, and, including the tracts only partially cultivated or inclosed, have been computed to occupy nearly half the surface of the county: the greater part of them are, however, claimed as private property. In the lower parts of the county most of the commons, and the lands which were formerly cultivated in their open state, are now inclosed; but in the more elevated regions there are extensive tracts, which will probably be left for ever in their native wildness, to be depastured by the small hardy mountain sheep and cattle. All the wastes are included in Cardigan Upper, north of the river Aëron, except an elevated range of table land, extending from that river southward to within five miles of Newcastle-Emlyn, on the river Teivy. The *fen* of Cors Vochno, at the northern extremity of the county, before its inclosure under an act obtained in 1813, contained three thousand acres of sound salt marshes, bordering on the Dovey, three thousand acres of peat or moss, and three thousand five hundred acres of sands. The *fuel* in most extensive use is peat, of which the best in the principality is said to be obtained from the great bog of Cors Gôch, where it is in many places of unknown depth, and has been dug as deep as twenty feet. The peat in Cors Vochno is also of excellent quality and great depth: when well got in it kindles readily, and gives a greater external heat than most kinds of coal; and its ashes, like those of all the best kinds of peat, are small in quantity and very light. Some stone coal is obtained by sea from the mines of Pembrokeshire. The "Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Industry in the County of Cardigan" was established in the year 1784: in its transactions the county is regarded to be under the two distinct divisions of Upper and Lower, the boundary between which is formed by the river Aëron.

The whole of Cardiganshire is GEOLOGICALLY included in the great slate and shale tract of South Wales, and produces in different places roofing slates of various qualities, flooring stones, &c., besides an excellent hard kind of building stone, of which the houses of Aberystwith exhibit good specimens, and a kind of sandstone of a fine grain, found in Penbryn parish, which is little inferior to freestone, but of a darker colour. The stratification is in most places very irregular: the grey mountain trap rocks, which

produce the excellent building stones above-mentioned, extend in prominent lines from north-east to south-west, the broadest constituting ranges of hills abounding with mineral veins: their stratification is in some places very irregular, while in others it presents regular quadrilateral columns of excessively close texture: it is the most extensively quarried on Llanwenog Hill, to the west of Lampeter; near Llêchryd; and near Penbryn; forming good ashlars, tombstones, troughs, rollers, &c.: connected with the rocks are beds of indurated schist, porphyroids, &c. One range of these hills extends the whole length of the county, from the banks of the Dovey to the west of Machynlleth, through the mining districts, to Plumstone mountain in Pembrokeshire. The roofing slates, which vary in colour from grey to blue, are sometimes inter-stratified with argillaceous schistus of a softer texture, commonly called shale, which soon decomposes when exposed to the action of the atmosphere: this shale is also found singly in various places. The best blue argillaceous slates for roofing are quarried and dressed at Ynys Hîr, near Cors Vochno: and various other quarries of the same material occur along the sea-coast; but none of any extent have been opened in the interior, and the slates are far inferior in size and quality to those of Carnarvonshire. The strata of blue schist also, in numerous places, afford excellent building-stones, of which the new gaol and the church tower at Cardigan are good specimens: the blue colour of this stone, when neatly worked, gives it a very pleasing appearance. Large veins of a very hard and glossy white spar, called *hungry spar rider*, frequently occur among the other strata. The strata nearest the surface, in the south-western part of the county, consist of the clay marl, which is sometimes used as a manure: the higher layers of it are brown and of an inferior quality; the lower are blue and richer, resting immediately on the schistose strata above described: the eastern and northern boundary of this tract of clay marl, crossing the Teivy into this county from the vicinity of Penboyr, in Carmarthenshire, curves north-westward towards the mouth of the Aëron, forming on the land side part of the periphery of a circle, within which is included the whole south-western part of the county: between Llanina and New Quay the cliff overhanging the sea is composed, for the most part, of this marl, which there varies in depth from six to twenty feet and upwards.

Cardiganshire forms one of the richest and most extensive MINING fields in Britain. The veins generally bear east and west, with very few exceptions, which run in a transverse direction from north to south: the matrix is chiefly quartz, not unfrequently mixed with blende and spar, and imbedded mostly in grey mountain rock, though sometimes in argillaceous schistus: some veins containing lead-ore have been discovered even in the peat bogs. And as it has been so long celebrated for its produce of silver, as well as of lead, a concise *historical description* of the working of its mines may not be uninteresting. Among these, the open and oblong trenches of the Roman miners, and the vertical pits or shafts of the Danes, have been recognised by different antiquaries. During a long period subsequent to the Norman conquest of South Britain, the property of all mines was claimed by the reigning monarch, and no private individual could dig for ore, even on his own estate, without especial leave from the crown. A patent, granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1563, to Thomas Thurland and Daniel Houghsetter, two German adventurers and metallurgists, assigning to them, upon certain terms, "all the mines royal of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver" within several specified counties of England, and the principality of Wales, became, in 1567, the foundation of a corporation consisting of twenty-four persons, among whom were several noblemen, called the "Society for the Mines Royal," within the several districts specified in the above-mentioned patent. The most eligible of the Cardiganshire mines were worked for some time at the joint expense and for the joint profit of this company; but it may be presumed that the latter was hardly a sufficient remuneration for the former, since the society was at length induced to let the whole of them to Mr., afterwards Sir *Hugh Myddelton*, for the low annual rental of £400: this gentleman acquired by the speculation an immense fortune, which he wholly and nobly expended on that arduous undertaking, the construction of the New River, for the supply of London with water: the mine of Cwm Symlog was the most valuable of those worked by him, its ore producing forty ounces of silver to every ton of lead. After his death, in 1631, the royal mines of Cardiganshire were leased to Sir Francis Godolphin, Bart., of Cornwall, and Thomas Bushel, Esq.; and on the death of the former, the whole management of them devolved to the latter, who worked about six of them. *Charles* I., in 1637, granted this gentleman a license to coin the produce of his mines of silver, at Aberystwith, into pennies, twopences, sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns, instead of conveying it at great expense and risk, as formerly, to the mint in the Tower of London: this coinage was distinguished by being stamped with the ostrich plume which forms the crest of the Prince of Wales: Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, was also granted to Mr. Bushel, as a depôt for the produce of his mines. Favoured by these singular advantages, this gentleman rapidly acquired an immense fortune, with which, on the breaking out of the great civil war of the seventeenth century, he was enabled to render his royal benefactor signal service, by clothing the whole of his army, and advancing him a loan of forty thousand pounds: he afterwards raised a regiment from among his own miners, which he main-

tained to the end of the contest at his own charge. Aberystwith probably not being considered a place of sufficient security, the bullion, during that turbulent period, was conveyed to be minted at Shrewsbury: on the return of peace, Mr. Bushel changed the scene of his mining operations from this county to the limestone hills of Mendip, in Somersetshire; and from this period the extent of the works in Cardiganshire seems to have gradually declined. Bushel published several small tracts, from 1642 to 1649, in which he enumerates the mines of Darren-Vawr, Brŷn-llwyd, Tâl-y-bont, Goginan, and Cwm Ervin, in this county. It seems probable that he did not live later than the period of the Restoration, for at that time the mines royal of Cardiganshire became the property of a company, of which Sir John Pettus, author of *Fodinæ Regales*, was a member. Cwm Symlog, though deserted by the last proprietor for others in the neighbourhood more profitable, now again became a considerable silver mine, as also did those of Darren-Vawr, Cwm Ervin, Goginan, Tâl-y-bont, Cwm Ystwith, Tre 'r Ddôl, Trawscoed, and Rhôs-Vawr: the smelting-houses and refining-mills of this company were situated, conveniently for exportation, on the river Dovey, in the township of Scybor-y-Coed, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Geneu-'r-Glyn, and, from the use to which they were applied, were commonly called *silver mills*. The exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, in claiming as mines royal all those of which the ores yielded silver sufficient to pay the expense of extracting it, and the loss of lead experienced in this process, occasioned several expensive and vexatious lawsuits between the proprietors of the mines and the patentees of the Crown, the last of which was concerning a very rich vein, discovered in 1690, at Bwlch yr Esgair Hîr, the property of Sir Carbery Pryse, and since commonly called the Welsh Potosi. Sir Carbery engaged the Duke of Leeds and other powerful noblemen as partners in his newly-opened mine; and by their interest was procured the celebrated act of the 6th of William and Mary, entitled, "An Act to prevent Disputes and Controversies concerning Royal Mines," which vested the mineral treasures in the proprietors of the soil, reserving to the Crown the right of pre-emption at fixed prices, according to the value of the ores. Waller, agent to the company of mine adventurers of England, about the close of the seventeenth century, published a pamphlet for the information of his employers, containing a very favourable estimate of the mineral treasures of this county, a subject which he further illustrated, in the year 1700, by publishing an account of the Cardiganshire mines, with a map of the mining tract, and plans of nine different works, which was followed in the same year, by an "Abstract of the present state of the mines in Bwlch yr Esgair Hîr, &c." After the death of Sir Carbery Pryse, his mining estates, through a female heir, became the property of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, who, in the year 1700, in conjunction with the other members of the company formed by Sir Carbery, took a lease for ninety-nine years, of certain places, called Bwlch Cwm Ervin, Pwll-yr-Ynad, and Goginan, and afterwards carried on, at these and other places, numerous and extensive mining-works. About the year 1709, however, discords arose among the partners, which eventually ruined the mining interest in this district. In 1744, Esgair Hîr, Tâl-y-bont, Cwm Symlog, and most other leases in the county, were abandoned: Goginan, Cwm Ervin, and Brŷn-pica were retained, but not worked: while the four mines of Pencraig ddû, Gröau Gwynion, Cwm Ystwith, and Eurglawdd only were worked: and ever since that time only partial, temporary, and frequently ineffectual, trials have been made in search of ores by different adventurers, except for a short period under the direction of Mr. Lewis Morris, the Welsh antiquary, who in 1750, was appointed agent and superintendent of the king's mines in Wales. Those now worked are numerous, but none of them are conducted on an extensive scale. Together with others now abandoned they amount to about fifty: the greater number is situated in a district extending nearly from the shores of the Dovey, south-eastward across the Rheidiol and Ystwith, to the source of the Teivy; and most of the remainder in a line along the eastern bank of the latter river. Nearly all the mines now worked produce *lead*, with every ton of which, in the Cwm Symlog mine, are obtained forty ounces of *silver;* in that of Darren-Vawr, thirty-five ounces; and in that of Llanvair, one hundred ounces, the last being at this time considered the richest in Cardiganshire. This mine, too, produces a small quantity of copper-ore, as also do those of Ynys Cynvelin and Eurglawdd, near Tâl-y-bont. On a waste in the manor of Creuddyn, near Cwm Ystwith lead-mine, much copper-ore was formerly raised, but very little has been procured of late years. Sulphate of zinc, blende, or black-jack, is obtained in vast quantities in the mining districts, and is generally worked with the lead: in some mines the latter is in the greater proportion, as at Llywernog, Penbank, &c.; but in others the ores of zinc predominate, as at Gwaith Côch, Nant-y-Meirch, Rhiw Regoes, Nant-y-Crair, and Llwyn Unhwch: some mines, indeed, are worked exclusively for the zinc. The quality, as well as the quantity, of lead-ore obtained from the different mines is very various; and it is most likely that there are other valuable mineral veins yet unexplored.

The chief MANUFACTURE is that of coarse stockings and flannels, almost wholly for home consumption; and, though of a domestic nature, it is expedited by carding machines scattered over the country at convenient distances, and by spinning-jennies in the farmers' and cottagers' houses. The Cardiganshire wool has long been noted for its felting quality,

owing to which, and to the cheapness and abundance of peat fuel, the hat-manufactories are very numerous: in these are made most of the common hats worn in South Wales, which are strong and durable: the wool of the Michaelmas shearing is the best for this purpose: the above manufacturers consume the greater part of the wool produced in the county. The *fisheries*, though formerly of considerable importance, are not now carried on extensively, though Cardigan bay affords great variety and abundance of fish: the kinds most sought after and taken are herrings and salmon, by a few boats belonging to Aberystwith and the other small ports: herrings generally make their appearance in the bay from the middle to the end of September. The salmon fishery in the river Teivy is very considerable, one hundred of the *coracles* described below being sometimes seen busily employed within the space of two miles in the navigable part of its course. The right of fishery, as far as the tide flows, which is to the weir at Llêchryd, is claimed by the crown; and a lease of the river was granted on that ground, but to no purpose, the peasant fishermen claiming it by immemorial prescriptive right. This county not only produces sufficient grain for the supply of its own inhabitants, but also exports considerable quantities of barley and oats to the western and southern coasts of England. Its COMMERCE, however, is on a very contracted scale: the chief exports are, its mineral produce of lead, sulphate of zinc, and argillaceous roofing slates; cattle, sheep, and hogs to England; butter, as above-mentioned; wool, chiefly for the manufactures of the North of England; hats, to other Welsh counties; and leather, to Bristol: the chief extraordinary imports are coal and limestone. The external commerce of Cardiganshire is greatly facilitated by its maritime situation and the number of its ports, which are chiefly frequented by small coasting vessels. The most southern of these, namely that of Cardigan, is formed by the lower reaches of the Teivy, the entrance of which river is, however, much obstructed by a bar, covered at high water of neap tides by from ten and a half to eleven feet of water, and at ordinary spring tides from fifteen to sixteen feet. Aberporth, two leagues further eastward, has a secure road; and Llanina, or New Quay, has an excellently sheltered road, with a small pier. Aberaëron has a small harbour at the mouth of the Aëron, which has two piers, and the bar of which is dry at low water. The small port of Aberarth, almost contiguous to the latter, has likewise a bar, dry at low water. The port of Aberystwith, being greatly exposed to the south-west winds, is so much choked with sand as to prevent the entrance of ships of any considerable burthen, except at spring tides, when the bar has about fourteen feet of water: this place, besides the articles above-mentioned, exports oak timber and poles to the Pembrokeshire collieries. The mouth of the Dovey also forms a harbour for small vessels, which has of late years greatly risen in importance.

The RIVERS taking each an independent course to the sea, are numerous in proportion to the size of the county: the principal are the Teivy, the Ystwith, and the Rheidiol, or Rheidol. The *Teivy* issues in a very insignificant stream from the lake called Llŷn Teivy, situated near the highest summit of the mountains in the eastern part of the county, and flows immediately southward, over a rocky bed, to the vicinity of the ruined abbey of Strata Florida: hence it winds first westward and then southward to Trêgaron, receiving in this part of its course the Meirig, Marchnant, Camddwr, and other small streams. Flowing south-south-westward from Trêgaron to Lampeter, a little above the latter town, and at the distance of eleven miles from its source, it becomes the southern boundary of Cardiganshire, which it continues to form throughout the rest of its course, separating it first for twenty-seven miles from Carmarthenshire, and afterwards from Pembrokeshire: a little below Trêgaron the Teivy is joined from the east by the romantic mountain stream called the Berwyn, which descends from a lake of the same name, five miles distant, and afterwards, before reaching Lampeter, receives from the same side the Brevi and the Clywedog. Below Lampeter it runs for the most part westward, until, after being joined successively from the north by the streams of the Croyddyn, Crannell, Clettwr, Cerdyn, and Cerri, and by another small stream at Cardigan, it turns nearly northward, a little below the latter town, and flows in a majestic stream into that expanse of St. George's Channel called Cardigan bay, after a course of fifty-three miles. The Teivy is navigable up to Cardigan, for vessels of rather more than two hundred tons' burthen, and up to Llêchryd bridge, to which place the tide flows, for barges: its tributaries are more numerous than copious, and the greater part of its course is through narrow mountainous defiles. The salmon of the Teivy are esteemed particularly fine and delicious, and have a peculiar marbled appearance: great quantities are annually caught, dried, and sent to the London and other English markets: this is the most northern of the Welsh rivers in which the fish called the *sewin* is found. Giraldus states, that in his time this river was inhabited by the beaver; and on this, more than most other rivers of Wales, is used a small fishing-boat of singular construction, called by the Welsh *corgw*, and by the English corruptly *coracle*, which is not adapted to carry conveniently more than one person: in form it is nearly oval, but flattened at one end like the stern of a common ship's boat, its length being usually from five to six feet, and its breadth about four. The frame is formed of split rods, which are plaited like basket-work, and covered on the outside, sometimes with a raw hide, but more commonly with strong coarse flannel, which is made

water-proof by a thick coating of pitch and tar: a narrow board is fastened across the middle, on which the fisherman sits and guides his little bark with a paddle. When proceeding to their employment, or returning from it, the fishermen fasten these boats, the weight of which is generally from forty to fifty lb., on their backs, by means of a leathern strap attached to the seat, which they pass round their bodies. The *Ystwith* has its source among the hills on the borders of Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire, and, rushing westward in an impetuous torrent past the mines of Cwm Ystwith, and through a deep precipitous gulf, afterwards flows over a more level bed through the rich scenes of Havod, and still further pursues a picturesque, but less romantic, course to Cardigan bay, into which it falls, after a course of about twenty-two miles, a little southward of Aberystwith, to which place it gives name. The *Rheidiol*, or Rheidol, rises in a small lake, called Llygad Rheidiol, or "the Eye of Rheidiol," on the western side of the Plinlimmon group of mountains, near the sources of the Severn and the Wye: the early part of its course, which it pursues south-westward, is distinguished by no remarkable feature; but its bed as it approaches Yspytty Cen Vaen, lies along the rocky bottom of a deep, precipitous, and woody gulf, where it is repeatedly thrown, with prodigious violence, and in foaming torrents, from a great height, into natural basins, which foam like vast boiling cauldrons: immediately below the inn called the Havod Arms it receives from the east the smaller river Mynach, which, darting through the deep cleft in the rocks which is crossed by the Devil's Bridge, throws itself into the Rheidiol, over a succession of precipices, and in an almost unbroken cataract, thus augmented the Rheidiol flows westward by Llanbadarn-Vawr, a little below which it turns southward by the town of Aberystwith, and falls into the sea near the mouth of the Ystwith. The town of Aberystwith has derived its name from its situation at the junction of the Ystwith with the Rheidiol: these two rivers, having at a subsequent period, become divided by the operation of floods, which caused them to enter the bay of Cardigan in separate places, were, a few years ago, artificially re-united, by a cut made in order that the land-floods of both might more effectually keep open the mouth of the harbour. The *Dyvi*, or Dovey, a Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire river, forms the northern boundary of this county for about seven miles, from Llyvnant to the mouth of its small estuary, and is navigable the whole distance. Between the Dovey and the Rheidiol the principal streams which discharge their waters separately into the sea are the *Clarach* and the *Leri*. Southward of the Ystwith occur successively the *Gwyre*, or Gwyrai, which rises near Llanvihangel-Lledrod, and, flowing south-westward through the Cardiganshire barley tract, falls into the sea at Llanrhŷstid; the *Arth*, which issues from a small lake in the upper part of the hundred of Penarth, to which it gives name, and running due west, falls into the sea at Aberarth; and the *Aëron*, which is next in magnitude to the principal rivers above described, and waters the rich valley to which it gives name: the latter stream has its source in a small lake called Llŷn Aedwen, in the parish of Llanrhŷstid, whence it flows southward to Llangeitho, and thence in a very devious course by Tàlsarn and Tŷglyn, to the sea at Aberaëron. Various smaller streams also take each a distinct course to Cardigan bay. The celebrated river *Tywy*, or Towy, most of the course of which is in the county of Carmarthen, has its source in an extensive morass in the alpine valley of Berwyn, in this county, near Llŷn Teivy: thence it takes its course southward, at first through a rugged, dreary, and inhospitable region, and afterwards through a more romantic and occasionally wooded vale, until it enters Carmarthenshire near Ystrad-Fin, about eleven miles from its source: the principal streams which join the Towy from this county are the *Camddwr*, the *Ðethia*, and the *Pyscottwr*. The small river *Claerwen*, which issues from a lake called Llan Rhuddon Vâch, among the mountains on the eastern border of the county, after separating it from Brecknockshire for a few miles, enters the latter in its course to the Irvon. The *Elain*, which rises near the summit of the mountains a little to the south of Cwm Ystwith, flows eastward to the Wye, which it joins a few miles below Rhaiadr in Radnorshire. The ROADS are now in general pretty good, although the communication between the different towns was formerly attended with considerable difficulty: the materials used in making and repairing them are the grey mountain rock and the more indurated of the slate strata. The passage over the Teivy has been more facilitated by the erection of bridges than that over most Welsh rivers, for it is crossed by thirteen above Cardigan: in those parts of the county where the grey mountain rock is not found, many of the old bridges are of timber. Cardiganshire is traversed from east to west by two principal lines of road from England. The road from London to Cardigan, continued to St. David's, enters across the Teivy from Llandovery, in Carmarthenshire, and passes through Lampeter, and down the valley of that river to Cardigan, whence it re-crosses the Teivy into Pembrokeshire. That from London to Aberystwith enters from Rhaiadr, in Radnorshire, and runs immediately westward to that town: the road from London to Trêgaron, in this county, branches from the latter at Presteign, in Radnorshire, through Radnor and Builth. A line of road extends from Aberystwith to Shrewsbury, by way of the Devil's Bridge, or Pont-ar-Vynach; but it has not been so much used since the formation of a more level line up the valley of Rheidiol to Eisteddva Gurig, where it joins the old road to the Devil's Bridge, which was opened in the spring of 1831,

and forms one of the greatest of modern improvements within the county. Another improved line of road from Aberystwith to Machynlleth is much wanted.

The REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY are numerous and of various periods. In the churchyard of Yspytty Cynvyn are four large stones standing upright in the ground, and forming part of a *Druidical* circle. Near the seat called Carrog, a few miles from Llanllwchairn, are two upright stones, about ten feet high and five thick, which, from the appearance of the ground in the vicinity, have evidently formed part of a circle of the same kind; and there are remains of another on a hill called Alltgôch, near the town of Lampeter. Another relic, of a no less remote period and of some celebrity, is that called *Gwely Taliesin*, "the Bed, or, Grave, of Taliesin," situated on a mountain called Pen Sarn-ddû, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Geneu-'r-Glyn: it consists of a rude stone chest, formed by five upright stones, with another of larger dimensions for a cover, or lid, measuring about six feet by three; this chest was placed in the centre of an artificial mound, surrounded by two concentric circles of stones, the larger about thirty feet, and the smaller twenty-seven feet, in diameter. At Llanio-issa, about seven miles above Lampeter, in the Vale of Teivy, very extensive remains of ROMAN buildings have been discovered, which Sir R. C. Hoare and others consider as indicating the site of the station or city of *Loventium*, and where there has evidently been an important Roman settlement: the ground for a considerable extent is strewed with fragments of bricks and earthen utensils, and on one spot have been traced the foundations of a building, one hundred and fifty feet long, and seventy-two broad: various coins and inscribed stones have also been found here. There is a small Roman camp in the vicinity of Lampeter, near the banks of the little river Dulais; and a square intrenchment, probably formed by the same conquerors, is visible on a farm called Tŷcam, in the parish of Llanwenog. The remains of the *Via Occidentalis*, and its branches in this county, are everywhere called *Sarn Helen*, or "Helen's Causeway," a corruption of *Sarn Lleon*, or "the Legionary Way." Entering it on the north from the station at Penallt, near Machynlleth, the main road proceeded in a direct line to *Loventium*, at Llanio; and traces of it are yet visible, first on a farm called Llwyn-rhingyll, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr, and afterwards on another, called Brenau, in the parish of Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn: adjacent to its course, in the vale of the Teivy, below Trêgaron, is an artificial mount, called Tommen Llanio, perhaps the site of a Roman watch-tower. From the last-mentioned station the main line of the *Via Occidentalis* proceeded direct to *Menapia*, at the western extremity of Pembrokeshire, and has been traced below Lampeter, running parallel with the course of the river Teivy, which it crossed in the vicinity of Pencarreg, and is again visible on the Carmarthenshire side of the valley, along which it proceeded through the parishes of Llanllwny and Penboyr, in the latter of which some parts of it still remain entire. A branch of this road may yet be traced in many places, crossing the Teivy at the village of Llanvair, above Lampeter, and ascending, immediately beyond it, the mountains in the parish of Kellan, which bound this county on the south, in its course to the station at Llanvair-ar-y-brŷn, in Carmarthenshire: another branch extended from the vicinity of Lampeter to the station at Carmarthen. The number of BRITISH fortifications in Cardiganshire is very great: one of the most ancient, and certainly the most remarkable, is situated on a farm called Ciliau, or "*the Retreats*," in the neighbourhood of Llandysilio-Gogo, and is a large circular inclosure, about sixty-eight yards in diameter, divided into three compartments, and surrounded by rude ramparts of stones, from which it has acquired the name of Y Garn Wen, or "the White Heap." Near the church of the same parish is an ancient circular fortification, called *Castell Llwyn Davydd*, and sometimes Castell Caerwedros, about two hundred feet in diameter, defended by two deep ditches, with ramparts of corresponding height. In the parish of Llanvihangel-Penbrŷn is a very extensive British camp, called *Castell Nadolig*, formed by three ditches and embankments, near which is a large tumulus; and at the distance of about half a mile is another, of equal size and strength, called *Castell Pwntan*. Near the village of Blaenporth are, an encampment called the *Gaer*, and two others called respectively *Caer Lonydd* and *Castell Tydur*, the latter of which is on the sea-coast. There are divers ancient INTRENCHMENTS within the limits of the county, namely, one called *Cribyn Clottas*, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Ystrad; another of considerable extent, called *Castell Moeddyn*, at the southern extremity of the parish of Llanarth; a third, called *Pen-y-Gaer*, in the same vicinity; a fourth in the neighbourhood of the mansion, called *Llwyn Dyrys*, on the banks of the Teivy, near which is a large artificial mound, or barrow; several in the parish of *Lampeter*, one of which is situated on the same eminence with the supposed Druidical stones above-mentioned; and a variety of small ones on the hills in the parish of *Kellan*. A short distance to the north-west of Trêgaron is an intrenchment of considerable extent, forming a segment of a circle, and strongly situated in the midst of a deep morass: it is commonly called *Castell Fleming*, from its having been considered as a work of some of the Flemish invaders of the country; but it is thought by antiquaries to be of British construction. The parish of Trêgaron, besides several of the sepulchral heaps of stones called carneddau, contains also a singular embankment of earth, extending from east to west a distance of several miles, called *Cwys Ychain Banawg*, or "the Furrow of the Bannog Oxen," from a fabu-

lous tradition current in the neighbourhood: Dr. Meyrick, the historian of the county, considers it as the remains of an old British road. An ancient intrenched fortification, called *Plâs Crûg*, occupies the summit of a hill in a wide marsh, adjacent to the village of Llanbadarn. Near *Wervilbrook*, in the vicinity of Llandysilio-Gogo, are several carneddau, or sepulchral heaps of stones: divers monuments of the same kind are situated in the parish of *Llanvihangel-Penbrŷn*, and many others on the mountains in the parish of *Kellan*. Near the little river Frwd, in this parish, is a large stone called *Llêch Cynon*, or "Cynon's Stone;" and on a mountain to the north are several cist-vaen, one of which is called *Bedd-y-Vorwyn*, or "the Maiden's Grave." Besides the carneddau on these mountains, there are several single stones of great magnitude, only one or two of which, however, now retain their original erect position. Various ancient upright monumental stones of large size, all bearing inscriptions much defaced, are visible near the church of *Llandewy-Brevi;* and a single one in a field called *Maes Mynach*, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Ystrad, together with a remarkable monument of the same kind, ornamented with Runic knots, but without any inscription. In the vicinity of Llanwenog is a very large barrow, called *Crûg-yr-Udon;* near the passage over the river Clettwr, called Rhŷd Owain, or "Owen's Ford," is another, called *Tommen Rhŷd Owain;* and on the summit of a hill in the vicinity of Llangranog is a third, which gives to the spot where it stands the name of *Pen Moel Badell.* About six miles from Llanrhŷstid is a lofty mountain, called *Mynydd Trichrûg*, from three tumuli, near its summit. There are artificial mounts, supposed to be the sites of ancient fortresses, situated respectively at *Castle Hill*, near the point where the road from Aberystwith to Rhaiadr and that from Machynlleth to Trêgaron and Lampeter intersect each other; and a little to the north of the church of Lampeter, near the banks of the Teivy, in the parish of *Llanwenog;* besides which, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Vâch, near the seat called Mynachtŷ, are several, called *Hên Gastell.*

At the time of the general dissolution of RELIGIOUS HOUSES, there were, at Cardigan, a small Benedictine priory; at Llandewy-Brevi, a college of priests; at Llanleir, a Cistercian nunnery; and at Ystrad-Flur, a Cistercian abbey, commonly called that of *Strata Florida.* Inconsiderable fragments of the walls yet point out the site of the abbey of Strata Florida: the chief relic is a beautiful round-arched gateway. On the premises of a house in the town of Lampeter, called the priory, are some small remains of an ancient monastic edifice. The most remarkable specimen of ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the churches of Cardigan; Eglwys-Newydd, or New Church, within the grounds of Havod; Llanarth, Llanbadarn-Vawr, Llandewy-Brevi, Llandyssil, Llansantfraid, and Trêgaron. There are striking remains of the CASTLE of Aberystwith, and of those of Cardigan, Castell Gwalter (on the summit of a lofty hill near the church of Llanvihangel-Geneu-'r-Glyn), and Ystrad-Meirig. There are also inconsiderable remains of an ancient fortress at Aberaëron, called Castell Cadwgan; of Castell Stephan, or "Stephen's Castle," at Lampeter; of a fortress on a hill near the church of Llandyssil, formerly called Castell Gwynionydd, but now Castell Coed-Von; and of an ancient fortress near Aberystwith, called Llanychaiarn Castle. On a mound near the village of Blaenporth anciently stood a fortress of great strength; a moated hill near the river Clettwr, in the vicinity of the farm called Castle Howel, indicates the site of an ancient mural fortification of the same name; at a place called Cily-Graig, in the parish of Llandyssil, is an artificial mound, the site of a castle called in the Welsh annals Castell Aber-einon; near the church of Bangor is a moated mount, called Castell Pistog; and near the village of Trêvilan is a lofty mound, on which anciently stood Trêvilan castle, though Dr. Meyrick has placed the site of this fortress at the small mounds called Hên Gastell, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Vâch, above mentioned. There are yet some fragments of the ancient town walls of Cardigan. This county contains several remarkable old MANSIONS; and on the eastern part of the Teivy, below Llandewy-Brevi, are the ruins of an ancient and magnificent mansion, called, from the parish in which it is situated, Plâs Llanvair-Clywedogau, once the residence of the ancestors of the late T. Johnes, Esq., of Havod. The more modern seats most worthy of notice are, *Alderbrook* Hall, in the parish of Troedyraur, the residence of Edward Lloyd Williams, Esq.; *Blaenpant*, in the parish of Llandygwidd, that of W. O. Brigstocke, Esq.; *Bronwydd*, in the parish of Llangunllo, that of Thomas Lloyd, Esq.; *Coedmore*, near Llêchryd, that of T. Lloyd, Esq.; *Crosswood*, that of the Earl of Lisburne; *Derry Ormond*, in the parish of Bettws-Bledrws, that of the late I. Jones, Esq.; *Falcon Dale*, that of D. Evans, Esq.; *Allt-yr-Odin*, in the parish of Llandyssil, that of John Lloyd, Esq.; *Gernos*, in the parish of Llangunllo, that of the late Major Parry; *Gelli dywyll*, that of the Rev. A. Brigstocke; *Havod*, or Havod-Uchtryd, the elegant and justly-celebrated residence of the Duke of Newcastle; *High Mead*, in the parish of Llanwenog, the seat of Major Evans; *Llanerchaëron* House, in the Vale of Aëron, that of Major Lewis; *Llanlear*, in the parish of Ystrad-Meirig, that of Captain Lewes; *Llwyn Dyrys*, that of John Griffiths, Esq.; *Mabus*, in the parish of Llanrhŷstid, that of Colonel Lloyd; *Neuadd Llanarth*, that of the Hon. Captain Edwardes; *Neuadd Trêvawr*, in the parish of Llandygwidd, that of Captain Webley Parry; *Pigeonsford*, in the parish of Llangranog, that of G. B. I. Price Jordan, Esq.; *Troed-*

yraur House, in the parish of Troedyraur, that of the Rev. Thomas Bowen; *Tŷglyn*, in the parish of Llandewy-Aberarth, that of Captain Davies; and *Ystrad*, that of Touchet Davies, Esq.; *Llŷsnewydd*, that of Wm. Lewis, Esq.; *Pantgwŷn*, that of G. W. Griffith, Esq.; and *Brinog*, that of John Vaughan, Esq. Great improvements have of late years taken place in the appearance and comfort of the *farm-houses* and offices, which were formerly of a very inferior class, more particularly as wanting granaries. The appearance of the *cottages* is for the most part very wretched, to which the frequent want of good building materials greatly contributes: their walls are of mud, about five feet high, with a low thatched roof, surmounted at one end by a wattle and dab chimney, frequently held together by hay-rope bandages, and greatly inclining from the perpendicular. *Fences* of sods, or of stones and sods in alternate layers, are common in the tracts near the coast. The fences, which are entirely of sod and mould, are raised five or six feet high, on a base of as many feet wide, from which they slope upwards to a breadth of three, two and a half, or two feet, with a double facing of green sods. These are effectual barriers, but the tracts where they are seen have a dreary and naked appearance, although of late years it has become a common practice to plant or sow furze and hawthorns on the tops of these mounds. The stones, sometimes placed in alternate layers in them, extend in length towards the centre of the bank; and those by which many of them are entirely faced are commonly laid according to the Roman method of building walls, as described by Vitruvius, and as seen in many old Roman edifices. The favourite and ordinary *bread* of the peasantry is that made from barley-meal, unleavened, and baked in thin cakes on cast-iron plates over the ordinary fires. On some of the hills separating the vales of the Towy and the Teivy, oats and barley are sown together, threshed, kiln-dried, and ground into meal, from which is made a kind of bread called *sipris*. Oaten bread is sometimes used in the uplands, and rye bread is not uncommon in some parts of the county. *Servants* are hired at the autumn or spring fairs, but for the most part at the former: at Aberystwith, the first Monday in November and the first Monday in May are called "hiring Mondays," on which great numbers from the surrounding country meet for the purpose. This county contains several *mineral springs*, sulphureous, or powerfully chalybeate: two of the most remarkable are Fynnon-y-Graig, near Llŷn Teivy, and Aberystwith spa. The other chief natural curiosities of Cardiganshire are its *waterfalls*, of which the most remarkable, besides those of distinguished romantic beauty in the grounds of Havod, are those of the small river Mynach, a little below the Devil's Bridge, which are four in number, and in immediate succession, the first being twenty, the second sixty, the third twenty, and the fourth about one hundred, feet in perpendicular height; those on the larger stream of the Rheidiol, into which the Mynach immediately falls, which are particularly sublime and romantic; and those on a tributary of the Teivy, near the church of Hênllan, called Frydiau Hênllan, or "the Hênllan Falls." There are also waterfalls and a salmon leap at Cenarth, in the parish of Llandygwidd.

CAREGRINA, or CREGRINA (CRÛGYNAU), a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Colwyn, county of Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles (E.) from Builth; containing 112 inhabitants. This place is situated upon the banks of the river Edw, or Edwy, which falls into the Wye at Aberedw, and contains 1595½ measured acres, besides a great quantity of hilly ground, of which the extent is not accurately known. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanbadarn-y-Garreg annexed, rated in the king's books at £9.6.8.; present net income, £120; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £126, subject to rates, averaging £15 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small structure of mean appearance, consisting of a nave and a chancel, neither of which is ceiled; it has no tower, but there is a bell hanging under a small shed. This parish participates in the bequest of the Rev. Rice Powell, of Boughrood, who left certain property for charitable purposes, among which is the apprenticing of one child from it; and the Rev. Thomas Williams gave ten shillings per annum for the relief of decayed housekeepers: but as the payment arose from a bequest of £10, that sum was paid to the churchwardens and overseers in 1801, by the party in whose hands it remained, and it was by the former either added to the rates, or diverted from the objects contemplated by the testator. A little above the church is an artificial elevation, surrounded by a moat, called Pennard's Mount, probably a corruption of the Welsh word Penarth, which is descriptive of its situation at the head, or in front, of a hill: though nothing authentic has been recorded of it, it was, most likely, at some remote period, occupied by a fortress, as it appears well situated for defending the pass of the river and the descent from the hills, being just above the bend of the river, communicating with an ancient castle in the parish of Glâscomb, from which it was easy to apprise Colwyn castle, the head of the lordship, of any approach.

CAREW, a parish, in the hundred of Narberth, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Pembroke, on the road from Narberth; containing 1056 inhabitants. This parish probably derives its name, which was perhaps originally *Caerau*, from several ancient British fortifications, upon the site of some of which a magnificent castle in the Norman style was erected by Gerald de Windsor, lieutenant to Ralph de Montgomery, and who, on the subsequent disgrace of that

baron, was appointed by Henry I. castellan of Pembroke. Gerald married Nêst, daughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, with whom, among other manors, he obtained that of Carew, on which he built a strong and superb castle, equally adapted to the purposes of a military fortress and a splendid baronial residence. Before Gerald was well fixed in his new palace, it was attacked by Owain, the son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, who, being informed of the surpassing beauty of Nêst, at a banquet given by Cadwgan, at the castle of Aberteivy, or, as some think, at that of Eare Weare, in the parish of Amroath, became enamoured of her, and assaulting the castle at night, with a party of his adherents, carried her off by force. This celebrated structure, of which the ruins plainly indicate its pristine grandeur, descended to William, the son of Gerald, who first assumed the name of Carew, probably corrupted from Caerau, and continued for several generations in his family, till the reign of Henry VII., when Sir Edmond Carew mortgaged the estate to Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, who, it is generally believed, added the noble suite of state apartments on the north-east, and made it his residence during the latter period of his life. Sir Rhŷs being a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and unable from age and infirmity to attend his sovereign in London, on the celebration of St. George's day, kept that festival with princely magnificence at his castle at Carew, upon which occasion he entertained with sumptuous hospitality six hundred of the principal nobility and gentry of the surrounding country, whom he feasted for a whole week, and diverted with jousts, tournaments, and other exercises of chivalry. On the attainder of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, son of the above nobleman, in the reign of Henry VIII., the estate was leased for a term of years to Sir Andrew Perrot and others, from whom the remainder of the term was subsequently purchased by Sir John Carew, lineal descendant of Sir Edward Carew, to whom the whole was granted in fee by Charles I. Thomas Carew, Esq., great grandson of Sir John, dying in 1760, without male issue, the estate was divided between his two daughters and coheiresses, and is now the property of John Warrington Carew, Esq., of Crocombe Court, in the county of Somerset. The castle was erected on a peninsular promontory of inconsiderable elevation, in the southern branch of Upton creek in Milford haven, and occupies a quadrangular area of considerable extent, defended at the angles with massive circular towers: the more ancient part, built in the reign of William Rufus, is in the Norman style of architecture, and the splendid range of state apartments, on the north-east, is in the most elaborate and finished style of the later English. The ruins are extensive, and may be regarded as among the most interesting and beautiful in the principality: the walls of several of the noble apartments and of the chapel are still remaining, and are replete with elegant detail; the former consisted of a noble range, two stories in height, lighted by lofty square-headed windows, of elegant design, and enriched with beautiful tracery; and the exterior of the front was decorated with two lofty and spacious oriel windows: from the towers, to the summits of which an ascent is afforded by staircases in a dilapidated condition, an extensive and pleasing prospect is obtained of the haven on one side, and of the surrounding country on the other.

This PARISH, through which passes the mail-coach road to Hobb's Point, is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Jeffreston, on the east by that of Redbarth, on the south-east by St. Florence, on the south by the parish of Hodgeston, on the west by that of Nash, and on the north-west by Upton; it comprises by admeasurement 5256 acres, of which about 1568 are arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of a few acres of wood and uninclosed land. The surface is undulated, and the scenery in general but little varied, which uniformity, however, is relieved occasionally by very fine and extensive views obtained from certain eminences, especially from the elevated ground called the Ridgeway, the scenery within the range of which, as well as that along the shores of the inlets communicating with Pembroke ferry, is interesting and picturesque. The soil is chiefly of average quality, sinking in some places below, and in others rising far above, its ordinary character; the principal produce is corn, cattle, butter, and cheese. About eighty persons are employed in extensive limestone quarries, the material of which is of excellent quality, and is conveyed in small craft of twelve or fifteen tons' burthen to the upper parts of this county and of Cardiganshire. Coal of inferior quality is procured on the north side of the parish, but only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The parish contains three corn-mills: its whole rateable annual value is returned at £3689. 11. 7. The principal gentlemen's seats are, Milton House, attached to the extensive estates belonging to Upton castle, and now the property and residence of William Bowen, Esq., an elegant modern mansion, pleasantly situated within grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending some interesting and diversified scenery; Freestone Hall, commanding from the grounds some of the finest views in the county, embracing Lawrenny and its fine estuary, Clareston, and the hundred of Rhôs to the west; and Wellson, a substantial modern house, erected on the site of an ancient family mansion, in which Oliver Cromwell took up his quarters while besieging the castle of Pembroke.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, not rated in the king's books, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income, £182, with a glebe house; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. David's: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge

of £481, with a glebe of 33 acres, valued at £30 per annum; and the vicarial for one of £89. 15., with a glebe of two acres, valued at £5. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious and venerable structure, containing about 1000 sittings, of which 100 are free: it is built partly in the early and partly in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, comprising a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a north transept; the floor is paved with bricks, several of which bear curious inscriptions. In the north transept, which was the sepulchral chapel of the owners of the castle, is an altar-tomb, on which are the recumbent effigies of Sir John Carew and his lady, with the date 1637: and in the south aisle are the effigies of a crusader and a priest, but without either date or inscription. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. In the churchyard is an ancient building, apparently coeval with the church, which is occasionally used as a parochial school, the master being appointed by the vicar. About 25 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, in one of which, supported by the vicar, are from 60 to 70 children; and the other belongs to the Baptists, by whom it is gratuitously conducted. Near the turnpike-gate is a perfect cross of that kind usually called St. Catherine's, of which the circular head is fixed into a tall shaft, ornamented with scrolls and tracery, rising from a substantial pedestal; in one of the compartments into which this shaft is divided there is an illegible inscription.

SEAL AND ARMS.

CARMARTHEN (CAER-FYRDDIN), an inland port, borough, market-town and parish, the head of a union, and a county of itself, locally in the hundreds of Elvet and Derllys, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 216 miles (w. by n.) from London, on the road to Milford; containing, in the parish of St. Peter, 9526 inhabitants. This place is allowed by all writers to be of very remote antiquity, though they materially differ in assigning its origin. According to some it was the capital of a principal division of the island, called by the Britons *Dyved*, and by the Romans *Dimetia;* and by others its origin is attributed to Maximus, a Roman general, who, having espoused Helena, daughter of Euddav, Duke of Cornwall, is said to have built Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Haverford-west. From the concurrent testimony of all antiquaries, it appears to have been the *Maridunum* of Ptolemy, and the *Muridunum* of Antoninus, one of the principal stations in the country of the *Dimetæ*, situated on the *Via Julia*, or great Roman road, which formed the chief line of communication between this remote part of Britain and the more eastern portions of the island, and, in its course westward through the present county of Monmouth, divided into two branches, which re-united at this place. From *Maridunum* the *Via Julia* was continued to the farthest extremity of the present county of Pembroke; and another road, also branching from this station, extended northward to *Loventium*, in the present county of Cardigan. The Roman station is supposed to have occupied the site upon which the castle was subsequently erected; and this opinion is greatly strengthened not only by the natural advantages of the situation, and its peculiar adaptation for the site of a Roman camp, but also by existing vestiges of ramparts and earthworks inclosing a quadrilateral area, and the discovery of Roman coins, chiefly of the Lower Empire, and of other Roman relics, among which is one supposed to have been an altar, now preserved in the garden of the vicarage-house. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, that part of Dimetia which now constitutes the present county of Carmarthen, became part of the principality of *Caredigion;* and the princes of that territory, who assumed a kind of superiority over the petty sovereigns of South Wales, selected *Maridunum* as the principal seat of their government, and consequently made it the metropolis of South Wales. Its modern name of *Carmarthen*, or *Caer Fyrddin*, as it is called by the Welsh (by a change of the convertible consonants *f* and *m*, common in their language), implies "a military station fortified with walls," and perfectly agrees with the description given by Giraldus Cambrensis, who calls it "*urbs antiqua coctilibus muris.*" Its history, for nearly four centuries, is involved in obscurity; nor does any mention of it worthy of notice occur till the year 877, when, on the division of the kingdom of Wales among the three sons of Roderic the Great, the seat of government of the princes of South Wales, which had heretofore been fixed at Carmarthen, was transferred to Dynevor, a place strongly fortified both by nature and art, and consequently more suited to the character of the times than their ancient residence, which, according to the Welsh annals, had been repeatedly assailed during the continued struggles among the native chieftains for the sovereignty of South Wales, and which probably at that early period was in the possession of the Saxons, who at that time were making frequent incursions into this part of the principality. In the year 1021, Hywel and Meredydd, two Welsh chieftains, aspiring to the sovereignty of South Wales, which they intended to divide between them, obtained the assistance of Eulaf, or Aulaf, with a large army of Irish and Scots, and landing on the coast of Pembroke, advanced to Carmarthen, where they were encountered by Llewelyn, the reigning prince, and his brother Conan, who put them to flight after a severe engagement, in which

Llewelyn was slain. In 1038, Howel, Prince of South Wales, in the fourth attempt which he made to recover his dominions from the usurpation of Grufydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, advanced to a place called Pen Cader, about eleven miles to the north of Carmarthen, bringing his wife with him, to share in the victory which he too sanguinely anticipated. But his army was entirely defeated by Grufydd; and Howel himself narrowly escaped, leaving his wife a captive to the conqueror.

The Myvyrian Archæology frequently notices, during the eleventh century, a fortress at Rhŷd-y-Gors, on the bank of the river Towy, about half a mile below the town, where a road was discovered some few years since, leading directly to the river, on the opposite bank of which are the remains of a circular camp, evidently designed to protect the ford, or pass. It is not, however, known at what time, or by whom, the castle of Carmarthen was originally built: the first notice of it occurs about the year 1116, when Grufydd ab Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, a native prince of South Wales, whom HENRY I. had dispossessed of his hereditary dominions, and who had passed the greater part of his minority in Ireland, after carrying on a desultory warfare against the Norman invaders of his territory, resolved to make a more powerful effort for the recovery of his right. With this view he attacked the castle of Carmarthen, which, from the strength of the fortifications and the number of the garrison, resisted all his attempts. But Grufydd, having received a considerable accession of forces, and obtained possession of the surrounding country, aware of the importance of that fortress in the hands of his enemies, renewed his efforts, and advanced again to besiege it. In the mean time the Normans, foreseeing the danger, and conscious of their own insufficiency for its defence, invited to their aid the Welsh chieftains who had become vassals to the English monarch, each of whom, in succession, they appointed to defend it for fourteen days; and Owain ab Caradoc, who was among the first to obey the summons, took upon himself the command of the garrison. Grufydd, having informed himself of the state of the fortifications, advanced with great secrecy, and ordering his men, upon the first assault, to raise the shout of victory, the garrison was thrown into confusion, and Owain ab Caradoc, being deserted by his men, was killed upon the ramparts. The castle was taken and dismantled, and Grufydd, having plundered and afterwards demolished the town, retired laden with booty to his retreat in the forest of Ystrad-Tywi. The castle and town were subsequently restored by the Normans, and remained, for short periods only, in the alternate possession of these invaders and the Welsh, by each of whom they suffered severely. In 1137 it was destroyed by Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and again by his sons, in 1143. In the following year, Gilbert, Earl of Clare, having recovered a considerable portion of the territory of which he had been deprived by Grufydd, rebuilt the castle, and garrisoned it with Normans, who were immediately attacked by Cadell, son of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, to whom it was surrendered, on condition that the lives of the garrison should be spared: the victorious chieftain repaired and strengthened the fortifications, and for some time retained possession of Carmarthen, from which place he made repeated incursions into the territories of the Norman settlers in that part of the country. The castle, which appears to have been an object of continual attack during the hostilities that prevailed between the English and the Welsh, being in the early part of the reign of HENRY II. in the hands of the English, was assailed in 1159 by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, and eldest brother of Cadell, who was ultimately compelled to raise the siege, in consequence of the powerful succours thrown into it by the Earls of Bristol and Clare, whom King Henry had sent to its relief, and of the presence of the English monarch's Welsh allies, Cadwaladr, Cynan, and Hywel, sons of Owain Gwynedd, with their forces. The English monarch, in 1163, received at Pen Cader the submission of Rhŷs, who there did him homage, and gave hostages for his future good behaviour. Notwithstanding which, in 1195, during the absence of King RICHARD I. in Palestine, that turbulent prince again laid siege to the castle, which, after a feeble resistance, he took and demolished, and afterwards laid waste the adjacent country. In 1212, Rhŷs Vychan, a powerful chieftain, and one of the sons of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, fighting against his nephews Rhŷs and Owain, who were in alliance with King JOHN of England, was taken prisoner, and confined in this town, but was soon after released, on giving hostages to that monarch for his future good conduct. In 1215, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, in an expedition against the foreign settlers in this part of the principality, invested the castle of Carmarthen, which he took and dismantled, after a siege of five days; but on doing homage to HENRY III. at Gloucester, in 1218, he promised to restore it and others to the English, together with all the dependent territory. In the following year, however, instead of performing his promise, he repaired the fortifications; and placing in it a strong garrison of his own forces, kept possession of it till the year 1223, when the Earl of Pembroke captured it after an obstinate defence, and put the garrison to the sword. Llewelyn, apprised of this event, sent his son Grufydd, with an army of nine thousand men, to give battle to the earl; and Grufydd, advancing to Carmarthen from Kidwelly, drew up his forces on the opposite side of the river Towy. The earl crossing the river to meet him, a sanguinary battle ensued, which terminated doubtfully, darkness alone parting the combatants, who remained in sight of each other for several days, on the opposite sides of

the river; but, owing to a scarcity of provisions, Grufydd was eventually compelled to withdraw his forces, and retire into North Wales.

From this period the castle appears to have appertained for a considerable time to the English crown. The Earl of Pembroke, in 1233, having quarrelled with Henry III., and being joined by Owain ab Grufydd, Rhŷs Vychan, and Maelgwyn ab Maelgwyn, laid siege to the castle, which held out for three months, and, being relieved by a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of provisions, which arrived by sea, the confederates were compelled to raise the siege. In 1256, Henry sent a large army by sea to this place, for the protection of his vassals in South Wales, who were frequently attacked by the native chieftains. After the entire subjugation of the principality by EDWARD I., Carmarthen was constituted the metropolis of the district to which it gives name, and which was then first formed into a county by that monarch, who established in it his courts of chancery and exchequer, and the great sessions for South Wales. In the reign of HENRY IV., Owain Glyndwr, having obtained the assistance of an army of twelve thousand men from France, under the command of the Marshal de Montmorency, and being joined by several of the Welsh chieftains, advanced from Milford to Carmarthen, in 1405, and laid siege to the castle, which, together with several other fortresses in the neighbourhood, was soon surrendered to him; but, upon the subsequent defeat of his foreign auxiliaries, the principal men of the county abandoned his cause, and returned to their allegiance to King Henry. About the year 1450, a grand Eisteddvod, or congress of the Welsh bards, was held in this town, against which the synod of the primitive bards of Glamorgan strongly protested, as tending to subvert the ancient institutions of their order. Soon after the debarkation of the forces of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards HENRY VII., at Milford Haven, a division of his army passed through this town, under the conduct of the celebrated Rhŷs ab Thomas, who rejoined the young prince at Shrewsbury, with a powerful body of Welsh adherents whom he had collected in his march. In the persecutions on account of religious tenets which took place during the reign of MARY, Dr. Ferrars, Bishop of St. David's, was accused of heresy and condemned to be burnt at the stake, which sentence was carried into execution at the Cross in this town, on the 30th of March, 1555. Carmarthen was visited by the plague in 1604, and again in 1606, when the pestilence raged with such fatality that the sessions were held this year at Golden Grove, to avoid the contagion, which re-appeared here in 1651. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, the castle, which had been garrisoned for the king, was taken for the parliament by Colonel Laugharne, who afterwards, abandoning the cause of the parliament, withdrew the garrison to Pembroke castle, where, being joined by Colonel Poyer, who had also come over to the royal cause, he made a memorable stand against the authority of that assembly. In 1648, the castle reverted to the parliament, and was ordered by Oliver Cromwell to be dismantled; in which state it remained, part of the keep only being used as a common gaol, till 1787, when the principal part of it was incorporated with the new county gaol, completed in 1792.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the north-western bank of the navigable river Tywi, or Towy, about nine miles from its influx into that portion of the Bristol Channel called Carmarthen bay, on a moderate eminence, which commands some of the finest views in the Vale of Towy, and imparts to the town a striking and picturesque appearance. It is above a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth, and consists of several streets, the two principal meeting near its centre, where formerly stood the High Cross, the site of which is now occupied by the fish and butter market: the bridge is an elegant stone structure of seven arches, surmounted with an iron balustrade. The principal streets contain a large proportion of good houses, and many excellent shops, and in the minor streets there are several of respectable character. Considerable improvement has been effected of late years by modernizing old buildings and erecting new ones in a style of comfort and taste suited to the improvement of modern times: among the latter are Picton-terrace, at the west end of the town, and Waterloo-place to the north. The principal streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, first introduced here in 1821, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water, conveyed from springs in the neighbourhood into public conduits in various parts of the town, by iron pipes laid down at the expense of the corporation, in 1840. At the western end of the town, near the entrance from Pembrokeshire, is a *Column*, erected by public subscription, at an expense of £3000, to the memory of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, G. C. B., who represented the borough in parliament, and was slain at Waterloo. It consists of a pedestal and column, sixty-four feet in height, supporting a colossal statue of the general, nine feet and a half in height, habited in the Roman costume, and having a sword in the left hand. The pedestal on which the figure stands displays a tasteful arrangement of shields and halberts, and at the angles of the platform are mortars mounted on carriages. On one side of the pedestal of the column is an inscription, recording in the English language the various exploits of the general during his military career, and on the opposite side is a literal translation of it into the Welsh language: the other two faces are respectively occupied with representations in alto-relievo of the storming of Badajos and the battle of Waterloo, in both of which he particularly distinguished himself. The ornamental parts of this column were finely executed by

F. H. Bailey, R. A., but the composition of which they are formed has not withstood the influence of the weather. The *Environs* are adorned with neat villas, some pleasingly varied scenery, and several imposing mansions, among the latter of which are those of Ystrad, Rhydygarn, and Stirling Park: the ground is but thinly wooded, but the inequality of the surface, to a great extent, compensates for this defect, supplying several interesting views, especially one of the town, most strikingly beautiful, embracing its castle and bridge, the vessels in the river, and the bold and diversified hills, by which it is terminated. The *Cambrian Society* in Dyved, for the preservation of the remains of ancient British literature, and for the encouragement of the national music of the harp, established in 1818, under the patronage of the late Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, is at present nearly extinct; and the *Cymreigyddion Society*, for the encouragement of Welsh poetry, by the distribution of medals and premiums, is also in a declining state: the affairs of both these societies are transacted here. The *theatre*, an old mean-looking building, is open during the months of November and December, when dramatic pieces are performed every evening; and concerts and balls are occasionally held at the principal inns. Races used to take place annually in September, and continue for two days, but latterly they have been discontinued; the race-course, which was well-adapted to the purpose, was about four miles distant from the town, higher up the vale: during the races, which were usually well attended, balls took place alternately at the two principal inns.

The PORT of Carmarthen, though only a creek to that of Llanelly, carries on a small foreign, and a very considerable coasting, trade; and, from the great increase in the shipping within the last five years, application has been made by the merchants to have it constituted an independent port. The principal exports are, British timber, bark, marble, slate, bricks, lead-ore, leather, manufactured goods, grain, butter, and eggs; and the principal imports are, foreign timber, pitch, rosin, tallow, coal, culm, malt, and manufactured goods for the supply of the town and neighbourhood. The number of registered vessels belonging to the port is fifty, the aggregate burthen of which amounts to two thousand, two hundred tons, and which employ one hundred and fifty men. Towards the close of the year 1830, a weekly communication was established between Bristol and Carmarthen, by the Frolic steam-packet, which was unhappily lost off the Nass sands, in its voyage from Tenby to Bristol, in March 1831, when all on board perished; and since that time this mode of communication has not been renewed: there are, however, vessels called Bristol traders, which sail alternately every week. With that city, which is regarded as the emporium of South Wales, Carmarthen carries on a very extensive trade, obtaining from it large quantities of goods of various descriptions, with which it furnishes an extensive and populous district entirely dependent on it for supplies. The *quay*, which at spring tides is accessible to ships of three hundred tons' burthen, extends several hundred yards along the north-western bank of the river, and is commodious. The river Towy is celebrated for its salmon and sewin *fisheries*, in which several of the poorer inhabitants are allowed to employ themselves throughout the year, with the view of preventing them from applying for parochial relief, to the great detriment of the fisheries, and to the injury of the health of the consumers. About 100 persons are employed in the manufacture of flannel, 50 in that of hats, and a small number in brick-making. There are three weekly *markets*, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: the last, which is the principal, is abundantly supplied with corn and every article of consumption; the market on Wednesday is chiefly for meat, poultry, butter, and vegetables; and that on Friday is almost disused, except for fish, which is also exposed for sale every day in the week: dairy produce of every description is remarkably cheap here. *Fairs*, chiefly for cattle, are held on April 15, June 3rd and 4th, July 10, August 12, September 9th, October 9th, and November 14th and 15th. The corn market is held in an area beneath the guildhall, and on market days the guildhall square is occupied by temporary booths for the sale of hats, shoes, hardware, and other articles. The markets for cheese, and butchers' meat and poultry, erected by the corporation in 1801, are situated in Red-street: the latter is quadrangular, with covered shambles round the sides, and a range down the centre. The fish and butter markets, as before observed, occupy the site of the old cross, at the junction of the leading thoroughfares: the roof is supported by a range of plain pillars, and surmounted by a clock turret: the market for cattle and pigs is at present held in Lammas-street.

The BOROUGH, which is of great antiquity, probably possessed several municipal privileges under the native princes of South Wales, who made this place the seat of their government, and these are said to have been subsequently confirmed and extended by charter of Edward I.; but the earliest charter of incorporation of which there is any authentic record is that of the 38th of Henry VIII., which was afterwards confirmed by James I., who constituted the borough a county of itself, under the designation of "the County of the Borough of Carmarthen," and substituted two sheriffs for the bailiffs appointed under the former charter. This form of municipal government remained till the fourth year of the reign of George III., when the inhabitants petitioned for a new charter, which was granted, on the 27th of July, 1764, and ordained that the government should be vested in a mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, twenty common-councilmen, and an indefinite number of burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk,

sword-bearer, two serjeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers, under the style of "The Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty." The mayor, who was elected by the burgesses in common-hall assembled, on the first Monday after Michaelmas, to serve for a year, was chief magistrate of the borough, coroner, clerk of the market, and admiral of the river Towy, and presided at the meetings of the council, at the common halls, and at the sessions of the peace. The recorder, appointed by the burgesses during pleasure, performed the usual duties of the office connected with the administration of justice; the sheriffs, who were chosen annually, by the same body, had the same privileges and power within the "county of the borough" as other sheriffs possess in larger counties, and held a monthly court, on Monday; and the common-councilmen, who were elected by the mayor and burgesses, from among the burgesses, for life, were invested with the privilege, besides others of less importance, of exercising a veto upon all the money orders of the mayor and burgesses in common-hall assembled, such as leases, agreements, &c., that required the common-seal, the charter declaring that "no writing shall be sealed with the common-seal of the corporation unless with the consent of the council." The town-clerk, sword-bearer, and serjeants-at-mace also received their appointment from the burgesses, and continued in office, nominally during pleasure, like the recorder, but practically for life; and six peers were annually elected on the charter-day, who, with the mayor and recorder, were justices of the peace for the borough, which duty was the only one they performed.

By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV. c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into three wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are identical, it being co-extensive with the parish of St. Peter. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th from among the aldermen and councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and from among the enrolled burgesses, annually on Nov. 1st, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must have a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses are the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. The recorder is appointed by the crown: the council appoint a sheriff, town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers, annually on Nov. 9th; and two assessors for each ward, and two auditors, are elected on March 1st, by and out of the burgesses: the total number of borough magistrates is 14. The corporation formerly possessed *admiralty jurisdiction* on the river Towy, from Carmarthen bridge to the sea, but were deprived of this privilege by the above act, before the passing of which, indeed, the court of Admiralty had become wholly disused, although a jury had been sworn in every year, for the sake of form only, to present any nuisances or obstructions of the river. The borough first received the *elective franchise* in the 27th of Henry VIII., since which time it has continued to return one member to parliament: the right of election was formerly in the old burgesses generally, in number about seven hundred, of whom between three and four hundred are resident. By the late act for "Amending the representation of the People," which, however, has caused no alteration in the boundaries of this borough, the town of Llanelly has been united to Carmarthen in the return of a member to parliament: this act vests the franchise in the former resident constituency, if duly registered according to its provisions, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided they are capable of registering as the act demands: the number of such tenements within the limits of the borough is seven hundred and thirty-eight: the sheriff is the returning officer.

The recorder holds general *Courts of Session* for the trial of all offenders not charged with the commission of capital crimes; also a *court of record* four times in the year, for the trial of all matters of law or fact; and every alternate Monday, what is commonly called the *Mayor's Court*, or Fortnight Court, is held before the town-clerk, with the power of issuing process to an unlimited amount. Petty sessions are also held weekly; and the assizes and general *quarter sessions* for the county take place at Carmarthen, as the county town. The *guildhall*, in which all the public business for the borough and for the county is transacted, is a handsome modern structure, supported on a range of columns of the Doric order, surmounted by an entablature and cornice: the principal front is ornamented with three lofty Venetian windows, the central compartment of each of which is circular-headed, and separated by Ionic columns from the side compartments, on the outer sides of which are pilasters of the same order. In the centre is a grand flight of stone steps, leading through the middle compartment of the central window, which opens with folding-doors into the principal story, containing, besides the halls in which the courts for the borough and county are held, a grand jury-room, in which is an excellent portrait of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B.; a room

for the transaction of county business; and a banqueting-room. Beneath are the offices of the clerk of the peace, and the remainder of the lower area is appropriated to the use of the corn-market. The *gaol for the borough*, built on land belonging to the corporation, under the authority of the local act, passed in the 45th of George III., is a neat and commodious building, adapted to the reception of eight prisoners in separate cells, and contains three day-rooms and four airing-yards. The *county gaol* and *house of correction* occupy the site of the ancient castle, and are partly incorporated with its remains: the buildings were begun in 1789, and completed in 1792: the appearance of the exterior is appropriately massive, without any unnecessary heaviness, and the interior, which is arranged upon the plan recommended by the philanthropic Howard, comprises, in the portion appropriated as a gaol, four compartments for the classification of prisoners, eighteen day-rooms, including apartments for debtors, and four airing-yards; and in the house of correction, four compartments for classification, six work-rooms, four day-rooms, and four airing-yards: both departments are well adapted to the system of classification, and each of them is capable of containing twenty-six prisoners in separate cells, or sixty by placing more than one in the same cell.

Henry VIII. is said to have meditated the removal of the seat of the ancient diocese of St. David's from that city to Carmarthen; but abandoned his design on the representation that the remains of his grandfather, Edmund of Lancaster, were interred in the cathedral of the former place, which would probably, after the removal of the see, fall into decay. The town is wholly within the PARISH of St. Peter, to which, by charter of the 4th of George III., the Priory-street, or Old Carmarthen, was united, the whole forming what is now called the borough of Carmarthen: the parish comprises by admeasurement 5155 acres, of which 1642 are arable, and 3122 pasture, both by computation. The *living* is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £400 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; it is in the patronage of the Principal and Tutors of St. David's College, Lampeter, to whom, since the last presentation in 1816, it has been ceded by the crown, in whose gift it was previously; present net income, £176, with a glebe-house: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £920. Of the five churches which formerly existed here, only those of St. Peter and Llanllwch are remaining; the others, not being used for sacred purposes, have long since been suffered to fall into decay. The church of *St. Peter* is situated without the walls of the ancient Carmarthen, but nearly in the centre of the present town; it is supposed to have been originally a cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, but of the ancient building only the nave, chancel, and south transept, are remaining, and these have been greatly disfigured, by the insertion of modern windows of incongruous character, and other injudicious alterations. After the suppression of the monasteries, and the neglect of the other churches, it was probably found necessary to enlarge St. Peter's church; and at this time the south aisle, which is of much later date than the rest of the building, and in the later English style, is supposed to have been added to it. The interior, which is handsomely fitted up, is 142 feet in length and 51 in breadth, and contains 800 sittings, nearly all of which are free: divine service is performed twice every Sunday in the English, and twice in the Welsh language. There are some very ancient and interesting monuments, among which the most remarkable is one to the memory of Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, who attended the Earl of Richmond to Bosworth Field, and for his signal services on that memorable occasion was, immediately after the battle, made Knight of the Garter, and was invested with divers other distinctions. This monument, which was removed at the dissolution from St. John's priory, consists of an altar-tomb, on which are the recumbent effigies in alabaster of that warrior and his lady, the former in complete armour, booted and spurred, with long flowing hair, the hands upraised in the attitude of prayer, and a short sword lying by the right side; the tomb is richly ornamented with small figures, escutcheons, and shields charged with armorial bearings. There were also three other effigies in alabaster of individuals of the same family, which were destroyed by the masons, some years since, and converted into plaister. The church or chapel of *Llanllwch* is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural features: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of St. Peter's; net income, £108. Owing to the great want of accommodation in these edifices, it has for some time been in contemplation to erect an additional church, to defray the expense of which a considerable sum was raised by subscription; but, in consequence of the inability of the parliamentary commissioners to grant pecuniary assistance, the design is for the present relinquished. There are two places of worship each for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for Calvinistic Methodists and Unitarians.

The *Free grammar school* was founded previously to the time of Elizabeth, who granted it a charter of incorporation in the eighteenth year of her reign, and was endowed by the Rev. Morgan Owen, D.D., who was promoted to the see of Llandaf in 1639, with £20 per annum, chargeable on the tithes of the parish of Ishmael, in this county, which was subsequently increased by the Rev. William Jones, who gave a house and garden adjoining the school-room in Lammas-street. It has an exhibition of £4 per annum at Queen's College, Cambridge; and boys

from this school have the preference to two exhibitions at Jesus' College, Oxford, which are open to the whole of the county of Carmarthen. The patronage of the school, which was a licensed institution, and from which young men were admitted into holy orders, prior to the establishment of St. David's College, at Lampeter, is vested in the corporation, who intended to found an exhibition of £10 per annum for boys from it at that college; but it is supposed that it will not be accepted, unless thrown open to the principality at large, which the corporation refuse to accede to. There are thirty boys in the school, six of whom are taught gratuitously: a lending library is attached to it, principally the gift of the late Archdeacon Beynon, who also, in 1827, gave 250 guineas for its augmentation. The school-room is a large building in Priory-street, erected by subscription in 1797, with a garden and play-ground of about an acre attached: the whole is kept in repair at the expense of the corporation, who also grant the master an allowance of £15 per annum, in addition to the endowment of £20. Here is an institution called the *Presbyterian College*, for the education of fourteen young men intended for the ministry, which owes its origin, as is reported, to some of the ejected ministers in the reign of Charles II., and which has of late years been under the management of a board of directors in London: there are at present twelve students, who, in addition to the advantages of a gratuitous academical education, receive from the funds of the institution an allowance, for four years, of £20 per annum, for their maintenance while in the college: it has not been stationary in this town, to which it was last removed from Swansea, and is held in a house hired for the purpose, adjoining the Independent chapel, in Lammas-street. Many distinguished dissenting ministers have received their education in this establishment, and young men intended for the ministry in the church of England were formerly admitted, though not on the same foundation, to participate in the literary advantages it afforded. Belonging to the college are an excellent theological library, containing about four thousand volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. Among the most eminent men that have presided over this institution may be noticed John Jones, LL.D., compiler of the first Greek and English Lexicon, and author of several elementary works; and Dr. Abraham Rees, author of the Encyclopædia which bears his name, was for many years one of the visiters. Two houses were left by Sir Thomas Powell, in 1729, as an endowment for instructing six young men in mathematics and navigation, the rental of which has long been received by the Rev. Mr. Peters, minister of the Independent congregation, and theological professor to the college; there are six students on the foundation. A *Lancasterian* school, under the superintendence of a committee, was established in 1813, for teaching boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, and is supported by subscription: about seventy boys at present receive gratuitous instruction in it. *National* schools, for which two spacious and commodious rooms have been erected by public subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the National Society, have been established, for the instruction of children of each sex, that for girls in 1818, and that for boys in 1822, having previously existed for many years as Sunday schools, under the direction of the minister and a committee: in these schools, which are liberally supported by subscription, ninety boys and sixty girls are gratuitously instructed. There are also nine *private* day schools, in which about two hundred and forty children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents; and seven *Sunday* schools, affording gratuitous instruction to nearly 2300 children. *Charles Powell*, Esq., in 1687, bequeathed a house and stable, to be converted into six rooms, with a garden to each, for the residence of six aged men, and £300 to be invested in the purchase of lands for their endowment: the inmates receive each an annual allowance of £2. 15. in money, coal to the amount of ten shillings, shoes and stockings of the value of £1. 4., and, every alternate year, a blue gown and a hat, together worth £2. 15. The Rev. *Edward Meyrick*, treasurer of St. David's, gave a house and garden for the use of a charity school and lending library. Sir *Rice Rudd*, of Aberglasney, Bart., by deed bearing date the 16th of Charles II., charged certain premises with an annual payment of £25, towards the support of a charity founded by *Bishop Rudd* and his lady, to which also he gave the hospital, or almshouse, in St. Peter's-street, with all its lands and appurtenances. Of the charity founded by Bishop Rudd nothing whatever is known: the rent-charge of £25 is at present received by the proprietor of Aberglasney, in the parish of Llangathen, and paid to the inmates of the hospital in St. Peter's-street, who must be natives of the county of Carmarthen. The hospital consists of three houses with gardens attached to each, containing in the whole one acre and a half. Alderman *John Philipps*, in 1730, gave £200 to be laid out in land, or on other good security, directing the produce to be given annually to the most deserving of the indigent inhabitants of the county of the borough, not receiving parochial relief. There are also numerous other small donations and bequests for distribution among the poor, the principal of which are a bequest by Lady Elizabeth Morgan, in 1674, of £2. 10. per annum for poor prisoners in Carmarthen gaol; which is distributed among them in coal; another by the Rev. E. Williams of £3 for the purchase of books, which is expended for the use of the National school, and Bibles for poor families; another of £10 by Jane Lawrence in 1825, which is distributed in blankets at Christmas; about £8 from numerous other

donors for preaching sermons at different periods, generally at ten shillings per sermon; about £6. 10. to be expended in bread, and about £5. 10. in small money payments among the most necessitous.

The ancient *castle* occupied a spacious quadrangular area on the brow of a hill rising abruptly from the river Towy, enclosed on the south-west, south-east, and north-east by lofty walls, defended in the centre by semicircular bastions, at the southern angle by a strong square tower, and at the eastern and western angles by massive circular towers. The principal entrance was in the north-west front, and was guarded by an advanced gateway: the keep and principal buildings were situated in the northern angle of the area. The few existing remains of this fortress, being incorporated with the gaol, are concealed from public observation, except one of the entrances, and portions of the walls above the river. There are only inconsiderable remains either of the *priory of St. John*, or of the convent of the *Grey friars* in Lammas-street: the former was founded for Black canons, about the year 1148, but by whom is uncertain; its revenue at the dissolution was £174. 8. 8., and the site, in the 35th of Henry VIII., was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple: the latter was a cell to the monastery of St. Augustine, at Bristol, and the site was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lloyd, and, in the 5th of Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Gresham. The church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, was situated on the south side of the guildhall, in a street of that name; but not being used after the Reformation, it was converted into dwelling-houses, on the timbers of the roofs of which may be discerned the heads of saints, which formed part of its original ornaments. Near the remains of the Grey friars' house in Lammas-street, are some vestiges of another church, supposed to have been the chapel belonging to that convent. The church of the priory of *St. John* was taken down after the suppression of religious houses, and several of the ancient monuments were removed into St. Peter's church. In the garden of the vicarage-house is still preserved a *Roman altar*, of a cubic form, in the upper surface of which is a cavity, probably the *patella*, for holding the blood of the victim. Near the northern part of the town, in a field called the Bulrack, or Bulwark, are the remains of a *Roman camp*, the prætorium of which may be clearly distinguished by the superior elevation of the ground within the area, and which evidently appears to have been the *campus æstivus* of the principal station. The remains of a causeway have recently been discovered, extending in a line from the priory to the castle, and apparently indicating the direction of the *Via Julia Montana*, which led to *Maridunum* from the east, and here joined the *Via Julia Maritima*, which, having its course nearer to the sea, is supposed to have passed through this station from east to west, in the line of the present turnpike-road. The village at the extremity of this causeway still retains the name of Pen-y-Sarn, "the Head of the Causeway;" and it is related by Giraldus Cambrensis, who flourished about the close of the twelfth century, that, in his time, Roman bricks might be seen in the walls by which the town was surrounded. Near Llanllwch are some imperfect remains of an extensive encampment; and an intrenchment on a smaller scale, but in a very perfect state, which was probably thrown up during the great civil war, may be seen in a field near the gas-works.

Carmarthen is said to have been the birth-place of the celebrated *Merlin*, or Ambrosius, whose exploits were the subject of the romances of former ages: his mother is said to have been the daughter of a king of South Wales, and he is supposed to have taken the name of Merddyn, or Merlin, from the place of his nativity, and to have spent much of his time in seclusion in a grove about three miles to the east of this town, still called Merlin's Grove. His extraordinary skill in various sciences, especially in the mathematics and astronomy, caused him to be regarded as a magician in the dark age in which he lived. The Rev. *Lewis Bailey*, D. D., Bishop of Bangor, was a native of this town; he was the author of the "Practice of Piety," which passed through many editions, and was translated into the French and Welsh languages. *Walter D'Evereaux*, Earl of Essex, and father of the accomplished and unfortunate nobleman who suffered in the reign of Elizabeth, was buried here. Sir *Richard Steele* was for some years a resident at Carmarthen, where he is said to have composed his play entitled "The Conscious Lovers." He married the daughter and only child of Jonathan Scurlock, Esq., of this place, and towards the close of his life retired to a small estate called Tŷ-Gwŷn, on the opposite bank of the river, in the parish of Llangunnor: he died at his house in King-street, Carmarthen, at a very advanced age, and was interred in the family vault of the Scurlocks in St. Peter's church. A neat monument was erected to his memory, in the church of Llangunnor, by the late William Williams, Esq., of Ivy Tower, in the county of Pembroke. Carmarthen gives the inferior title of *marquess* to the noble family of Osborne, Dukes of Leeds. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed July 2nd, 1836, and comprises the following 29 parishes and townships; namely, Carmarthen, Trelêch-ar-Bettws, Mydrim, Llanstephan, Llanllawddog, Llanpympsaint, Conwil-in-Elvet, Llanarthney, Llandeveylog, Llangendeirn, Llandarog, Llangunnock, Llangain, St. Clear's, St. Ishmael's, Llandilo-Abercowan, Llangunnor, Abernant, Merthyr, Aberguilly, Newchurch, Llanvihangel-Abercowin, Laugharne parish, Laugharne township, Llandawke, Llansadwrnen, Llandowror, Llanginning, and Llanwinio: it is under the superintendence of 33 guardians, and contains a population of 37,512.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a maritime county of South Wales, bounded on the west by Pembrokeshire, on the north by Cardiganshire, on the east by Brecknockshire, on the south-east by Glamorganshire, and on the south by the broad estuary of the Burry river, and Carmarthen bay, in the Bristol Channel: it extends from 51° 30′ to 52° 2′ (N. Lat.), and from 3° 45′ to 3° 58′ (W. Lon.); and includes nine hundred and seventy-four square miles, or six hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and sixty acres. The number of houses inhabited is 23,407, uninhabited 1382, and in course of erection 225; and the population amounts to 106,482, of whom 50,795 are males, and 55,687 females.

The territory at present forming the county of Carmarthen, at the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, was, according to Ptolemy, included in the country of the *Dimetæ*, the *Dyved* of British writers; and contained one of their chief cities, called by the same author *Maridunum*, and by Antoninus *Muridunum*, which has been identified with the present Carmarthen. The subjugation of this district is ascribed to Julius Frontinus, about the year 70; and from that commander the name of the road which crossed it from east to west, called *Julia Strata*, or *Via Julia Maritima*, was derived: according to Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., and others, it was also traversed by the *Via Julia Montana* or Superior. Besides the station of *Maridunum*, on the first-mentioned road, it contained another important one at Llanvair-ar-y-brŷn, or "St. Mary's church on the hill," near Llandovery. When the Romans had withdrawn their forces from Britain, and the country became divided into numerous petty states, modern Carmarthenshire was for the most part included in the principality of *Caredigion*, or Cardigan, the history of which, for a long period, is involved in obscurity. About the middle of the ninth century it was annexed to the other dominions of Rhodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, Prince of Gwynedd, who united the whole of Wales into one kingdom. On his death, in 876, he allotted to his son Cadell the territory of Caredigion, or South Wales, including, besides the present counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, those of Brecknock, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Pembroke, and fixed the seat of government at Dynevor, in the vale of Tywi, where he had erected a palace, though the successors of Cadell removed it to Carmarthen, where it continued, until the progress of the Anglo-Norman invaders compelled the native princes to retire to the former residence. Cadell, the year after he had entered upon his government, invaded the dominions of his brother Mervyn, and took forcible possession of the kingdom of Powys, but was, in his turn, invaded by his other brother, Anarawd, sovereign of North Wales, who committed dreadful ravages in the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, burning the houses and destroying the corn. On the death of Cadell, in 907, he was succeeded in his government of South Wales and Powys by his eldest son Hywel, who holds so distinguished a rank in Welsh history, by the name of Hywel Dda, or Hywel the Good, and who, in 940, on the decease of Idwal Voel, son of Anarawd, added the kingdom of Aberfraw to his other dominions, and became sovereign of all Wales. During the compilation of this monarch's celebrated code of laws, which continued in force throughout the principality until its subjugation by Edward I., and was retained, in some districts, until its union with England in the reign of Henry VIII., he held an extraordinary council in this county, at his hunting seat of Whitland, in the vicinity of St. Clear's. Hywel died, after a long and peaceful reign, in 948, leaving four sons, Owain, Rhûn, Roderick, and Edwin, who, relinquishing the kingdom of North Wales to Ievav and Iago, the sons of Idwal Voel, partitioned among them the principalities, or lordships, of South Wales and Powys: the government of Dynevor fell to Owain, who, though defeated with his brothers in a battle fought with the princes of North Wales, in Cardiganshire, yet, in the year 950, when the latter were making a predatory incursion into Pembrokeshire, compelled them to retreat with such precipitation, that a great part of their army was drowned in the Teivy, which forms the northern boundary of Carmarthenshire. The contest thus begun, between the sons of Hywel and the princes of North Wales, was long maintained by both parties, but at last terminated in favour of Ievav and Iago, who subjected the whole of Wales, and held the kingdom of Dynevor under their dominion for several years. Owain, being driven from his own government, seized, in 958, upon the district of Ewyas, in the Vale of Usk, forming part of the territories of Morgan Mawr, King of Glamorgan; but the quarrel to which this gave rise having been referred to the arbitration of Edgar, the Anglo-Saxon king of England, that monarch gave his award in favour of the king of Glamorgan, and forbade the encroachments of Owain. On a rupture between the two princes of North Wales, Owain seems to have seized the opportunity to regain possession of his dominions, for, in 966, he met Edgar at Caerlleon, in Monmouthshire, to arrange with him for the payment of the tribute which the laws of his father adjudged to be due to the king of England. Einon, son of Owain, with some of his father's troops, invaded Gower, and afterwards assisted in repelling an incursion of the Saxons under Alfred, Earl of Mercia, into Brecknockshire and Gwent. On his death, he was succeeded in the command of his father's troops by his youngest brother Meredydd, who, in 985, invaded North Wales, and having slain its prince, Cadwallon, in battle, shortly subjugated the whole of that kingdom. On the death of his father, Meredydd took possession of the government of South Wales also, to the exclusion of the sons of

his elder brother, the eldest of whom, Edwin, having raised an army, and obtained considerable succours from the Saxons and Danes, entered Cardigan, and advanced through Pembrokeshire and along the coast of this county to Kidwelly, and into Gower; but a reconciliation being speedily effected between Edwin and his uncle, their united forces proceeded to ravage the territories of Ithel, Prince of Glamorgan, in which expedition they sustained a signal defeat. The frequent invasions of the Danes, and the hostilities of the neighbouring states, afforded exclusive employment in South Wales for the whole of Meredydd's forces; so that the people of North Wales, having the power of exercising their own choice, transferred the government to Idwal, son of Meirig, whom Meredydd, on being informed of this revolution, made an immediate attempt to dethrone, but without success.

Both these chieftains died soon after, Meredydd leaving issue only one daughter, who had been married to Llewelyn ab Sitsyllt, lord of Essyllt, in Powys, when he was only fourteen years of age; and who was yet in his minority. Aedan, who had succeeded to the dominion of North Wales, after a contest in which he slew his rival, Conan ab Hywel, in battle, taking advantage of Llewelyn's youth, reduced the kingdom of South Wales, without much difficulty, in the year 1000; but in 1015, the young prince, being then of full age, and having assembled a sufficient number of forces, gave battle to Aedan, routed his army, and slew that prince himself. By this signal victory Llewelyn became not only master of the kingdom of Dynevor, or South Wales, but also of that of North Wales. In 1020, an adventurer from Scotland, calling himself Rhûn, and pretending to be the son of Meredydd, appeared in South Wales, and, having prevailed upon some of the most powerful chieftains to espouse his cause, found himself in a short time at the head of a sufficient force to take the field. Llewelyn, who was then in North Wales, hearing of these proceedings, hastened southward with his forces, and encountered Rhûn at Aberguilly, near Carmarthen, where the latter had already arrayed his army in order for battle: the conflict was long and pertinaciously maintained, but at last terminated in favour of Llewelyn, who pursued his advantage with so much vigour, that Rhûn was overtaken and slain. In the following year, Howel and Meredydd, sons of Edwin, accompanied by Eulaf, or Aulaf, and a large army of Irish and Scots, landed in South Wales, with a view to the conquest of that kingdom, and, having pillaged the church of St. David's, in Pembrokeshire, advanced to Carmarthen, where they were met and routed by Llewelyn and his brother Conan: this engagement, however, proved fatal to Llewelyn himself, through the treachery of Madoc Min, Bishop of Bangor. Llewelyn left one son, named Grufydd, who was in his minority: availing themselves of this circumstance, Iago, son of Idwal, took possession of the principality of North Wales, while the kingdom of Dynevor was usurped by Rhydderch, son of Iestyn, lord of Glamorgan; but the latter, in 1031, lost both the kingdom and his life in an engagement with Howel and Meredydd, who had again invaded South Wales with a powerful army of Irish and Scots. The sons of Conan ab Sitsyllt soon rose in arms against these princes, to avenge the murder of their uncle Llewelyn, and, in this enterprise, they slew Meredydd, but failed in their efforts to dethrone Howel. Grufydd, being now of age, asserted his claims to his father's dominions, and the people flocking to his standard from all quarters, soon took the field against Iago, Prince of North Wales, whom he defeated and slew; then, marching southward, he compelled the states of South Wales also to acknowledge his sovereign authority, and defeated Howel in various attempts to recover his dominion there. The latter, undismayed by his ill fortune, still repeatedly took the field, aided by parties of Danes, who pillaged the country; but at last, being attacked unawares, he was defeated and slain by Grufydd. On the death of Howel, the sovereignty of South Wales was claimed by Rhydderch and Rhŷs, sons of Rhydderch ab Iestyn, who, with a powerful army raised in Glamorgan, fought an obstinate but indecisive battle with Grufydd, after which both parties withdrew their forces. Soon after this event, some partisans of Caradoc, son of Rhydderch ab Iestyn, came from Gwent and Glamorgan into this county, where, in alliance with some of Grufydd's discontented subjects, they attacked the possessions of that prince's friends, of whom they put several to death; but Grufydd, leading his forces southward, punished his rebellious nobles by laying waste their estates in Dyved, Ystrad-Tywi, or Carmarthenshire, and Gower, in Glamorganshire. In 1056, Grufydd's brother Rhŷs was defeated and slain in his invasion of Glamorgan and Gwent; and, soon after, Grufydd himself experienced a similar catastrophe in a battle fought against Caradoc, son of Rhydderch ab Iestyn, aided by the Saxon chieftain, Harold, with a powerful body of forces. Harold gave the sovereignty of Dynevor to Meredydd ab Owain, thought to have been descended from Hywel Dda, who, in 1069, was defeated and slain on the border of Glamorgan, by Caradoc, who had engaged in his cause a considerable body of Norman forces from England. Caradoc died in the following year, and was succeeded in his government of South Wales by his son Rhydderch.

In 1072, Rhŷs ab Owain, the grandson of Hywel Dda, who had for some time remained in obscurity in the Isle of Man, suddenly appeared in South Wales, to assert his claim to the dominion of that principality; and, having collected a considerable body of forces in this county and that of Brecknock, marched northward, and defeated the troops of

Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, the reigning prince of North Wales, who was himself treacherously slain during the action. Rhŷs then turned towards Dynevor, but gave Rhydderch a friendly meeting, in which terms were entered into so little satisfactory to Rhydderch's relatives, that the latter was soon after put to death by his cousin, Meirchion ab Rhydderch, and Rhŷs became sovereign of all Wales. In 1074, however, he was attacked by Goronw and Llewelyn, the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, aided by a large force from Glamorgan, by whom he was twice defeated, and in the last engagement taken prisoner, and afterwards put to death. In 1077, Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, a descendant of Hywel Dda, who had been compelled to take refuge in Armorica, on the usurpation of the principality of Dynevor by the princes of Glamorgan, came into South Wales, with the view of recovering to himself that sovereignty, now held by Iestyn ab Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan; and his pretensions being favoured by the hatred which prevailed against the latter, the native chieftains consented to his assumption of the sovereign authority. Rhŷs, in 1080, assisted to place Grufydd ab Conan on the throne of North Wales, and afterwards invaded the territories of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, in Glamorgan; but he had no sooner withdrawn his troops, than the latter retaliated by ravaging Ystrad-Tywi, or Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, whence he carried away a large booty. In the same year also, WILLIAM the CONQUEROR marched an army into South Wales, and, abstaining from all hostilities, received the feudal homage of the Welsh princes, and performed a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. David, in Pembrokeshire. In 1087, the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn raised so formidable an insurrection in South Wales, that Rhŷs was compelled to retire to Ireland; but having obtained from his brother-in-law, the king of Dublin, a large body of Irish forces, he returned to South Wales, where he was joined by many of his friends, and gained a complete victory over his enemies. Having suppressed a rebellion in Dyved, Rhŷs had shortly afterwards to oppose Iestyn, Prince of Glamorgan, and his Norman auxiliaries, by whom he was totally defeated within the limits of the present county of Glamorgan, and, according to the Welsh Chronicles, was soon after taken and beheaded by Iestyn; but Mr. Jones, in his history of Brecknockshire, thinks that he retired to Caer-Bannau, in that county, and was slain fighting against the Normans under Bernard Newmarch. From this period the kingdom of Dynevor, in consequence of civil dissensions, fomented by the Norman monarchs of England, and the encroachments of the Norman barons, rapidly declined in power and extent, and was soon reduced within the boundaries of the present counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan. The defeat and death of Rhŷs and his eldest son left the government without a head, until the year 1092, when Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, a man of bold and enterprising spirit, assumed the sovereignty of South Wales, and carried on an almost uninterrupted series of contests, either with the Norman lords, or with the English monarch himself. William de Londres, one of the Norman knights who had assisted Robert Fitz-Hamon in the conquest of Glamorgan, led a powerful force, in 1094, into Kidwelly and Ystrad-Tywi, now included in this county, and at the former place built a castle to secure his conquests. Cadwgan, and Grufydd Prince of North Wales, were both compelled, at one time, by a formidable insurrection of the subjects of the latter, to withdraw to Ireland; but they returned the next year with a large body of Irish mercenaries, and re-established themselves in their respective governments. Cadwgan continued for some time upon amicable terms with HENRY I., but at last became embroiled with that monarch, owing to the misconduct of his son, in forcibly carrying away to Powys, Nêst, the wife of Gerald de Windsor, governor of the castle of Pembroke. Henry urged the nobles of Powys to avenge the insult, not only by the destruction of Owain himself, but also by attacking the possessions of his father Cadwgan; both of whom, finding the whole country in arms against them, fled to Ireland; but in the following year Cadwgan returned, and, having made his peace with Henry, was restored to his dominions. Owain also returned after a short interval, and, being unable to appease the king's displeasure, engaged in a desultory warfare with the lords marcher, which once more drew upon Cadwgan the resentment of Henry, who sent for him to London to answer for the conduct of his son, and there detained him a state prisoner. Henry, however, once more restored to him his honours and possessions, which he enjoyed only for a short time, being assassinated, in 1110, by his nephew, Madoc ab Rhyrid.

On this event, Henry was enabled, by the divided and unsettled state of the whole country, to effect the conquest of the sovereignty of South Wales, which he held for several years, to the exclusion of various competitors. In 1113, Grufydd ab Rhŷs, eldest surviving son of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, who, during his minority, had resided in Ireland, came to South Wales, where he was encouraged by Gerald de Windsor, who had espoused Grufydd's sister, to assert his claim to the principality; but Henry, being soon apprised of his designs, took prompt steps to frustrate them, and Grufydd was obliged to seek refuge at the court of Grufydd ab Conan, Prince of North Wales, where he was shortly joined by his brother Hywel, who had effected his escape from Montgomery castle. But Grufydd ab Conan entertaining a design of delivering up these young princes into the hands of the king of England, they made their escape by sea to South Wales; and Grufydd ab Rhŷs, having reached this county in safety, determined to prosecute his claims by open warfare.

His cause was eagerly espoused by his countrymen, and he soon commenced active hostilities, at the head of a large body of warriors, by entering Gower, where he made an unsuccessful attack on Swansea, and, having ravaged the surrounding country, returned into Ystrad-Tywi with great booty. He afterwards successively attacked the Norman castles of Llandovery and Carmarthen, but without success; and in 1114 he again marched towards Gower, capturing on the way the castle of Kidwelly from William de Londres. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Itinerary, states that, a few years after, Grufydd's wife, Gwenllian, attended by her two sons, led in person a body of troops into the vicinity of this fortress, where she was defeated, made prisoner, and put to death, with several of her followers, by Maurice de Londres, grandson of William. Whether or not this may have been, the reputation which Grufydd acquired by these expeditions greatly added to the number of his followers; and Henry, regarding this affair as important, encouraged his Norman and Flemish vassals, and such Welsh adventurers as had something to expect from his favour, to unite their forces against him. Grufydd, aware of the advantages derived by his enemies from the king's possessing so strong a fortress as the castle of Carmarthen, in the heart of his little dominion, led his forces against it with great secrecy, and took it by surprise; he then marched into Cardiganshire, where he was frequently successful against the Norman lords, but experienced a severe loss in an incautious attack upon the castle of Aberystwith. The English sovereign, finding that Grufydd was completely master of the country, engaged Owain ab Cadwgan and Llywarch ab Trahaern, by liberal promises, to lead their forces into South Wales to the assistance of his vassals, and they accordingly entered the Vale of Tywi; but Gerald de Windsor, who had recovered his wife from the hands of Owain, and was now in arms in support of Henry's dominion, in revenge for the injury he had received from that profligate chieftain, fell upon him unawares, when attended only by a few forces, and slew him, after a short conflict; and this event terminated the expedition, for Llywarch, seeing that the king's vassals, on whose co-operation he depended, were not to be trusted, withdrew his forces. Some other expeditions were undertaken, but with the like ill success; and, in 1121, Henry concluded a peace with Grufydd, ceding to him a large portion of the ancient kingdom of Dynevor. In 1130, however, the English monarch, on the complaints of the Norman lords, ordered Grufydd to be again attacked; but the latter, with his own troops and the assistance of Hywel ab Meredydd, a chieftain of Brecknock, acting wholly on the defensive, succeeded in driving the Norman and Flemish invaders from his territories, and then despatched an embassy to Henry, to ascertain from that sovereign the particulars of his offence, which information, however, was refused him.

On the accession of STEPHEN to the English throne, in 1135, he sent to Grufydd a peremptory summons to attend him without delay in London, to answer complaints which had been preferred against him; but the latter, instead of complying, having been joined by several native chieftains both of North and South Wales, overran the whole of Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire, repeatedly defeating the forces of the Norman lords with great slaughter: after this series of victories, which had nearly proved fatal to the English settlers in South Wales, Grufydd held a grand festival at his palace in this county, to which he invited all the princes and nobles of Wales and the marches, and which continued for forty days. Grufydd, after having revised the existing laws of his people, died in 1136, and was succeeded by his eldest son Rhŷs, the earlier part of whose reign seems not to have been marked by any important event. One of the first transactions recorded is an expedition of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, against the Normans and Flemings in Cardiganshire and the contiguous counties, in which he is stated to have destroyed the castle and town of Carmarthen, of which the Norman lords had again obtained possession. A similar incursion was made a few years afterwards, in 1144, by Owain's sons; and Stephen was so fully employed in maintaining himself on the English throne, that he was unable to exercise any power in behalf of his vassals in this country, who, however, carried on hostilities independently of their sovereign; and, in 1145, we find the Earl of Clare in possession of the castle of Carmarthen, though the chief exertions of Rhŷs and his brothers, at this time, seem to have been directed against the attempts of these lords to reinstate themselves in their dominion over this part of Wales. In the same year, Rhŷs and his brother Cadell recovered possession of the castles of Carmarthen, Dynevor, and Llanstephan, all on the Tywi. The last-named fortress was immediately after beset by a large force of Normans, English, and Flemings, but was successfully defended by Meredydd, the brother of Rhŷs. The castle of Carmarthen was committed to the custody of Cadell, who repaired and strengthened the works, and made repeated incursions from it into the neighbouring territories of the Norman settlers, devastating more particularly the lands of Kidwelly and Gower. He afterwards joined his forces to those of his brother Meredydd, in an expedition with a powerful army into Cardiganshire, from which they returned laden with booty. Other similar expeditions were afterwards undertaken; and Rhŷs, having nearly rebuilt and greatly strengthened his royal castle of Dynevor, began to concert a plan for the total expulsion of the foreign settlers from Wales, in which, however, he could obtain no co-operation from the other Welsh chief-

tains. On the accession of HENRY II. to the English throne, Rhŷs refused to join in the general peace offered to that monarch by the Welsh; but, being summoned to the English court, an accommodation was speedily effected, by which Henry was to cede to Rhŷs the district of Cantrev-Mawr, in which stood his castle of Dynevor, and some other lordships, at that time in his possession; and to deliver up to him several castles, which he was to hold as securities for the ratification of the treaty: for these the Welsh prince rendered homage, and returned to his country, leaving two of his sons at the English court, as hostages; but the conditions, on the part of the English king, were but partially fulfilled. Gilbert, Earl of Clare, after recovering some of those estates in Cardiganshire, which had been taken from him in the reign of Stephen, proceeded to attack the possessions of Rhŷs, in Carmarthenshire: the latter complained to the king of England, but receiving only evasive answers, he attacked and destroyed several of the castles of the English, and obtained forcible possession of the territories, which, in violation of the agreement before-mentioned, had been withheld from him. While he was besieging the castle of Carmarthen, King Henry despatched against him a powerful army, under the command of the Earls of Bristol and Clare, augmented by the forces of the Prince of North Wales; Rhŷs withdrew his men to the mountains of Cevn Rhester; and the confederated army, finding no enemy to oppose, encamped for a short time in the Vale of Tywi, and then removed into North Wales.

On the return of Henry from Normandy, in 1163, being informed that Rhŷs had, during his absence, continued to molest his vassals, he led an army into South Wales, as far as Pencader, in this county, ten miles north of Carmarthen, where, before the commencement of hostilities, some of the chieftains of Brecknockshire interfering, matters were so arranged that Rhŷs, on condition of retaining certain districts, gave two of his nephews as hostages for his future submission. These the king delivered into the custody of the Earl of Gloucester, who inhumanly put them to death; and, on this act of treachery, the Welsh prince again flew to arms, and proceeded against the possessions of Gloucester, in Cardiganshire, and afterwards against those of other English proprietors in Pembrokeshire. After this expedition, which proved completely successful, he was joined in his operations against the English by Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and the chieftains of Powys; this confederacy was soon attacked by the English monarch, but the blow fell upon North Wales, whither Rhŷs led his troops to the common defence of their country. He afterwards again invaded Cardigan and Pembroke, and returned to his castle of Dynevor, loaded with spoil; but, for a long period subsequent to this expedition, he remained on the most friendly terms with the English monarch, whom he met at Cardiff, on his way to Ireland, in 1172, and again at Tâlacharn, now commonly called Laugharne, in this county, on the king's return from that country. Some time after, when Henry was about to leave England for France, he appointed Rhŷs chief justice of South Wales. On the accession of Richard I. to the throne in 1189, Rhŷs once more became the enemy of English power, and having mustered his forces, laid siege to the castle of Carmarthen, which he took and demolished, and then proceeded towards the marches, where he captured several castles, and returned to Dynevor in triumph: on this occasion he strengthened the castle of Kidwelly, rendering it handsomer than any of his other fortresses. Rhŷs died in 1196, being then styled *Arglwydd*, or lord, which title was transmitted to his descendants, having lost his rank and authority as a sovereign by his forced submissions to the English monarch. He was succeeded in his territories and his lordship of South Wales by his son, Grufydd ab Rhŷs, who was attacked and made prisoner at his castle of Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, by his brother Maelgwyn, aided by Gwenwynwyn, son of Owain Cyveilioc, Lord of Powys, but was released in the year following by the English lords, into whose custody he had been given by Gwenwynwyn, and, in 1199, succeeded in expelling his usurping brother from his domains in Cardiganshire: on the death of his brother Meredydd, in 1201, he also seized upon his estates and his castle of Llandovery, the latter of which, on the death of Grufydd in the year following, fell into the possession of Maelgwyn, from whom it was taken, in 1204, by Rhŷs, son of Grufydd, who had succeeded to the territory of his father. Rhŷs afterwards took and fortified Llangadock castle, in this county; but his uncle, assisted by his ally Gwenwynwyn, forced him to abandon his conquests, of which, however, he re-possessed himself on Maelgwyn's withdrawing his forces into Cardiganshire. About the year 1209, Rhŷs Vychan, or Rhŷs Grûg, brother to Maelgwyn, who had hitherto been on friendly terms with his nephews, Rhŷs and Owain ab Grufydd, turned his arms against them and took the castle of Llangadock; but they marched against that fortress with all their forces, destroyed the garrison and razed it to the ground. Rhŷs Vychan, fearing also the power of Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, who had espoused the cause of the younger chieftains, departed for England, where he obtained a supply of troops from King John; and returning with these reinforcements, he invested and took the castle of Llandovery: Maelgwyn also, on making submission to the English monarch, was allowed a large body of English auxiliaries, with which he marched into Cardiganshire. After some refractory conduct on the part of the young lords, who had refused to do homage to the English king, they were received into favour: but the uncles soon after throwing off their allegiance, Rhŷs and Owain carried

on a protracted warfare against them, and at last implored the assistance of King John in the recovery of their property, of nearly the whole of which their uncles had by degrees deprived them. That monarch ordered Viscount Foulke to demand of Rhŷs Vychan the castle of Llandovery, with the territory appertaining to it, for the use of young Rhŷs and his brother; but all accommodation of that kind being refused, the English commander, attended by the two brothers, with all the forces they could collect, marched towards Dynevor, and, being met on the way by Rhŷs Vychan, a battle ensued, in which the latter was defeated with considerable loss. From the field of action he retreated towards Dynevor, and, having reinforced the garrison of that fortress, burned the town of Llandilo-Vawr to the ground, and retired to the most inaccessible parts of the neighbouring country. Foulke and the young lords assaulted the castle with such vigour, that the next day the garrison surrendered, on condition of being allowed to depart with their arms; and the remainder of the district submitted without resistance. Rhŷs Vychan removed his family to Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, but was himself shortly after taken prisoner at Carmarthen, and committed to the king's prison there, but soon released on giving hostages: after the departure of Foulke, the castle of Llandovery surrendered to Rhŷs ab Grufydd.

This young prince having been reconciled to his uncle Maelgwyn, their united forces invaded Pembrokeshire: these chieftains afterwards did homage to Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales; and Rhŷs attacked several of the English vassals, taking first the castle of Kidwelly, in this county, and afterwards advancing into Glamorganshire. The same year Llewelyn ab Iorwerth led a large army into South Wales against the English settlers; and in the course of the expedition, in which he was assisted by the forces of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, his brother Owain, and their two uncles, he took the castle of Carmarthen, which he razed to the ground, and afterwards those of Llanstephan, St. Clear's, Tàlacharn, or Laugharne, and Emlyn, in this county, besides others in Cardiganshire. Afterwards, young Rhŷs and his brother, in alliance with Llewelyn, attacked the territories of Llewelyn's son-in-law, Reginald de Breos, in Brecknockshire: Llewelyn placed a strong garrison in the castle of Carmarthen, and is also stated to have given Rhŷs Grufydd permission to do homage to the king of England for some of his lands. Rhŷs afterwards quarrelled with Llewelyn concerning the possession of his castle of Cardigan, but was reconciled to him through the mediation of Henry III., and died in the course of the same year. In the absence of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, then engaged in Ireland on behalf of the English monarch, Llewelyn took several of that nobleman's castles in South Wales, the garrisons of which he put to the sword, and replaced with his own soldiers; but the earl, on his return in 1223, retaliated upon the possessions and subjects of Llewelyn, taking the castles of Cardigan and Carmarthen. The Welsh prince, to oppose his progress, despatched into Carmarthenshire his son Grufydd, who, having arrived at Kidwelly, intended to have taken up his quarters there; but hearing of a conspiracy that had been formed by the inhabitants to betray him to the Earl of Pembroke, he set fire to that town and marched towards Carmarthen, where the earl was then posted. The latter crossed the river Tywi, and gave him battle, and the obstinate engagement that ensued was terminated only by the darkness of the night, when both commanders withdrew their forces, neither of them having obtained any advantage: the earl kept his troops in Carmarthen, and Grufydd encamped for a few days at some distance on the opposite side of the river; but his provisions beginning to fail, he withdrew into North Wales, and the earl retired into Cardiganshire. Rhŷs, son of Rhŷs Vychan, having made his father prisoner in 1226, obtained from him, as the condition of his liberation, the castle of Llandovery, in this county. In 1233, Richard Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in consequence of a quarrel with Henry III., in which he was aided by Owain ab Grufydd, Rhŷs Vychan, and Maelgwyn, son of Maelgwyn ab Rhŷs who had died in 1230, committed great devastations on the lands of many of the English settlers, and laid siege to the castle of Carmarthen, which successfully resisted his assaults for three months, when the arrival of succours by sea compelled the earl to abandon his enterprise. About this time Rhŷs Vychan died at Llandilo-Vawr, in this county; and his death was followed soon after by that of his nephew, Owain ab Grufydd, whose possessions descended to his son Meredydd, while those of Rhŷs were shared between his sons Meredydd and Rhŷs, also named Rhŷs Vychan in the Welsh annals. On the death of Davydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, King Henry sent Nicholas de Myles to Carmarthen, with a commission for Meredydd ab Rhŷs Vychan and Meredydd ab Owain, to assist in dispossessing Maelgwyn Vychan, son of Maelgwyn ab Rhŷs, of his territories, which the latter abandoned, and retired into North Wales. Rhŷs Vychan, in 1254, obtained possession of the castle of Carreg Cynnen, in this county, which his mother had placed in the hands of some of the English settlers; and having his territory of Builth, in Brecknockshire, taken from him by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, who gave it to Rhŷs' brother Meredydd, he obtained from King Henry a powerful force to aid him in recovering that portion of his territories which was held by Meredydd; and, with these auxiliaries, commanded by Stephen Bacon, he came by sea to Carmarthen, and thence marched against Dynevor castle. Llewelyn, however, sent a large force to the relief of this fortress;

and the Welsh leaders, Meredydd ab Owain and Meredydd ab Rhŷs, being thus reinforced, gave battle to the English army, which they totally routed, in one of the most sanguinary conflicts that ever occurred in the principality, with the loss of about two thousand men: Llewelyn's troops afterwards proceeded towards Pembrokeshire, destroying in their march the castle of Llanstephan, in which it is thought that the remains of the English army had taken refuge. In 1258, the Welsh nobility held a convention, in which they solemnly bound themselves to maintain the common cause of their country against the attacks and encroachments of the English; but Meredydd ab Rhŷs soon passed over to the side of the English king, and, during a truce which existed about this period, was sent, in company with Patrick de Canton, the king's lieutenant, to Carmarthen, to negociate a peace with Llewelyn, who, on his part, appointed commissioners to meet them at Emlyn, now called Newcastle-Emlyn, in this county, and among the number, sent his own brother Davydd. Patrick, learning on his journey that his own followers were more numerous than those of the Welsh deputies, attacked the latter unawares with great fury, and slew several of their men, while the chieftains themselves escaped with great difficulty; Davydd, their leader, however, immediately raised the surrounding country, and, overtaking the offenders, slew Patrick, with the greater number of his attendants. Edward I., soon after his accession to the English throne, at the same time that he invaded North Wales in person, sent into South Wales a powerful army under the command of Payen de Chaworth, who laid waste the territories of several of the native chieftains, and took possession of the castle of Dynevor, which he had found in the hands of Rhŷs ab Meredydd, who at that time took part with the English. Edward, on his second and final invasion of North Wales, again had a powerful force actively employed in the southern part of the principality, under the Earl of Gloucester and Sir Edward Mortimer: these noblemen encountered the Welsh forces opposed to them at Llandilo-Vawr, where they completely defeated them. Edward, having accomplished the subjugation of Wales, provided for its future government by the laws contained in the celebrated statute of Rhuddlan, the provisions of which did not interfere with the territories of the lords marcher, in which they exercised *jura regalia*, but erected the districts which had of late years belonged more immediately to the princes of the house of Dynevor, and were then in the possession of the crown, into the present counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, which were placed under the same laws and regulations as those of England.

For some years the country remained peaceable; but, during Edward's absence in France, Rhŷs ab Meredydd, whom that monarch had knighted for his services in aid of the subjugation of South Wales, revolted from his allegiance, took the castles of Llandovery and Dynevor, and burned several towns: Edward sent against him the Earl of Cornwall, who advancing with his forces into this county, compelled Rhŷs to abandon the field, and then proceeded to attack his castles. On account of the approach of winter, the Earl of Cornwall suspended his operations, and granted the enemy a truce; and as soon as Rhŷs found that the English commander had withdrawn his forces, he again took the field, and besieged the castle of Emlyn; but Robert de Tibetot, the justiciary of South Wales, suddenly raising a large force, with the intention of opposing him, he fled to Ireland. Three years afterwards Rhŷs returned into South Wales, and having collected a large body of partisans, fought a fierce and sanguinary battle with the justiciary, in which he was defeated with the loss of four thousand men; and being himself taken prisoner, he was shortly after executed as a traitor at York, and his possessions were bestowed on Tibetot in reward for his services. The only important manifestation of public opposition to the authority of the kings of England after this period, in which this county had any share, was at the time of the great revolt under Owain Glyndwr: at this period the French landed twelve thousand men in aid of that chieftain at Milford Haven, whence they marched towards the English border, by way of Carmarthen, the castle of which they took; but on the retreat of the French, the chief men of the county soon after abandoned the cause of Glyndwr, and renewed their allegiance to the English sovereign. On the landing of the Earl of Richmond in Pembrokeshire, in August, 1485, to contest the possession of the English crown with Richard III., he was immediately joined from this county by Rhŷs ab Thomas, of Abermarlais, the most powerful subject in this part of the island, attended by a numerous body of his friends and adherents, who afterwards led part of the earl's small army through Carmarthenshire into Brecknockshire, in which progress its ranks were swelled by great numbers favourable to the cause, collected by the light of the beacons. Rhŷs was knighted on Bosworth Field, being the first who received that honour from Henry VII.; and, for his eminent services throughout this contest, Henry appointed him governor of all Wales, constable and lieutenant of Brecknockshire, chamberlain of South Wales in the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and seneschal of the lordship of Builth in Brecknockshire. Invested with these powers, Sir Rhŷs calmed the disorders which had arisen from the unsettled state of the supreme government, and fully restored obedience to the laws. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Richard Vaughan, the first earl of Carberry, about the year 1644, enjoyed the rank of general over this county, together with those of Pembroke and Cardigan, by commission from Charles I.; but, although the forces under his

command were far more numerous than those of the parliamentarian leaders sent against him, he made no opposition to their progress, and the latter made themselves masters of the country: nevertheless, Vaughan was shortly after created Baron Emlyn, and lord of Carmarthen, yet received not the least molestation from the parliament, and was in high favour with Cromwell. After the great battle of St. Fagan's, in Glamorganshire, this county was the scene of several skirmishes between Colonel Horton, the victorious parliamentarian commander in that engagement, and Colonel Poyer, his defeated adversary.

Carmarthenshire is in the *diocese* of St. David's, and province of Canterbury: it is almost wholly included in the archdeaconry of Carmarthen, which comprises the deaneries of Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilo, and Llangadock, in Carmarthenshire, and that of Gower in the county of Glamorgan: four of its parishes are comprised in the archdeaconry of Cardigan: the total number of them is seventy-six, of which, fifteen are rectories, thirty-eight vicarages, and twenty-three perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the hundreds of Cathinog, Cayo, Derllŷs, Elvet, and Pervet (each of which has Higher and Lower divisions), and the three comots, or hundreds, of Carnwellon, Iscennen, and Kidwelly, which form a separate liberty, distinct from the rest of the county, having its own bailiff, coroner, &c. It contains the boroughs, market-towns, and ports, of Carmarthen and Llanelly; the incorporated market and sea-port towns of Kidwelly and Laugharne; the market-towns of Llandilo-Vawr, Llandovery, Llangadock, and Newcastle-Emlyn; and the small sea-port of St. Clear's. One knight was formerly returned to parliament for the shire, which by the act for "Amending the representation of the People," passed in 1832, now sends two, and one representative for the borough of Carmarthen, to which that of Llanelly has been made contributory: the county member was, prior to the passing of the act, elected at Llandilo-Vawr, but they are now elected at Carmarthen: the polling-places are Carmarthen, Llandilo-Vawr, and Llandovery. This county is in the South Wales circuit: the assizes, and the Epiphany, Easter, and Michaelmas quarter sessions are held at Carmarthen, and the Midsummer quarter sessions at Llandilo-Vawr: the county gaol and county house of correction are at Carmarthen: there are thirty-five acting magistrates for the county. It comprises the poor-law unions of Carmarthen, Llandilo-Vawr, Llandovery (except two parishes in Brecknockshire), and Llanelly (except the borough and parish of Lougher, in Glamorganshire), five parishes in the union of Lampeter, four in that of Newcastle-Emlyn, and some in Narberth union.

Nearly the whole of the SURFACE of Carmarthenshire is hilly, but it seldom attains a mountainous elevation: by far the greater portion is comprised in the slate tract of South Wales, which occupies all the northern part of the county, from Cwm-y-Dwr and the river Tywi to its northern and western confines. Here a broken chain of hills, connected with the mountain of Plinlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and forming for the most part one side of the Vale of Teivy, extends from Brecknockshire towards the sea. On the eastern side of Carmarthenshire commences the long chain called the Black Mountains, which thence extend into Monmouthshire, a conspicuous summit of which, called *Y Van*, or *Ban Sir Gaer*, "the Carmarthenshire Beacon," is the highest summit in the county, being two thousand five hundred and ninety-six feet above the level of the sea. This striking and picturesque eminence is separated by a deep and narrow chasm from another of similar appearance, but rather superior elevation, in Brecknockshire; and the summits of both are usually noticed together as *Bannau Sir Gaer*, or the Carmarthenshire Beacons, to distinguish them from the hills near Brecknock, called *Bannau Brecheiniog*, or the Brecknockshire Beacons. They are included in the line of red sandstone soils which extends in a direction generally from east to west across the whole of the southern part of the principality; and hence, suddenly contracting, passes south-westward in a tract of a few miles broad, bounded on the north by the slate district, and on the south by limestone, to the innermost part of Carmarthen bay, and thence west by north into Pembrokeshire. From this, beyond a narrow range of limestone, the rest of the county, forming its south-eastern extremity, is included in the great coal-field of South Wales, and contains Bettws mountain, being part of a chain which diverges from the Black Mountain, near the upper end of the Vale of Tawe, in Brecknockshire, and thence stretches along the banks of the Amman and Loughor nearly to the sea. The *valleys*, through which run the rapid and sometimes impetuous streams descending from the more elevated districts, are distinguished for their picturesque beauties, more especially that of the Tywi, or Towy, one of the most extensive in South Wales; but the smaller valleys are of more uniform appearance than those of Glamorgan and Cardigan. The mountainous tracts are for the most part bleak and dreary, except to the north of Llandilo-Vawr and Llandovery, where the scenery has the general character of that of Cardiganshire, upon which it borders. On the shores of the Burry river, and the bay of Carmarthen, from Loughor to Kidwelly, are several extensive salt marshes; and Laugharne marsh, on the northern side of the bay, comprises two thousand acres of excellent land, besides a large sandy tract. This county contains several small *lakes* worthy of notice: of these, Llŷn Tegwyn, sometimes called Pwll-yr-Esgob, or the "Bishop's Pool," of a circular form, and about half a mile in diameter, is remarkably situated at its northern extremity, and on the highest summit

of Mynydd-Mawr, or the Great Mountain, a few miles to the westward of Llandebie. A lake of the most limpid water, in form nearly a parallelogram, and about a mile in length, is situated at the bottom of the almost perpendicular declivity of the upper part of the Carmarthenshire Beacon: its scenery is rendered awfully grand by the precipitous rocks which overhang it: while, so great is its elevation, that the snow remains unmelted on its shores for several months in the year. There are also two small lakes at the foot of a lofty hill, near which stand the ruins of the abbey of Talley.

The CLIMATE partakes of the great humidity which characterises that of the western parts of Wales, and which, though favourable to the production of grasses, prevents, in many situations, the perfect and seasonable ripening of corn: more particularly in the Vale of Towy, which opens south-westward to the accumulated vapours of the Atlantic, and up which are attracted dense clouds and mists, that are broken by the mountains towards the source of that river, and fall in frequent showers: the harvest commences in few places before the third week in August, except in the south-western part of the county, where it begins towards the close of July, or early in August. Except on the mountains in the eastern and northern parts, the air is in general extremely mild, and hoar-frost scarcely ever occurs in the Vale of Towy, save on the southern side, where, the sun being excluded, the frost, after having set in, commonly continues the whole day. The Vale of the Teivy, on the northern side of the county, is not subject to the same degree of humidity as that of the Towy, the range of mountains separating them intercepting the rains from the south, and causing them to be precipitated almost wholly on the southern side. The climate of the higher mountains is cold, wet, and tempestuous. The SOILS are very various. In the slate and coal tracts, occupying so much of the surface, they are for the most part of an inferior quality; peat is here found in all the hollows, and sometimes upon the slopes of the mountains; while unfertile clay abounds near their surface in many other places. The soils resting on the slate, which is for the most part of a greyish colour, are poorer wherever the latter assumes a blue cast. The clay of the coal tract contains a considerable admixture of sand, and is therefore less stubborn and more easily brought under tillage than that of the slate. The red soils are in general of an excellent kind and depth for either tillage or pasture; and barley produced on this land, southward of the Vale of Towy, is in great request for seed on the soils of the slate tract. In general, the limestone soils are very shallow; but limestone forms the substratum of a part of the rich tract of Laugharne marsh. The soil of the valleys is for the most part of a light brown or red colour, and a very rich quality, which increases in their descent towards the sea, in proportion to the length of the course of the streams which traverse them: the banks of the Towy and the Tâf are more particularly distinguished for their exuberant fertility.

The general system of FARMING is injudicious, the ground being exhausted by a constant succession of corn crops. Agricultural societies for the encouragement of improved systems of culture, by the distribution of prizes, have been formed in different parts of it; and the Norfolk system has of late years been introduced on several extensive farms, and various superior modes of management adopted in other places. In the inclosed lands the proportions under grass and under tillage are about equal. *Wheat* is most extensively cultivated in the Vales of Towy, Llangendeirn, and Llandebie, in the neighbourhood of St. Clear's, and in Laugharne marsh, which is, nevertheless, chiefly a dairy farm; but the climate not being favourable to the growth of this grain, good samples are very scarce, and the quantity raised not near sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants of the county, who are therefore under the necessity of importing a great deal from Bristol. The produce in the vales of Towy and Teivy, and in the other richer lowlands, is from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, but on the uplands only from ten to fifteen. Barley succeeds better, and produces good crops in bulk, but generally ill-coloured, and frequently thin-bodied, owing to almost incessant rains and damps: the best quality grows on the northern side of the hills separating the vales of Towy and Teivy: the produce on the uplands averages about thirteen bushels per acre, though it is sometimes as low as nine, and sometimes as high as twenty. *Oats* are very extensively cultivated, more particularly on the uplands, and are the most profitable crop grown: the produce is generally small, but in the Vale of the Teivy it is sometimes as much as fifty bushels per acre: large quantities of oats, though of an inferior quality, are annually exported to Bristol and other markets, together with some barley. On some of the hills separating the vales of Towy and Teivy, oats and *barley* are sown together, and the produce, being kiln-dried and ground, is made into a kind of bread, called *sipris*: oaten bread is also frequently used among the hills. *Peas* are very little cultivated, and beans only in Laugharne marsh. *Buckwheat* is occasionally grown: *potatoes* commonly. *Turnips* are sometimes grown, but suffer greatly from being choked by the natural grasses produced by superabundant moisture. *Vetches* are sown in some instances, as also are *flax* and *hemp*, more particularly in Laugharne marsh. The principal artificial *grasses* are trefoil, red and white clover, and rye-grass; lucern is cultivated in a few places. After a course of tillage, more particularly in Laugharne marsh, the land is sometimes left to recover its native sward without being sown with any kind of grass seed, but this practice is gradually falling into disuse. The beautiful Vale of Towy is the tract most distinguished

for the excellence of its grass lands, more particularly from Llangadock down to Carmarthen, and thence to the sea, in which latter extent they consist chiefly of drained marshes: next to this the banks of the Tâf are most noted. In those parts of the county which border on Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire, the pastures are frequently fogged: that is, they lie ungrazed from June until March, when the grass becomes of great value, and, owing to the mildness of the winter, has suffered no damage. Meadows conveniently situated have, in a few instances, been brought under a system of artificial irrigation. The chief produce of the dairy is *butter* and *cheese:* the former is exported in considerable quantities to Bristol and Merthyr-Tydvil, in casks containing about one hundred pounds; while the cheese, which is made almost exclusively of skimmed milk, is chiefly consumed in the county. Lime is the most common *manure*, and is frequently brought from a considerable distance: the practice of folding sheep is generally pursued on the upland farms. The *agricultural implements* are for the most part of a light and improved construction: the ploughing teams generally consist of two horses with a driver. *Waggons* are sometimes seen in the more level parts of the county, but *carts* are every where in more common use: these are drawn by one horse in the shafts, and two abreast before him, which are usually driven in hand, and guided by a single rein fastened to the bridle of the near leader.

The most common kind of CATTLE is a native black breed: on the mountains they are very small, but in the vales and richer lands attain middling size, though they are every where ill-shaped, and unprofitable for the dairy. Besides these, Carmarthenshire contains also black Pembrokeshire cattle, better known as the Castlemartin breed, which are chiefly found in the parts bordering on that county; some of the brown Devonshire breed; and, in the neighbourhood of Llandovery, Llangadock, &c., a few of the Herefordshire sort. The breed of *sheep* for which it is most distinguished is that of its mountains, which occupies more particularly the high bleak and open tracts between the Teivy and the Towy. Little attention is in general bestowed on these sheep; some of them are horned, and for the most part they have white faces and legs: their wool is short and coarse, and is used in the manufacture of flannels, blankets, ordinary cloths, and felt hats: the general average weight of the wethers of this small, hardy, and intractable race is from eight to twelve pounds per quarter. Many South Down sheep have been introduced. The *horses* are in general compact, bony, and of a middling size, and many for the saddle are handsome. The *hogs* are partly of the old slouch-eared kind, and partly of the same intermingled with the short-eared Chinese breed: great numbers are reared, and exported chiefly to Bristol. The genial climate of the districts bordering on the coast is particularly favourable to *horticulture:* there are but few orchards. This county, which was formerly well wooded, is now the reverse: various *plantations* have, however, been made of late years by different gentlemen; and at Velindre, near Newcastle-Emlyn, are several extensive nursery-grounds for forest-trees. About one-third of the county consists of WASTES, many of which are not common, but have been appropriated in respective portions to the adjacent estates. One-half of them is supposed to be capable of improvement by cultivation, and are now being inclosed; but the other half, owing to superior elevation and other difficulties, can never receive such amelioration. They are depastured by the occupiers at large within the several manors to which they belong, subject only to the restriction that no one must turn upon them more than his farm will support during the winter. Numerous flocks of the small mountain sheep are kept upon most of the hills, together with a few inferior cattle and horses: but the highest elevations during the winter are occupied by no kind of stock. The greatest extent of these wilds is on the hills between the rivers Towy and Teivy: the rest lie to the south-east of the Vale of Towy, on the red sandstone tract, on the limestone hills, and on the mountains of the coal tract: those on the Black Mountains, occupying parts of each of these three districts, on the eastern side of the county, are very extensive and elevated. A greater number of acres of waste land has, of late years, been inclosed (under the sanction of acts of parliament) in this county than in any other of South Wales. In the south-eastern parts of it coal is the principal *fuel*, being there obtained in great abundance: in the parts remote from the coal tract, peat and turf are frequently used.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are various and important, but consist chiefly of coal and iron. The south-eastern part of the county is included in the great coal and iron tract of South Wales, bounded on the north by a narrow range of limestone, which, running eastward from the border of Pembrokeshire, appears first in the parish of Pendine below Laugharne, and then dips under the inner part of the bay of Carmarthen, to Llanstephan, whence it takes a north-easterly direction through the parishes of Kidwelly and Llangendeirn, by the lake on the Great Mountain and the village of Llandebie, and over the Black Mountain into Brecknockshire. The deepest part of the mineral basin, of which this limestone range forms the northern rim, extends from the vicinity of Llanelly eastward nearly to Neath in Glamorganshire; and from this tract the strata of the whole formation rise to the surface in every direction. The beds of *coal* rising immediately to the north and south of Llanelly are of a bituminous quality, but those lying lower in the formation, and appearing on the surface, between four miles north

of Llanelly and the limestone range, are of the kind called by the Welsh *glo caled*, and by the English, "stone coal," and of excellent quality: the latter species neither soils the fingers, nor flames when ignited, being entirely devoid of bitumen: this coal is the sort chiefly burned in the county, for which purpose the culm or dust of it is mixed with clay and formed into balls, which, when ignited, emit a strong heat. Of the bituminous coking coal of the higher strata, which is of excellent quality, large quantities are raised in the neighbourhood of Llanelly, of which part is consumed in the county, and the rest exported. The *iron* ore accompanying the coal strata is worked near Llanelly, as it also was formerly on the Great Mountain, from which latter situation it was conveyed by a tram-road to the furnaces at Llanelly. In the vicinity of Kidwelly, accompanying the limestone which forms the northern edge of the coal and iron tract, copper-ore is found in great abundance, but at present is worked only on a limited scale, and is conveyed by land-carriage to Llanelly, where it is smelted. The only *lead* mine is one belonging to Lord Cawdor, situated in the slate tract, at Rhandir-y-Mwyn, in the parish of Llanvair-ar-y-Bryn, about six miles above Llandovery, in the Vale of Towi: this was formerly one of the most extensive works of the kind in the kingdom, and its produce was conveyed by land-carriage to Llanelly, to be smelted; but it is now discontinued. The principal *building stones* obtained are, anomalous ranges of freestone in the slate tract, one of which is worked at Cwm Cerrig Nadd, near Ystyfylan Carn, about three miles north-east of Carmarthen; the siliceous stone of the red sandstone tract; the freestone of the coal measures; and semi-indurated shale, which, for want of better materials, is frequently used in the slate tract. Great quantities of argillaceous *slates*, of a good quality, are raised at Coed Gwili, two miles from Carmarthen: several other quarries are worked in the dingles to the north-west of the Towy; and micaceous schist forms part of the strata of the Carmarthenshire Beacons, and of the coal tract. *Firestones*, for ovens, are obtained in some parts of the red sandstone and slate tracts. In the parish of Llangendeirn, are several *marble* quarries, in the range of limestone forming the northern border of the coal tract: this marble has a black ground variegated with white, bears a beautiful polish, and is wrought on the spot into chimney-pieces, &c., which are exported chiefly to Bristol; it is also used for tombstones in the surrounding country. *Lime* is obtained from some detached rocks about Llandilo and Dryslwyn, in the Vale of Towy; as well as in the continued line from the southern side of the Carmarthenshire Beacons, westward by Clogau Mawr, Cerrig Cynnen, Llandebie, Mynydd Mawr, Llangendeirn, &c.; and under the head of Carmarthen bay, to Llanstephan Castle and Pendine. *Fossil* impressions of plants are common in the strata of sandstone, alum shale, &c., lying contiguous to the coal-beds. The MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE of Carmarthenshire are by no means extensive. The chief manufacturing district is that of which Llanelly forms the centre, where the great abundance and excellent quality of the coal obtained in this part of the county have caused the establishment of three *copper* works and two *iron* foundries. A few years ago there were also iron and *tin* works at Carmarthen and Kidwelly, the former of which have been wholly abandoned at both places; and the tin-works at the latter are now conducted only on a very limited scale. All these works have been established in their present situations for the convenience of obtaining coal, and of maritime conveyance. Considerable quantities of *woollen* stockings are knitted by the women in the mountainous districts, and many of them brought for sale to the fairs: many hides and skins are tanned, dressed, and exported. The principal articles of *export* are, butter for the English border counties, Bristol, the great mineral tract of Glamorgan, &c.; considerable quantities of wool for the manufactures of the North; leather, for Bristol, &c.; coking and stone coal, and culm; iron in pigs, bars, bolts, and castings; tin plates; copper, in plates or unmanufactured; lead; and marble. The chief *imports* are shop goods, for the most part from Bristol; copper-ore, from Cornwall, Anglesey, &c., to be smelted; and tin, from Cornwall, to be manufactured. According to the custom-house regulations, this county has but one port, that of Llanelly, to which all the rest are creeks. The *fishery* off the coast is nearly monopolised by a Dartmouth company, which supplies the market of Bristol with much of its white fish, by trolling here: the main bed of fish extends from Worms Head, in Gower, westward towards Tenby, in Pembrokeshire. and southward several leagues around Lundy Island: the species are basse, mullet, whitings, cod in small quantity, turbot, bret, soles, maiden rays, and flat-fish.

The principal RIVERS are the Tywi, or Towy; the Tâf, or Tave; the Llychwyr, or Loughor; the Teivy; and the Gwendraeth Vawr and Gwendraeth Vâch, or Greater and Lesser Gwendraeth. The largest of these, and one of the finest in South Wales, is the *Towy*, which rises in the wildest part of Cardiganshire, between Strata Florida and the border of Brecknockshire: after a southerly course of about ten miles, it enters Carmarthenshire near Ystrad-Fin, and pursues the same direction through a romantic valley, for about eight miles further, to Llandovery: approaching this place, the mountains recede on each side, leaving in the interval a rich and beautiful valley of considerable width, through which the Towy winds south-westward, gradually assuming a more majestic character: after a further course from Llandovery of about twenty-seven miles, it reaches the metropolis of the county, where it becomes navigable

for vessels of three hundred tons' burthen, and whence it winds southward a distance of eight miles through fertile marshes, and falls into the Bristol Channel in Carmarthen bay, near the village of Llanstephan: the influence of the tide extends upwards to the distance of about a mile above Carmarthen. The fish of this river are much esteemed, more particularly its salmon and sewin, the latter of which are found only in the rivers of South Wales that take a southerly or westerly course. This river, running through the centre of the county, collects the great mass of its waters: its chief tributaries from the north are the Gwili, which joins it at Aberguilly; and the Cothi, which rises at Cwm Cothi, near the border of Cardiganshire, and falls into the Towy above the mouth of the Gwili, after a course of about twenty-four miles: from the south it receives the waters of the Brân, near Llandovery; those of the Sawddwy (which descends from the small lake at the foot of the northern steep of the Carmarthenshire Beacon), near Llangadock; and those of the Cynnen to the south of Llandilo; besides innumerable smaller streams on both sides. The *Tâf*, or Tave, has its source in the Llanvyrnach mountains, in Pembrokeshire, and, having formed for a short distance the boundary between that county and Carmarthenshire, enters the latter, and flows south-eastward to St. Clear's, where, on receiving the Cowyn, it becomes navigable, and thence flows through a rich and level tract, by the town of Laugharne, emptying itself into the bay of Carmarthen through a small estuary, after a course of about twenty-four miles: this river is navigable to Laugharne for large ships, and to St. Clear's for those of one hundred tons' burthen: besides inferior streamlets, the Tâf receives the small rivers Morlais and Cathgenni. The *Loughor* rises in a copious stream from a limestone rock called the Eye of Loughor, in the parish of Llandilo-Vawr, and near the western extremity of the Black Mountain: near its source it forms a fine cascade in precipitating itself over a ledge of limestone rocks, eighteen feet in height, and thence, flowing southward, is joined from the north-east by the Amman, a stream considerably larger than itself: still proceeding southward, and receiving the waters of various smaller streams, it soon becomes the boundary between this county and that of Glamorgan; and at last, after a course of about fourteen miles, enters the creek of Loughor, near the town of that name, in Glamorganshire: this noble estuary, however, on being joined by an insignificant stream from Gower, receives the name of Burry River, and, sweeping westward round the south-eastern extremity of the county, joins the bay of Carmarthen a little below Llanelly, where its mouth is contracted by the north-western extremity of the county of Glamorgan: this creek is navigable for vessels of small burthen up to Loughor, and is distinguished for its fine salmon and sewin. The *Teivy*, which has its source in the mountains of Cardiganshire, becomes the northern boundary of Carmarthenshire at Kellan, and so continues for a distance of twenty-seven miles, until it is joined by the small stream of the Cuch, which, for some distance, separates the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke: the scenery on the banks of this river, below Lampeter, is beautifully picturesque: its salmon is of a particularly fine sort, and it is the most northern river in which the sewin is found. The *Gwendraeth Vawr* has its source in the lake on the Great Mountain, and thence flows south-westward: the *Gwendraeth Vâch*, taking a nearly parallel course, flows through the town of Kidwelly, and joins the Gwendraeth Vawr a little below that town: their united waters are discharged into the bay of Carmarthen through a small estuary opening westward, after a course of about six miles: the lesser Gwendraeth is navigable for vessels of small burthen up to Kidwelly. Various CANALS have been projected in the mining parts of the county, but the only one yet constructed is the Kidwelly canal, made about the year 1766, which is about three miles long: it was originally called "Keymer's," and was private property, having been formed for the purpose of a ready communication between some coal mines and the small harbour of Kidwelly. Some years ago, however, it was transferred to a company known as the "Kidwelly Canal Company," by whom it was extended a distance of two miles up the Vale of Gwendraeth; and a branch, three miles and a half in length, was constructed to communicate with Pembrey harbour. The *rail-roads* are of small extent, pervading only the limited district which comprises the mines and manufactures. The principal one, which forms a communication between the mines and works of Mynydd Mawr, or the Great Mountain, and the port of Llanelly, commencing at the former, where coal and iron were formerly raised in vast quantities, is carried down to Llanelly, a distance of thirteen miles; and from this place a branch three miles in length has been extended westward, under the provisions of an especial act of parliament, to Pembrey, a distance of three miles. Carmarthenshire is intersected in almost every direction by good *turnpike-roads*. The road from London to St. David's, by Oxford and Gloucester, runs the whole length of the county from east to west, entering from Trêcastle, in Brecknockshire, and passing through the towns of Llandovery, Carmarthen, and St. Clear's, into Pembrokeshire; that from London to Cardigan branches from this at Llandovery to Lampeter, in Cardiganshire; and from Trêcastle there is a branch into this county through Llangadock to Llandilo-Vawr. The road from London to Haverfordwest by Cardiff enters from Loughor in Glamorganshire, and passes through Llanelly, Kidwelly, and Laugharne, into Pembrokeshire.

Among the most remarkable ancient BRITISH REMAINS is a large Druidical circle of upright stones,

of about twenty yards in diameter, in the parish of Llanboidy: this is called "Buarth Arthur," and sometimes "Meini Gwŷr," and the entrance to it is by an avenue of smaller stones of a similar description. Near this is a large cromlech, called Gwâl-y-Vilast, or Bwrdd Arthur, "Arthur's Table," formed by a rough flat stone, of about ten feet in diameter and three feet thick, supported upon four others placed perpendicularly in the ground. Near Convil in Elvet is another very large cromlech, now nearly destroyed, surrounded by upright stones, placed at irregular distances; and in its vicinity is a large tumulus, or barrow: other tumuli occur in different places, more particularly in the parish of Llanvihangel-ar-Arth, near the banks of the Teivy; higher up the same valley is one called Y Castell, or "the Castle," in the adjoining parish of Llanllwny; another in the parish of Newchurch, or Eglwys Newydd; another, a very remarkable one, at Trelech-ar-Bettws, consisting of loose stones with a thin covering of earth; and several others in the parish of Penboyr. In the parish of Convil in Elvet is a very remarkable earthwork, consisting of an embankment about eighteen feet in height, and nearly a mile and a half in length, called the Line. In the same neighbourhood is also a very large British encampment, of an oval form; and near this are two tumuli. Other encampments of similar origin may be traced on Grongar Hill, overlooking the Vale of the Towy, and near Golden Grove, in the same neighbourhood. Near Llanduvaen, in the vicinity of the Black Mountain, are some remarkable excavations, supposed to have been the sites of ancient British habitations; and south-eastward from Llangadock is a hill, forming the extremity of the Black Mountain range in this direction, called Tri Chrûg, or the "Three Hillocks," from three large heaps of stones raised upon its summit, which are conspicuous objects to a great distance around, and near which are the remains of a large circular encampment. The Roman road, the *Via Julia Maritima*, entered Carmarthenshire at Loughor, and proceeded to the present town of Carmarthen, whence it is judged to have been continued by or near the village of Llanboidy to the station *Ad Vicesimum*, in Pembrokeshire; but no traces of it have yet been discovered in this county. The *Via Julia Montana*, the course of which rests only on conjecture, is thought by some to have entered from Brecknockshire at Tâl-y-Sarn, in the parish of Mothvey, and thence proceeded by Llangadock and Llandilo-Vawr, to Carmarthen, where it joined the *Via Julia Maritima;* but others, among whom is Sir Richard Colt Hoare, are of opinion, that, from Rhŷd-y-Briw, in Brecknockshire, it reached the same point by Trêcastle and Llandovery. Several vicinal ways have been traced through parts of the county: one of these, called the *Sarn Helen*, entering from Lampeter in Cardiganshire, may be traced as far as the New Inn on the road towards Carmarthen, where all appearance of it is lost: this formed the communication between the station *Loventium*, in Cardiganshire, and that of *Maridunum*, at Carmarthen. Another, also called the *Sarn Helen*, led from the station at Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, to that of *Loventium* in Cardiganshire, and may be traced from the former place, passing near Llanycrwys church, to the valley of the small river Twrch; while a third, from Llanvair, takes a north-easterly course along the Vale of the Brân into Brecknockshire, through which it was continued to the station on the Ython, in Radnorshire. The remains of Roman occupation discovered at Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn are remarkably numerous, consisting of bricks, pottery, coins, lamps, &c. A great variety of Roman coins has been found, more particularly at Kilymaenllwyd, in the parish of Llanboidy; in that of Convil-Cayo; and in that of Penboyr: some of these are among the most ancient that have been found in the island: various other minor relics of that people are occasionally discovered in other places, more especially near Convil-Cayo, where a golden torques has been found; and Roman encampments may yet be seen on Grongar Hill, and in a field on the northern side of the town of Carmarthen, called the Bulrack, and near the church of Penboyr.

At the period of the Reformation there were in this county at Aberguilly, a considerable college of prebendaries, priests, &c.: at Albalanda, or Whiteland, called in Welsh *Tŷ Gwŷn ar Dâff* (the white house on the river Tâf), a Cistercian abbey; at Carmarthen, an Augustine priory and a house of Grey friars; at Kidwelly, a Benedictine priory; and at Talley, a Premonstratensian abbey: prior to that era there was also a small alien priory at St. Clear's. There are remains of the *abbeys* of Talley, near Llandilo-Vawr, and Whiteland, about five miles from St. Clear's, and also of the priory of Carmarthen: in the parish of Llanllwny, near the church, are some remains of a priory, called by the inhabitants Yr hên Briordy; and upon a farm, called Maes Nonny, or the "Nun's Field," in the same neighbourhood, are those of a nunnery. The most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the churches of Carmarthen, Kidwelly, and Laugharne. There are remains of the *castles* of Carmarthen; Carreg Cynnen, about four miles east of Llandilo-Vawr; Dynevor, near Llandilo-Vawr; Dryslwyn, on a singular detached eminence in the Vale of Towy; Kidwelly; Laugharne; Llandovery; Llanstephan, near the mouth of the Towy; and Newcastle-Emlyn: the remains of the castle of Kidwelly are more perfect than those of any other similar edifice in the principality: Carmarthen and Dynevor castles were the chief residences of the princes of South Wales. The modern *seats* are numerous; some of them are noble edifices, and many of them elegant. Among those more particularly worthy of notice are, Aberguilly, now the only episcopal resi-

dence belonging to the see of St. David's, and which, until lately, had been suffered to fall into decay, but which has been almost entirely rebuilt by the present bishop, and is now one of the most complete episcopal mansions in the kingdom; Aberglâsney, Abermarlais, Court Henry, Dôlcothy, Dôlhaidd, Glanbrân, Glanrhŷdw, Glyn-hîr, Golden Grove, Iscoed, Kîlgwŷn, Kilymaenllwyd, Llanelly House, Llanstephan Place, Llŷs Newydd, Llwynbrân, Maes Gŷwn, Middleton Hall, Dynevor Castle, that of Lord Dynevor, lineally descended from the celebrated Rhŷs ab Thomas, who was knighted by Henry VII.; Rhŷd-y-gors, Stradey, Taliaris, Ystrad, &c. The *farm-houses* and offices, and the cottages, are in many instances of an inferior kind, the chief cause of which, in the slate district, is the want of proper materials for their construction; in that district, and in some places in the other parts of the county, the walls of the cottages are often built of mud, about five feet high, the roof being of thatch, and the chimney of wattle and dab, held together by bandages of hay-ropes. In different parts of the county are *springs* possessing medicinal properties, and noted in their respective vicinities for the cure of various disorders; those of the greatest celebrity and most resorted to are *chalybeate*, and are situated in Middleton Hall Park, near the village of Llarnarthney, about seven miles above Carmarthen, in the delightful Vale of Towy. In the parish of Convil-Cayo are two very strong *sulphureous* springs, of ancient fame, and a chalybeate spring; and near Convil in Elvet is a chalybeate water, called "the spring of Fos-Sana," which, from its name, is supposed to have been known to the Romans, and called by them *Fons-Sana:* other mineral springs occur in the parish of Penboyr and some other places. In the parish of Llandeveyson, near Llandilo, is a spring which ebbs and flows twice every day, and is called Fynnon or Nant-y-Rheibio, "the bewitched well or brook." The *fences* in the slate and coal tracts frequently consist of dry stone walls; in these districts the holly is very common and flourishing. In this county, as in those of Pembroke and Cardigan, there is a remarkable intermixture of landed possessions, a small patch of land often lying isolated in the midst of an estate belonging to another individual: this was particularly the case with the estates of Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, which, besides the demesnes attached to his castles and manors, were scattered all over this part of the country, in small and unconnected tenements. The *manners* of the people are considered to be, on the whole, less pleasing than in most parts of Wales: this is more especially remarked at the western extremity of the county, the rudeness of the inhabitants of which is attributed to their habitual jealousy and dislike of their neighbours of Pembrokeshire, who are descended from the Anglo-Norman and Flemish colonists of that region.

CARNARVON (CAER-YN-ARFON), a seaport, borough, and market-town, (having separate jurisdiction,) and the head of a union, in the parish of LLANBEBLIG, locally in the hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 250 miles (N. W. by W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is the county town of Carnarvonshire, and may be regarded as the metropolis of North Wales, owes its origin to the Roman station *Segontium*, so named from its situation at the mouth of the river Seiont, which, rising in the lake of Llŷn Berris, falls into the Menai strait, contiguous to Carnarvon Castle. It was the most important post occupied by the Romans within the limits of North Wales, and communicated with the station *Deva*, now Chester, by the ancient Watling-street, and with South Wales by the road since called the *Via Occidentalis*. This station is by Nennius, in his catalogue of British cities, called *Caer Cystenin*, or "the castle of Constantine;" and the writer of the life of Grufydd ab Cynan states that Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, built a castle at *Hên Gaer Cystenni*, which the Latin translator has rendered "*in antiqua urbe Constantini Imperatoris.*" From the situation of *Segontium*, opposite to *Mona*, or Anglesey, it obtained the British name of *Caer-yn-Arfon*, signifying the stronghold in the country opposite to the isle of Mona; and this appellation, with a very trifling alteration, was transferred to the present town, which subsequently rose from the ruins, and was partly built with the materials, of the ancient station. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, the city of *Segontium* was frequently the residence of the British princes of North Wales, who assumed and exercised supreme authority over the petty states into which the Roman province of *Britannia Secunda* was now divided. Cadwallon, son of Cadvan, who distinguished himself by his valour in opposing the inroads of the Saxons into North Wales, and who was killed while fighting against them in Northumbria, in the year 676, was the first of those princes that held his court in this place, which was probably selected, on account of the strength of its fortifications and the security of its situation, as a residence for their families, while they themselves were employed in the prosecution of the wars in which they were almost incessantly engaged, not only with the Saxons, but also with the Irish and Picts, and at a later period with the Danes, who were continually making predatory incursions into their territories. Carnarvon continued to be the residence of the native princes till about the year 873, when Roderic the

ARMS.

Great transferred, or rather restored, the seat of government to Aberfraw, on the southern shores of the Isle of Mona, or Anglesey, where it had been originally established, in the fourth century, by Caswallon Law Hîr, the first native sovereign, and where it afterwards remained for several centuries.

Soon after the Norman conquest of England, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, having nearly subdued the whole of North Wales, in which he committed the most frightful ravages, erected several fortresses in different parts of the principality, in order to secure his conquests, and among them the castle at this place, which was probably the first building of any importance near the site, and was perhaps the origin of the present town, which, though it is supposed to have taken its name from Edward I., to whom its foundation has been attributed, is mentioned under that name at a much earlier period. Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, having banished his brother Cadwaladr, the latter engaged in his service several Irish chieftains and a large body of troops, and landed at Abermenai, a few miles to the south-west of Carnarvon, where he was opposed by Owain, with a powerful army. But the two brothers having amicably adjusted their differences, without having further recourse to arms, the Irish were so incensed, that they detained Cadwaladr a prisoner, until they received their stipulated remuneration. That prince, having given them two thousand head of cattle, was set at liberty; and Owain, being apprised of this, suddenly attacked the Irish, and, having slain great numbers of them, took from them not only the cattle given by Cadwaladr, but other spoils and prisoners captured by them in the adjacent country. Giraldus Cambrensis, who accompanied Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on his route through Wales, to preach the crusades, in 1188, mentions this place in his Itinerary; and a charter granted by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth to the priory of Penmon is dated from Carnarvon, in the year 1221. Edward I., immediately after his subjugation of the principality, struck with the importance of a situation so well calculated by nature for security and strength, erected a magnificent castle in this place, to keep the native chieftains in subjection, and to render himself master of his newly acquired dominions, and more especially of the districts in the vicinity of Snowdon, which had been the safe retreat of numbers who set his power at defiance, and still refused to submit to his authority. In this castle he generally resided, while engaged in completing the conquest which he had achieved, and occasionally held his court; and, if not the original founder of the present town, he certainly laid the basis of its subsequent importance and prosperity. This splendid fortress, which for its extent and architectural beauty was the admiration of the country, and of which the remains strikingly display its original grandeur and magnificence, occupies the summit of a compact schistose rock, boldly projecting into the bay of Carnarvon, and bounded on one side by the Menai, on another by the estuary of the Seiont, and on the third, and partly on the fourth, by a creek, or inlet, from the strait. It was commenced in the year 1282, and is said to have been completed in the short space of one year, Edward having compelled the native chieftains not only to procure artisans and labourers, but also to contribute large sums of money towards the expenses of its erection, to which also he appropriated the revenues of the archiepiscopal see of York, which had been kept vacant for that purpose. The walls of the ancient *Segontium* furnished a portion of the materials, limestone was brought from Anglesey, and breccia, or gritstone, from the vicinity of Vaenol, near Bangor, for the conveyance of which heavy substances the straits of the Menai afforded every facility. Probably only so much of the castle was completed, within that short period of time, as was necessary for the immediate accommodation of a garrison, as, from a document formerly in the exchequer of Carnarvon, it would appear that the whole of this stately pile was not completed in less than twelve years. The first governor was John de Havering, under whom, with a chaplain, surgeon, and smith, was a garrison of forty armed men, of whom fifteen were cross-bowmen, and the remainder performed the duty of watch and ward. This establishment, according to Sir John Doddridge's historical account of North Wales, published about the commencement of the seventeenth century, was afterwards differently constituted, and consisted of a constable of the castle, a captain of the town (whose office was occasionally held with that of constable), twenty-four soldiers, for the safe custody both of the castle and the town, and a porter of the town gates.

Notwithstanding all the vigilance and precaution of Edward, that monarch experienced much difficulty in repressing the free spirit of his new subjects, and, in 1283, the Welsh chieftains firmly refused either to yield obedience to him as sovereign, unless he would consent to reside in Wales, or to any other person who was not a native of their country. The English monarch, with a view to reconcile them to his government, immediately despatched a messenger to his consort Eleanor, at that time near her confinement, requiring her presence at Carnarvon; for which place she immediately set out, though in the depth of winter, and, performing the journey on horseback, through the almost impassable roads of the country, arrived at the castle, where she was afterwards delivered of a son, on the 25th of April, who, from the premature death of his elder brother, succeeded to the throne by the title of Edward II., and from the place of his birth was styled Edward of Carnarvon. This prince, immediately after his birth, was presented to the Welsh chieftains, as their future

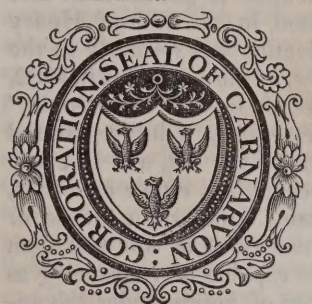
sovereign, by his father, and who, while he held the royal infant to the gaze of the Welsh, said in their own language, " Ich Dien," *this is your man*, which is the motto of the Prince of Wales to this day, but the proper Welsh is " Eich Dyn," the above being a corruption. In the year following, Edward, who was then at Bristol, issued from that place a writ tending to conciliate his Welsh subjects, and declaring the town of Carnarvon, among other places in the principality, to be for ever free from the payment of the tax called talliage. With a view to allure the Welsh from their retreats in the mountains, and to encourage trade, that monarch granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, and endowed them with many privileges. In 1289, Adam de Wetenhall was constable of the castle, which office Edward probably conferred afterwards upon his distinguished favourite, Sir Roger de Pulesdon, whom, in 1284, he appointed sheriff and "keeper" of Anglesey, and who resided in a mansion at Carnarvon, called after his name, Plâs Pulesdon. Sir Roger having been commanded, in 1294, to levy a subsidy in certain parts of North Wales, towards defraying the expenses of the war with France, the inhabitants had recourse to arms, to resist this novel imposition, and put that officer to death. The insurgents, headed by Madoc, an illegitimate son of Prince Llewelyn, afterwards made a sudden attack upon Carnarvon, at that time crowded with Englishmen, who had assembled at the great fair held there; and having surprised the castle and the town, they massacred the unarmed and defenceless English, and, plundering the town, set it on fire; nor were they subdued until the king himself led an army into the Welsh territory. The young prince Edward, in his 16th year, received the homage of his Welsh subjects at Chester, being invested, as symbols of his authority, with a chaplet of gold round his head, and a silver sceptre in his hand. After the accession of this prince to the throne of England, Carnarvon was for a short time the retreat of Piers Gaveston, the imperious favourite of that monarch, who landed there on his return from Ireland, whither he had been banished. In 1402, the town was assaulted by the troops of Owain Glyndwr, but was valiantly and successfully defended by Henry IV., by Ievan ab Meredydd, and Meredydd ab Hwlkin Llwyd, of Glynllivon, to whom, under the command of an English captain, the custody of the castle had been entrusted. So closely was the place besieged on this occasion, that it was found necessary to convey the corpse of Ievan, who died during the siege, by sea, round the peninsular part of the county, for interment at Penmorva.

During the *Parliamentary war*, the castle and town, which were garrisoned for the king, were besieged and taken, in 1644, by Captain Swanley, who captured four hundred prisoners, and obtained a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and plunder. The royalists, however, recovered possession of the place, and Lord Byron was appointed governor; but in 1646 it was again besieged by the parliamentary forces, under Major-Gen. Mytton, to whom the garrison surrendered it on honourable terms. In 1648, Sir John Owen, with a party of royalists, besieged in this town General Mytton and Colonel Mason, who held it for the parliament; but Sir John withdrawing a part of his forces, to intercept Colonels Carter and Twisselton, who had been sent by the parliament to its relief, and were advancing towards Carnarvon, was defeated and taken prisoner near Aber, on the road to Aberconway; the siege was consequently raised, and soon after the whole of North Wales submitted to the parliament.

The TOWN is delightfully situated at the mouth of the river Seiont, which here falls into the Menai strait, and within four miles of Abermenai, where that strait unites with the sea in St. George's Channel: it is surrounded with lofty and massive walls continued from the castle, which are defended by circular bastions at convenient intervals. On the embattled parapets was formerly a fine walk, carried round the whole circuit of the walls, in which were originally only two gates, both defended by two massive towers; the one on the east, looking towards the mountains, and communicating with the new town by means of a bridge thrown over the moat by which the walls are surrounded, and the other on the west, towards the Menai strait, communicating with the Anglesey ferry. Other entrances have been subsequently opened from the suburbs, and the extensive ranges of new buildings which are situated without the walls. The plan of the town is regular: the streets, though narrow, intersect each other at right angles, and are well paved and lighted under the provisions of a local act of parliament; a gasometer has been completed, for the purpose of lighting them and the public buildings, &c., with gas: the houses are in general neat and well built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from springs and streams close to the town. The salubrity of the air, the convenience of its situation for sea-bathing, and the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood, have made this town the permanent residence of numerous respectable families, and the frequent resort of visiters, for whose accommodation a spacious and elegant hotel and baths have been built, by the Marquess of Anglesey, within the walls, and close upon the shore of the Menai: attached to this establishment, which is replete with every accommodation, are hot, cold, and shower baths, supplied with sea water by an engine, and furnished with every requisite appendage, as news-room, museum, &c. Several respectable lodging-houses and good hotels have also been built for the reception of the increasing number of visiters, whom the advantages of its situation, and the many interesting and pleasing excursions which the vicinity affords, attract to this place during the

summer season; and the suburbs of the town have become interspersed with extremely neat villas and cottages. The theatre, a small, but neat and well-arranged, building, is opened during the summer months; a billiard-room has been fitted up in one of the towers on the walls; and on the wall extending from the Eagle tower of the castle, along the shore of the Menai, is a broad terrace, forming a pleasant promenade, commanding, at high water, a fine view of the Isle of Anglesey and St. George's Channel.

The PORT, which is a creek to that of Beaumaris, carries on an extensive coasting trade with Liverpool, Bristol, and Dublin: the principal exports are slates, of which about thirty thousand tons are annually shipped from this place, and copper-ore; and the principal imports are, timber from the American colonies, and coal and other commodities from the neighbouring coasts: the coal is deposited on wharfs for the supply of the town and the adjacent country. About twenty vessels are employed in the foreign trade, having an aggregate burthen of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven tons, and employing one hundred and ten men; and in the coasting trade, about one thousand one hundred vessels are engaged, of the aggregate burthen of fifty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-six tons, navigated by three thousand five hundred men. Great quantities of fish are taken off this part of the coast, for the supply of the town and neighbourhood, which affords employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. The harbour has been greatly improved under the provisions of two successive acts of parliament, carried into operation by trustees empowered to levy certain rates and duties on the tonnage of all vessels entering the port; buoys have been laid down on the bar, to mark the entrance; and a breakwater has been constructed at Llanddwyn Point, seven miles to the north-west, forming a secure station for vessels: to point out these and to facilitate the entrance, two beacons have been erected on the high land at Llanddwyn. Very elegant harbour offices and a machine house have just been built of chiselled limestone, and are ornamented by a handsome clock of superior workmanship; they are situated on the middle of the slate quay, and form a conspicuous object. A station also has been established here for pilots commissioned by the corporation of the Trinity House, with comfortable residences provided for them by the trustees under the act for the improvement of the port, who also pay them an annual stipend for the care and management of a life-boat, which was presented to this port by Admiral Crawley. A patent slip, constructed in the harbour, has been in operation for some years, to facilitate the repairing of vessels, and extensive and commodious quays and wharfs have been made, under the provisions of the local acts before noticed. A rail-road has been formed from the town to the slate quarries in the Vale of Nantlle, extending for nine miles into the parishes of Llanllyvni and Llandwrog; and the slates and copper-ore are conveyed in waggons, and deposited in wharfs built on the banks of the river Seiont. The custom-house is a small building of no architectural pretensions, situated outside the town walls on the terrace extending from the quay to their northern extremity. The principal market is on Saturday, but others are held almost daily, and are well supplied with provisions of all kinds, particularly with butchers' meat, fish, and vegetables. The fairs, principally for cattle, are on March 12th, May 16th, August 12th, September 20th, and December 5th. A new market-house and shambles were built in 1831, at the expense of the corporation, in which poultry, eggs, butter, and also light wares are sold, and the old shambles have been converted into a corn-market; but butchers' meat is still sold in it.



CORPORATION SEAL.

This town, the first in the principality that received a royal charter, was, as before observed, constituted a free BOROUGH by Edward I., almost immediately after his conquest of Wales: the burgesses were allowed to have a prison for misdemeanants, independently of the sheriff of the county, and were permitted to form a mercantile guild, and invested with divers privileges. If any villein, or bondman, lived within the precincts of the town for a year and a day, either possessing lands or paying scot and lot, he could not be reclaimed by his lord, but became enfranchised, and entitled to all the immunities of the borough: the burgesses were exempted, in every part of the kingdom, from the payment of talliage, lastage, passage, murage, pontage, and every other local imposition and tax: Jews were not permitted to reside in the borough; nor could the burgesses be convicted of any crime committed between the rivers Conway and Dovey, which district included nearly the whole of the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, except by a jury of their own townsmen. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV. c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into two wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The mayor is elected by the council annually on November 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially, from among the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen annually on November 1st, by and out of

the enrolled burgesses, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must have a property qualification of £500, and the mayor one of £1000, or be rated at £15 annual value. Occupiers of houses and shops rated for three years to the relief of the poor are entitled to be burgesses, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two auditors, and two assessors for each ward, are elected annually on March 1st, by and out of the burgesses; and a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers are appointed by the council on the 9th of November. Carnarvon, with the contributory boroughs of Aberconway, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, to which Bangor has recently been added, returns one member to parliament. The *elective franchise* was granted in the 37th of Henry VIII., and the right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, but is now, by the act passed in 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly registered agreeably to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner, or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of voters under the ancient municipal regulations of the borough, at the time of passing the act, was four hundred and eighty; and the number of houses of the yearly value of ten pounds and upwards, situated within its limits, which comprise from two-thirds to three-fourths of the parish of Llanbeblig, and were not altered by the late boundary act, is about three hundred and eighty: the mayor of Carnarvon, at which place the election is always held, is the returning officer. The corporation, the magistrates of which are four in number, formerly held *courts* for the trial of all offenders not accused of capital crimes, but have discontinued to exercise that privilege for many years, and prisoners are now committed to the county gaol, for trial at the general quarter sessions. Courts leet and baron were formerly held, but the only court now held is one for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, of which the jurisdiction is co-extensive with the borough. The *guildhall* is composed of two of the ancient towers upon the wall, which have been fitted up and accommodated to that purpose. The assizes and sessions for the county, and the election of a knight of the shire, are held at Carnarvon, as the county town. The *county hall* is an appropriate building, but not distinguished by any architectural features of importance; and the county prison, to which purpose one of the towers has been converted, and the house of correction, are not entitled to particular notice, either as regards their arrangements or structure. The *chapel*, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated within the walls, appears to have been originally erected for the use of the garrison only: it has been elegantly fitted up as a chapel of ease to the parish church, which is about half a mile distant; and contains a beautiful organ, the gift of the Marquess of Anglesey, to whom it was presented by his Majesty George IV. A gallery was erected in it, in 1829, with funds belonging to the National school, and the rents of the seats are appropriated to the support of that institution; and one hundred and fifty free sittings have been added by means of a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging Churches and Chapels. There are places of worship within the parish for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. National schools for boys and girls were erected in 1820, at an expense of £350, raised by subscription, and a grant of £100 from the parent society; in these schools 165 boys and 150 girls are gratuitously instructed, under a master and a mistress, partly by the produce of the pews in the gallery of the chapel, and partly by subscription. A school for infants has lately been built, which is supported by voluntary contributions: other schools are noticed in the description of the parish of LLANBEBLIG. Certain lands and tenements in the parish of Llanrûg, producing annually £58. 9. 10. were bequeathed by John Morris, for apprenticing poor children of the borough, and the parish of Llanrûg, in equal proportions; and the interest of a few donations and charitable bequests, amounting to about £3, is annually distributed among the poor in money and bread.

The Roman SEGONTIUM occupied a quadrangular area of about seven acres, on the summit of an eminence gradually sloping on every side, and was defended with strong walls of masonry, of which, on the south side, there are extensive portions now in an almost perfect state. There are also vestiges of walls in several places, and within the area are the remains of a building of tiles, plaistered over with a smooth and very hard cement, which appears to have been a hypocaust. A golden coin, inscribed T. DIVI. AVG. FIL. AVGVSTVS., was found within the area of the station, which is intersected by the road from Carnarvon to the parish church of Llanbeblig; and in digging the foundations of Cevn Hendrê, on part of the site, in 1827, several Roman coins and valuable relics were discovered. Among the latter was found a very thin piece of gold, four inches long and one inch broad, inscribed with mystic characters, principally Greek, which, from their form, appear to be of the second century, and by the import of the names and epithets, of which some are Hebrew, show it to be a Basilidian talisman. The Basilidian heresy, according to Irenæus, prevailed in Gaul immediately after the Apostolic age, and the discovery of this curious and valuable relic, which is now in the pos-

session of the Rev. John William Trevor, of Cevn Hendrê, by whom it was found, proves how rapidly those doctrines spread through the remotest provinces of the Roman empire. Between *Segontium* and the present town of Carnarvon, on the steep bank of the river Seiont, was an ancient Roman fortress, one of the out-posts belonging to that station, the walls of which, from eleven to twelve feet in height, and six feet in thickness, inclosed a quadrangular area, seventy-four yards in length and sixty-four in breadth: at one of the angles was a heap of stones, probably the ruins of a tower, or circular bastion, the foundation of which was discovered by digging, in which were found the horns of deer, and skeletons of smaller animals. On removing the earth, there appeared to have been a similar bastion at each of the angles of the fort, which seems to have been intended to protect the landing from this part of the river at high water. On the opposite side of the Seiont are vestiges of similar fortifications, other out-posts connected with the principal station, of which the strong post called Dinas Dinlle, on the summit of a circular, artificial mount on the shore of the Menai strait, and on the verge of an extensive marsh to the south-west of the present town, was the principal. On very slender and conflicting historical testimony, resting chiefly on the authority of Matthew of Westminster, and on the discovery of a stone inscribed with the letters S. V. C., which was found in a vault among the ruins of *Segontium*, this place is supposed to have been at one time the residence of the Emperor Constantine, whose father Constantius is stated in the *Flores Historiarum*, to have been interred here. The remains of a chapel, founded during the continuance of the Roman empire in Britain, by Helena, mother of Constantine, are said to have been visible little more than a century ago; and a well in the vicinity, which was formerly in repute for the efficacy of its water, still bears the name of that princess.

The remains of the once important CASTLE of Carnarvon occupy a spacious quadrangular area on the west side of the town: the external walls are very extensive, and in many parts almost entire; they are from eight to ten feet in thickness, and within them runs a corridor, forming a communication with every part of the castle, and opening into the numerous towers which at intervals rise from the battlements of the walls to a very considerable height: of this corridor, a portion, nearly seventy yards in length, is still entire, and is lighted by narrow apertures, through which arrows might be discharged with security against an assailing enemy. Of the towers, thirteen in number, and from the battlements of which rise slender embattled turrets, some are pentagonal, some hexagonal, and others octagonal: two are loftier than the rest, of which one, called the Eagle Tower, from the sculptured devices with which it is ornamented, and in particular from that of an eagle finely sculptured in stone by a Roman artist, and brought from the ancient *Segontium*, is singularly beautiful: it is pentagonal, and is surmounted by three slender octangular embattled turrets. The principal entrance is on the north side, through a handsome gateway, under a massive tower, the front of which is decorated with a statue of the founder, with his hand upon his sword, which is half drawn, or probably half returned into the scabbard: the gateway was defended by four portcullises, the grooves of which are remaining, and also the ponderous hinges on which the gates were hung. The smaller entrance, called the Queen's Gate, and through which Queen Eleanor is said to have entered the castle immediately after its erection, is on the south-east, and considerably above the level of the ground on the outside; it is defended by two portcullises, and was probably at that time to be approached only by the drawbridge over the moat; this entrance leads into the Eagle Tower, in a small apartment in which Edward II. was born. In the area, which was anciently divided into an outer and an inner ward, the buildings are in a more dilapidated state than might be expected from the external appearance of the castle: many of them are almost indiscriminate heaps of ruins, and in several of the towers the rooms are merely skeletons of what they were originally. The state apartments appear to have been extensive and commodious, and were lighted by ranges of windows of elegant design, enriched with tracery; and, from the numerous remains of ornamental detail of beautiful character, appear to have been as well adapted to the purposes of a magnificent palace, as the other parts of the building were to those of an impregnable fortress. The staircase of the Eagle Tower is the only one remaining entire; and from the summit an extensive prospect is obtained over the neighbouring parts of Carnarvonshire and the Isle of Anglesey. The prevailing character of the castle, especially in the state apartments, is the decorated style of English architecture; and in the construction of the towers, and those parts of the building which were intended for defence, a happy combination of elegance with security, and of ornament with strength, appears to have been pre-eminently regarded throughout this stupendous and beautiful structure, which even in its present state of ruin and decay, retains an air of majestic grandeur, and, from its commanding situation, forms a most striking object, towering proudly above the rocks which line the coast, and forming a prominent and interesting feature in the scenery of the surrounding district. Carnarvon gives the title of earl to the family of Herbert.

The poor-law union, of which this town is the head, was formed June 1st, 1837, and comprises the 16 parishes and townships of Bettws-Garmon, Llanbeblig, Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen, Llanvagdalen, Llanvair-isgaer, Llanrûg, Clynnog, Llandwrog, Llanllyvni, and Llanwnda, in the county of Car-

narvon; and Llangafo, Llangeinwen, Llanidan, Llanvair-y-Cwmmwd, and St. Peter's Newborough, in the county of Anglesey: it is under the superintendence of 27 guardians, and contains a population of 28,511, of whom 25,125 are in Carnarvonshire, and 3386 in Anglesey.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the east by Denbighshire; on the south by the north-westernmost part of Merionethshire, and by that portion of St. George's Channel called Cardigan bay; on the west by that portion of St. George's Channel included in the right angle formed by the promontory of Lleyn and the southern shore of Anglesey, and commonly called Carnarvon bay; on the north-west by the long, narrow, and rocky strait of the Menai, which separates it from Anglesey; and on the north, by the broad expanse of the Irish Sea. It extends from 52° 45′ to 53° 18′ (N. Lat.), and from 3° 58′ to 5° 12′ (W. Lon.): and comprises an area, according to Evans' Map of North Wales, of three hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty statute acres, or nearly five hundred square miles. The number of houses inhabited is 16,869, uninhabited 771, and in course of erection 134; and the population amounts to 81,068, of whom 39,600 are males, and 41,468 females.

The patriotic exploits of the ancient British inhabitants of this county, to whom, during the successive attacks which they experienced from the Romans, Saxons, Normans, and English, its mountain fastnesses frequently afforded refuge, and the events of importance in the Welsh annals of which it has been the scene, have rendered its early history peculiarly interesting. It derives its name from the ancient province of *Arvon*, in which it was almost wholly included, and which was so called from its situation opposite to *Môn*, or *Mona*, the Isle of Anglesey, that name signifying "adjacent to Mona:" its principal town, from having been a fortified station of the Romans, obtained the British appellation of *Caer-yn-Arvon*, of which the present name of the town of Carnarvon is a contraction. On the conquest of Wales by Edward I., this name was also appropriated to the shire, which was then created, and which comprises the whole of the ancient province of *Arvon* (excepting only the comot of Ardudwy, which is in that of Merioneth), with the addition of the comot of Creuddyn, taken from the province of Perveddwlad. The ancient British inhabitants were the *Ordovices*, who occupied the whole of North Wales. After the Roman conquest of South Britain, which was first extended into this part of it by Suetonius Paulinus, soon after the year 58, it was included in the district called *Venedotia*, forming part of the great province of *Britannia Secunda*. Under the Roman dominion, the territory forming the present county of Carnarvon contained the station *Segontium*, which was situated close to the town of Carnarvon, and that of *Conovium*, at Caerhên, or Caerhun, near Aberconway; besides being traversed by two considerable roads, *viz.*, the *Via Occidentalis* which entered it from the station *Heriri Mons* at Tommen-y-Mûr in the parish of Festiniog, in Merionethshire, and proceeded directly to *Segontium;* and a branch of the northern Watling-street, which entered it from the north-western parts of Denbighshire, and passed by *Conovium* also to *Segontium*. The latter place (called by the Welsh *Caer Segont*), and Deganwy, on the eastern bank of the Conway, at its mouth, were for a long period the residences of the princes of North Wales, affording greater safety for their families than any other places in their dominions, during the almost perpetual warfare in which they were engaged. Caswallon, the first prince of North Wales of whom we find any authentic account, had his seat of government at Aberfraw, in Anglesey; but his son and successor, Maelgwyn, usually resided at Deganwy in this county; and it was he who, in the year 552, endowed the see of Bangor with lands and franchises, and built the town of that name near the shores of the Menai. Maelgwyn was succeeded by his son Rhun, who carried on a long and sanguinary war against the Saxons of Northumbria, and, on his return into Wales, bestowed great and peculiar privileges on the men of Arvon, as a recompense for having detained them so long from their families on that northern expedition: these are called in the Welsh Chronicles *Breinniau Gwŷr Arvon*. Deganwy, having been destroyed by lightning in the year 809, thenceforward ceased to be a royal residence. About the year 819, Egbert, King of the West Saxons, invaded North Wales, desolating the whole country as far as the mountains of Snowdon, and then proceeded to attack the island of Mona, afterwards called Anglesey. Carnarvonshire was subsequently, in 853, entered by the hostile forces of the Mercian King Burrhed, who advanced through it into Anglesey. In the division of Wales into three principalities, by Rhodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, sovereign of all Wales, one of which he left to each of his three sons, the territory now forming this county was included in that of Gwynedd, or North Wales, the seat of the government of which he had fixed at Aberfraw, and was inherited by his eldest son Anarawd, who also succeeded to the title of *Brenhin Cymru Oll*, or "King of all Wales." At this period the Snowdonian range of mountains, in this county, guarded by two rivers, the Conway on the north, and that which discharges itself through the Traeth Mawr on the south, and extending completely from the northern extremity of the bay of Cardigan to the bay of Beaumaris, formed a natural barrier, over which the Welsh usually retreated when pressed by the English forces, and the principal defiles of which were defended by strong fortifications. Thus the passage of the Conway was guarded by the castle of Deganwy, and the pass of Bwlch-y-

Ddauvaen by that of Caerhên; a fort was constructed at Aber, Dôlwyddelan castle and a watch-tower in the valley of Nant-Francon, and Dôlbadarn castle in that of Nant-Peris; while the passage over the Traeth Mawr, or great sands, was defended on one side by the strong castle of Harlech, in Merionethshire, and on the other by that of Criccieth, with a watch-tower at Castell Gyvarch, and a fort at Dôlbenmaen; the disposition of the whole displaying in that rude age considerable military skill.

About the middle of the tenth century, the sons of Hywel Dda, princes of South Wales, in their invasion of North Wales, then governed by two princes named Ievav and Iago, laid waste the whole country as far as the Conway; on the banks of which river, at Llanrwst, they were opposed by Ievav and Iago, who completely defeated them, and pursued them into their own dominions. About the year 1055, in the reign of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, the Saxon leader Harold invaded North Wales, by command of that monarch, to inflict punishment for the ravages committed by the Welsh on the border, and advanced to the mountains of Snowdon without opposition; but soon after, having entered into terms of peace with Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, and his ally, Algar, Earl of Chester, he returned into England without proceeding further. Edward, however, soon received fresh provocation from the Welsh, in the conquest of whose country he determined to employ the whole force of his kingdom, and entrusted the execution of this important enterprise to Harold. This leader, having first made a partial invasion of North Wales, and retired, fitted out a fleet at Bristol, with which he sailed round the Welsh coast, while his brother Tostig penetrated with a strong body of horse through the northern part of the principality, the Welsh fleeing to their accustomed retreat, the mountains of Snowdon. Harold, on receiving intelligence of the advance of his brother, landed, and joined him with his infantry; and with these united forces he made himself master of all the more level tracts. Sensible that, in a mountainous region, broken by rivers, defiles, and forests, his soldiers ought to feel as little encumbrance from their arms as possible, he provided his infantry with targets made of hides, and other lighter kinds of armour; and, leaving his cavalry on the plains, under the command of his brother (excepting only a few horse, which, supported by small parties of heavy-armed infantry, he ordered to follow as a body of reserve), he himself advanced at the head of his troops into the mountains, and, having driven the Welsh with great slaughter out of their inmost recesses, at length compelled them to sue for peace; thus subduing those who had never before yielded to the Saxon arms. In the year 1073, Grufydd ab Cynan, son of Iago ab Edwal, a competitor for the sovereignty of North Wales, who had made a descent in the Isle of Anglesey with a body of Irish troops, crossed the Menai strait into this county. Trahaern, the reigning prince, on this unexpected invasion, collected as many troops as he could, and marched to attack his rival, whom he encountered on Bron-yr-Erw, just beyond the south-eastern border of the county, near Harlech, in Merionethshire, when the latter was defeated, and compelled to recross the Menai in haste. This territory shared, with the rest of the northern parts of the principality, in the dreadful ravages committed upon them by Hugh, Earl of Chester, about the year 1079: this powerful Norman, in order to preserve the conquests which he had made in North Wales, erected different castles, among which was that situated near Bangor. In 1096, at the secret instigation of Owain ab Edwyn, Lord of Englefield, and other chieftains of North Wales, a formidable army of English invaded this country, under the command of the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury; and Grufydd, the reigning prince, unable in time to collect a force sufficient to oppose them, retired to the mountains. The two earls, meeting with no opposition, continued their march through Carnarvonshire to the shores of the Menai, and crossed that strait into Anglesey, into which Grufydd had further retreated: this county soon after, however, witnessed their retreat; but the Earl of Chester, in the course of the expedition, rebuilt the castle of Deganwy, the ancient seat of the Welsh princes. In 1115, Grufydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, having agreed to deliver up to HENRY I. of England Grufydd the son of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, who had taken refuge in his court at Aberfraw, the latter, obtaining intelligence of his design, suddenly withdrew; but Grufydd ab Cynan, discovering the place of his retreat, sent out a body of horsemen to take him prisoner and conduct him back: fortunately for the young prince, he had just time to take sanctuary in the church of Aberdaron, a privileged place at the southern extremity of the county, from which the prince of North Wales commanded him to be taken out by force; but the clergy, obstinate in defence of their immunities, so effectually resisted the efforts of his soldiers, that they were unable to effect his orders; and in the night the partisans of the young prince secretly carried him into South Wales, where he subsequently experienced a series of romantic adventures.

In 1210, the Earl of Chester made an inroad into North Wales, and rebuilt the castle of Deganwy, at the mouth of the Conway, which, a little before, had been destroyed by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, the reigning prince of North Wales, who, in return, invaded the earl's territories, and desolated a great part of them. This inroad greatly irritated the English monarch, JOHN, who, in revenge for it, invaded North Wales with a powerful army. Llewelyn, thinking it prudent to retire before the storm, ordered the inhabitants of the most exposed districts to remove with their goods and cattle to the moun-

tains of Snowdon. The English army advanced along the sea-coast to the castle of Deganwy, lying opposite to these mountains on the other side of the river Conway, where it remained for some time. But Llewelyn so infested the road with light parties, as, by cutting off their supplies of provisions from England, to reduce John and his forces to the greatest distress; the soldiers, whenever they stirred from their camp, were exposed to massacre; the Welsh, from their knowledge of the country, and their being posted on the heights, having the advantage in almost every skirmish. From this situation, after considerable loss, the king thought it prudent to retreat into England; but, recruiting his forces, he repeated his invasion a few months after, and, crossing the Conway into this county, encamped on the banks of that river. From that position he sent a detachment of his army, with proper guides, to burn the town of Bangor, which they effected, and seized Rotpert, Bishop of the diocese, before the high altar. After this, Llewelyn entered into negotiations for peace, through the medium of Joan, his wife, who was John's illegitimate daughter, but obtained it only on hard conditions. Davydd, son of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, taking advantage of the infirmities of his father's old age, seized on a great part of the territories belonging to his brother Grufydd, leaving him in possession only of the cantrêv of Lleyn, forming the southernmost part of the county; and, to allay the ferment produced by the consequent division of interests, the Bishop of Bangor proposed a conference between the two princes. Grufydd, in consequence of this mediation, began his journey from Lleyn, in company with that prelate, to meet his brother; but the latter caused him to be seized on the road, and confined in the castle of Criccieth, on the shore of Cardigan bay, in this county, a circumstance which gave rise to a long and bloody civil war. On the invasion of North Wales by Henry III., in 1245, Davydd, the reigning prince, being unable to oppose him in the open country, retired to the mountains of Snowdon, leaving the march of the English monarch unimpeded as far as the estuary of the Conway, where Henry halted, not venturing to pass that river and enter the mountain defiles, while the native forces were hovering about him in detached parties. Here he employed himself in rebuilding the castle of Deganwy; but the Welsh did not remain inactive spectators of a work of so hostile a nature, and which, if suffered to be completed, was likely to give a deadly blow to their independence. During the ten weeks that Henry was occupied in erecting this fortress, his army, which lay encamped in the open field, endured numberless hardships, from being but thinly clad and ill-sheltered during the cold weather, which set in towards the close of the summer; from a frequent scarcity of provisions, receiving only a precarious supply from Chester and Ireland; and from being greatly harassed, and their numbers reduced, by the incessant attempts which the Welsh made to cut off their straggling parties, and, in the night to storm their camp; but after one of these conflicts, in which the English had the advantage, the latter brought in triumph to their camp the heads of nearly one hundred Welshmen. While in this perilous condition, a vessel laden with provisions for their supply arrived from Ireland, but, owing to the mariners' want of caution, was stranded, on the ebb of the tide, on the shore westward from the mouth of the Conway, towards the mountains. The Welsh hastened to take possession of the prize, but received a check from its commander, Sir Walter Bisset, who with great spirit and ability defended the vessel until a reinforcement of Welshmen, who were the English sovereign's vassals in the marches, had succeeded in crossing the river Conway to his assistance. Having repulsed the assailants, the English party pursued them with great slaughter up into the mountains, a distance of six miles; and on their return, flushed with success, pillaged of its books and plate the abbey of Aberconway, and set fire to its offices. With a rage bordering on phrenzy, the native forces rushed down the mountains to preserve this venerable pile, the object of their deepest reverence, and which had lately become the mausoleum of their princes. Finding the English overloaded with plunder, they the more easily slew great numbers of them, wounded others, and made many prisoners, while the remainder, plunging into the river to escape the fury of their assailants, perished in the water: several gentlemen of rank, and about one hundred others of the English, fell by the sword. The prisoners were at first only put into confinement; but the Welsh, being informed that their enemies had lately put to death some chieftains of their nation, subsequently hanged them all, and then, with barbarous rage, cut off their heads, and, tearing their dead bodies in pieces, threw the mutilated limbs into the Conway: many of these prisoners were Welshmen, under the command of the lords of Powys, who had joined the enemies of their country. The vessel, which was still aground, was again attacked with great violence, and as bravely defended until midnight, when, on the flowing of the tide, the Welsh were obliged to retire, and, during the night, the party commanded by Sir Walter Bisset, leaving the ship, escaped to the English camp. In the morning, it being then low water, the Welsh returned to the vessel, and, finding it deserted, carried away nearly the whole of the cargo, much of which consisted of wine, and, having fired the ship, effected their retreat: the only part saved by the English was seven tuns of wine, which they obtained by drawing them out of a part of the vessel not consumed by the fire. Henry, having at length completed the important fortress of Deganwy, in spite of all the efforts of the Welsh to prevent him, placed in it a numerous garrison, well

supplied with provisions and all kinds of military stores, and then withdrew into England, with the harassed remains of his army, at the end of October.

The territories of the Welsh prince were now reduced to the present counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, with the barren parts of the adjoining districts, and, sinking under the weight of his misfortunes, Davydd died at his usual residence at Aber, on the sea-coast near Bangor, and was buried in the abbey of Aberconway. During the more prosperous course which the affairs of the Welsh took, in the first years of the reign of his successor, Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the latter, in 1257, laid siege to the newly erected castle of Deganwy, on the possession of which he well knew the fate of his country in a great measure depended. Alarmed for the safety of this important fortress, Henry hastened to its relief; and, on the advance of the English army, Llewelyn raised the siege and retired across the Conway to the Snowdonian mountains, taking care to break down the bridges, obstruct the roads, plough up the meadows, render the fords impassable, and remove the women and children, with all the cattle and provisions, out of the adjacent country. Henry did not venture to advance further than on the former occasion, but was enabled to maintain his position at Deganwy until Michaelmas, by the aid of a fleet belonging to the Cinque-Ports, which supplied his army with provisions. The winter, however, coming on, and having suffered severely from a furious attack made by the Welsh from the mountains, he was at last compelled to abandon the field to Llewelyn, and, with the remnant of his army, was obliged to make a precipitate and inglorious retreat to Chester. Some time after, Llewelyn succeeded in capturing the important fortress of Deganwy, which he immediately destroyed; but, in 1263, he was once more compelled to take refuge in the mountains of Snowdon, by the advance of an English army under Prince Edward, who, however, was called from the campaign by other important affairs. On his invasion of Wales, in 1277, after his accession to the English crown, by the title of Edward I., he advanced to Aberconway, and Llewelyn again sought refuge in the mountains of Snowdon, where the vigilance of the English monarch prevented him from receiving supplies of provisions from Anglesey and other places, whence he had formerly been accustomed to obtain them; and the Welsh prince was at length compelled by famine to implore the mercy of the English king, with whom he concluded a peace on the most humiliating conditions; one of which was, that all the barons in Wales should hold their territories immediately of the king of England, excepting only the five barons in Snowdonia, who should acknowledge Llewelyn as their lord during his life, but after his death should likewise hold their estates of the king; and another, that the cantrêv of Rhôs, in which stood the castle of Deganwy, with four others, should be given up to the English sovereign.

On the second invasion of Wales by Edward I., during the ineffectual negotiations which were carried on between the king and the prince of North Wales, the latter was remaining at his palace at Aber, between Bangor and Aberconway, while the Welsh army was most probably stationed on the heights above Penmaen-Mawr, where was the strongest fortification possessed by the Welsh in the Snowdonian mountains. Edward, about the first of November, advanced to Aberconway, near which town he stationed his army in advantageous situations, his horse being encamped on the plains at the foot of the mountains, while the infantry were posted on the sides of the hills, under cover of the woods. Being unable to bring the enemy to action, Edward despatched a fleet and a strong body of forces, which secured for him the Isle of Anglesey; and, with a view of gaining possession of the mountains in the rear of the Welsh army, or of opening a communication with the other part of the English army, he constructed a bridge of boats over the narrowest part of the Menai strait, from a point called Moel-y-Don, between Bangor and Carnarvon: the boats were fastened to each other by a chain, and a platform of boards was formed over them, broad enough for sixty men to march abreast. To counteract this design, the Welsh threw up intrenchments at some distance on the Carnarvonshire side of the Menai, to check the advance of the enemy from this quarter, and to secure the passes into their mountains. Before the bridge was entirely finished, a party of English, attended by the Gascon lords, who, with a body of Spanish troops, were then in the service of Edward, despising the Welsh for the easy conquest which they had allowed them to make of Anglesey, imprudently passed over the Menai at low water in considerable force, to reconnoitre the enemy's works, or to display their own valour. Richard ab Walwyn, who commanded the Welsh forces on this side, knowing that the tide would soon flow, and cut off the retreat of the English to their unfinished bridge, remained quiet within his intrenchments, and offered no hindrance to their passage over, or to their advance into the country; but as soon as the water had risen so high as to prevent any communication with the island of Anglesey, the Welsh rushed down from the mountains in great multitudes, attacked their enemies with loud cries, and pursued them with great slaughter into the waves, in which many were drowned, encumbered with the weight of their armour. In this action fifteen knights, thirty-two esquires, and one thousand common soldiers, were either slain or perished in the waters of the Menai: Lord Latimer, who commanded the English, had the good fortune to recover the bridge by the swiftness of his horse. The situation of Edward became daily more critical: besides the loss he had sustained, the winter was

approaching, his two armies were unable to communicate with each other by land, and the design of a diversion was become impracticable; while the Welsh were strongly intrenched on the mountains, and possessed abundance of provisions: so that the English monarch at length deemed it prudent to retreat to Rhuddlan, in the county of Flint. But the unfortunate and premature death of Llewelyn, immediately after, in South Wales, completely obscured the brightening prospects of the Welsh, whose forces in the mountains of Snowdon the English monarch proceeded to press more closely, himself on the side of Aberconway, while his troops in Anglesey made good their passage across the Menai, and penetrated into the country on the side of Carnarvon. Davydd, Llewelyn's brother, who now regarded himself as the rightful prince of North Wales, not choosing to risk a general engagement, at first contented himself with maintaining possession of all the strong holds of the mountains, but soon afterwards renewed active hostilities, though unsuccessfully. A fortress near the village of Llanberis, in this county, the ruins of which now bear the name of Castell Dôlbadarn, strong both by nature and art, standing near a morass, the only approach through which was by a single causeway, and to attain the vicinity of which it was necessary to pass through narrow and rugged defiles, had been provided by Davydd with a strong garrison; but so sunk in spirit were the Welsh, that this castle was surrendered to the English king, after being closely invested for some time, and every other fortress in the district was immediately given up. The Welsh fled in dismay on every side; and the passes of the mountains being left wholly unguarded, Edward, stationing his mounted forces at the foot of the hills, and leaving in each defile a body of troops to intercept all who should attempt to escape, penetrated in person, with the remainder of his army, into the inmost recesses of the Snowdonian mountains, setting fire to the houses and slaying great numbers of the Welsh, who were discovered in the most retired solitudes, or intercepted in fleeing thither. Having subdued the whole of the mountainous districts, Edward collected his scattered forces, and proceeded to the easy subjugation of the more level tracts, slaughtering more than three thousand of their inhabitants.

The country being thus finally subdued, as a check to any future risings among the natives, Edward erected the two vast and magnificent castles of Aberconway and Carnarvon, supplying each with suitable garrisons; and in the latter was soon after born the first prince of Wales of English blood, afterwards Edward II. Edward I. also erected Carnarvon into a town corporate, with great privileges; and, having settled the affairs of his newly acquired territories, he gave orders that a tournament should be held at Nevin, on the western coast of the promontory of Lleyn, which was attended by a great number of English and foreign knights. On the 2nd of January, 1285, Edward issued a writ from Bristol, where he was then staying, by which the inhabitants of Carnarvon and Aberconway, in common with those of some other towns, were declared to be for ever free from the payment of the tax called talliage. But having engaged in a war against the French monarch, he, in 1294, made an experiment of taxation on his new subjects, the Welsh, which proved the immediate cause of three insurrections in different parts of the principality, nearly at the same time, which were not apparently directed by any principle of co-operation. Carnarvonshire was the principal scene of one of these revolts, which was headed by Madoc, an illegitimate son of the late gallant Llewelyn, and who himself assumed the title of Prince. The insurgents, seizing on Sir Roger de Pulesdon (a man of great power in this quarter, who stood high in Edward's favour, had been commissioned by him to exact a fourteenth of the people's moveables, and then resided at a mansion in the town of Carnarvon, called, after his name, Plâs Pulesdon), caused him to be hanged, and afterwards cut off his head, which fate was shared by all his associates in the collection of this odious tax. About the middle of July, Madoc proceeded against Carnarvon, at that time crowded with English, assembled there at a great fair, and, taking possession of that place, slaughtered them all in cold blood, plundered and fired the town, and took the castle: the strongest fortress in Snowdon also fell into the hands of Madoc, who soon after gained full possession of Anglesey. A revolt so daring and so widely spread, determined Edward to suspend his intended expedition to the Continent, and to recal the forces that were ready to embark. Advancing to the Conway, he crossed that river with a part of his troops, to Aberconway, and, retiring into the castle, waited for the remainder of his army to follow; having lost, in the passage, many waggons and other carriages laden with provisions, which were intercepted by the Welsh, who descended in great multitudes from the mountains, and invested the castle on the land side. A sudden rise of the waters of the Conway likewise prevented Edward's troops from passing the river, or affording him any assistance, thus rendering his situation very perilous. The Conway, however, as suddenly subsiding as it had risen, his forces were enabled to cross to his assistance, and the Welsh, abandoning the siege, retired to the mountains of Snowdon, leaving the English king to spend his Christmas at Aberconway without molestation. While the English forces were lying here, the Earl of Warwick, receiving intelligence that a large body of the enemy was encamped in a valley inclosed on each side by a wood, at no very great distance, determined to attack them unawares. For this service he selected a squadron of horse, with a detachment of cross-bowmen and archers; and with this force, marching

silently in the night, he suddenly surrounded the Welsh, who, although little expecting such an assault, fixed their spears in the ground, and, presenting a formidable front, maintained for some time their position, and kept off the English horse. Unable to make any impression, Warwick placed a cross-bowman, or archer, alternately with the horsemen, in the ranks of the latter; and these, fighting at a distance, slew great numbers with their arrows: then charging the remaining body with his horse, the Welsh phalanx was broken, and soon routed with great slaughter. After this action, Edward, finding no enemy to resist him, advanced to the shore of the Menai, which he crossed into Anglesey. Then, after laying the Carnarvonshire territory more open, by cutting roads through the woods, and severely punishing some of the persons concerned in the murder of Roger de Pulesdon, he returned with his army into England, without having reduced to obedience the insurgent Madoc, who, however, was soon after taken prisoner, while engaged in a predatory incursion on the English border.

In 1402, Carnarvon was besieged by an army of insurgents, under the celebrated Welsh leader, Owain Glyndwr, but was bravely defended for the English king, HENRY IV., by Ievan ab Meredydd, to whom, with Meredydd ab Hwlkin Llwyd, of Glynllivon, under the command of an English captain, the custody of the castle had been entrusted; and in the same year the cathedral of Bangor was pillaged and laid in ruins by these revolters. Dôlbadarn castle, near Llanberis, was occasionally in the power of each party during this protracted warfare, and the possession of it was often warmly contested as the master key to the mountains of Snowdon. On the breaking out of the civil war of the seventeenth century, Aberconway castle was garrisoned for king CHARLES by Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York; while on the other hand Carnarvon was seized on behalf of the parliament, in 1644, by Captain Swanley, who took in it four hundred prisoners and a considerable store of arms and ammunition. In May, 1645, Prince Rupert superseded the Archbishop of York in the command of North Wales, under circumstances injurious and offensive to that prelate, who, thereupon, having received an offer of protection from General Mytton, joined the party to which he had before been opposed, and assisted Mytton in the reduction of Aberconway, which town was taken by storm on the 15th of August, 1646: and the castle surrendered on the 10th of November following. In this year also the town of Carnarvon was besieged by the parliament's troops under Generals Mytton and Laugharne, to whom it was surrendered on honourable conditions by the governor, Lord Byron. In 1648, General Mytton was in turn besieged here by a small force under that zealous royalist, Sir John Owen, who, however, receiving intelligence that Colonels Carter and Twisselton, with a superior force, were marching to its relief, raised the siege and advanced to meet them. The encounter took place on a piece of ground called Talar hîr, in the vicinity of Aber-Gwyngregyn, near the foot of the mountain of Penmaen-Mawr; and, in the furious battle which ensued, Sir John was defeated and made prisoner; after which the whole of North Wales submitted to the authority of the parliament.

This county is in the *diocese* of Bangor (excepting only the parishes of Eglwys Rhôs, Llangwstenyn, and Llŷsvaen, which are in that of St. Asaph), and in the province of Canterbury: it is partly included in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, but chiefly in that of Bangor, which contains the deaneries of Arlêchwedd, Arvon, and Lleyn, and is wholly comprised within its limits; while the parishes in the former constitute the deanery of Evionydd: the parishes included in the diocese of St. Asaph are in the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, and deanery of Rhôs: the total number of parishes is sixty-six, of which twenty-four are rectories, twelve vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the ten hundreds of Commitmaen, Creuddyn, Dinllaen, Evionydd, Gaflogion, Isgorvai, Llêchwedd Isâv, Llêchwedd Uchâv, Nantconway, and Uchgorvai. It contains the city and newly created borough of Bangor; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Carnarvon, Aberconway, or Conway, and Pwllheli; the borough and market-towns of Crûgcaeth, commonly called Criccieth, and Nevin; and the market-town of Trêmadoc. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for Carnarvon and the rest of the boroughs collectively: both the county member and the member for the boroughs are elected at Carnarvon: the polling-places for county elections are Carnarvon, Aberconway, Capel-Curig, and Pwllheli. This county is in the North Wales circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Carnarvon, where stands the county gaol and house of correction: there are thirty-one acting magistrates. It comprises the entire poor law union of Pwllheli, parts of those of Bangor and Beaumaris, Carnarvon, Conway, and Llanrwst, and a few parishes in the union of Festiniog.

The aspect of the county is for the most part wild and mountainous, and its SCENERY throughout remarkably various and striking. The principal of the *mountains* constitute the Snowdonian range (so called from its central and loftiest summit, Snowdon), whose elevated peaks, from their height and shape, form characteristic features in the scenery of the surrounding districts to a great distance. This range, the loftiest and most remarkable in the principality, commences in a tremendous precipice overhanging the sea, a few miles to the west of Aberconway, called Penmaen-Mawr, and thence extends south-westward in the same direction as the other great mountain ridges of Wales; includes the moun-

tain called Carnedd Llewelyn, the Peak of Snowdon, and a long tract of mountains to the south of Llanllyvni; and terminates in the lofty and triple-peaked Reivel (in Welsh called Yr Eivl, in allusion to its furcated outline), whose base is washed by the waves of Carnarvon bay, to the south-west of Clynnog. The length of this mountainous range, following the zigzag direction of its summit, is forty-six miles, but the distance between its extreme points, in a straight line, is only twenty-five miles. Upon this chain, Yr Wyddva, commonly called the *Peak of Snowdon*, is the highest summit, and the most elevated point in South Britain, rising to the height of three thousand five hundred and seventy-one feet above the level of the sea. The second in height is *Carnedd Llewelyn*, which attains an elevation of three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine feet above the same level. *Carnedd Davydd* rises to the height of three thousand four hundred and twenty-seven feet, while the two extremities of the range are of far less elevation, *Penmaen-Mawr* being only one thousand five hundred and forty feet high, but remarkable as forming its abrupt termination; and the *Yr Eivl* mountain, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six feet high. Other more remarkable mountains, connected with this chain, are Trevaen, Moel Ogwen, Moel Siabod, the two Glyders, the two Llyders, Moel Llyvni, Moel Mynydd y Nant; Gerwyn Gôch, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three feet high; Bwlch-Mawr, one thousand six hundred and seventy-three feet high; and Rhiw, one thousand and thirteen feet high; over all of which tower the three pre-eminent summits of Snowdon, called Yr Wyddva, or "the conspicuous summit," Crib-y-Distyll, or "the dripping peak," and Crib Gôch, or "the red summit." This mountain, called by the English in modern times *Snowdon*, on account of its summit being frequently covered with snow for a long period, when the plains beneath are entirely free from it, was anciently called by the Welsh Creigiau 'r Eryri, by some translated to signify "the snow-clad rocks," while others consider the latter part of the name to be derived from *eryr*, an eagle, and the whole to signify "the eagle rocks," from the number of those birds that here fixed their alpine abode. To a spectator looking from the summit of Yr Wyddva it has the appearance of being propped by five immense rocks, as buttresses: these are Crib-y-Distyll and Crib Gôch, between Llanberis and Capel-Curig; Lliwedd, towards Nant Gwynant; Clawdd Côch, towards Bethgelart; and Llêchog, the mountain that forms the southern side of the vale of Llanberis, towards Dôlbadarn. These nearly impassable heights for centuries formed an almost unassailable refuge for the overpowered but unsubdued Britons, when obliged to retreat before the Roman, Saxon, or English forces. Many of the mountains extend in length from north to south, while others take a line from east to west, and nearly all range in one of these directions. The precipitous declivities of the summits of the Snowdonian chain for the most part face towards the Menai strait; but the declivities in every other direction vary with the inclinations of the strata. The vegetation of these elevated regions, in the multifarious variety of plants of which it is composed, presents a rich field for the botanist: it peculiarly abounds with that species of herbaceous plants called by Linnæus *ethereæ*, as being found only towards the summits of mountains; and numerous other genera display their beauties in these elevated wilds, of which many are rarely found in any other situation. Amidst these mountains are very deep hollows, and narrow dells and valleys called *cwms*, through which the numerous streams that issue from the various lakes above rush with impetuous violence to a lower level, forming the most romantic cataracts, and then pursue a calmer and more meandering course to the ocean.

The LAKES, though generally small, are upwards of fifty in number, and many of them abound with fish of different species, of which some are peculiar to alpine waters, and others are of extraordinary conformation. Those most distinguished for their extent, or the beauty of the surrounding scenery, are the following: viz., the two that nearly fill the narrow valley of Llanberis, called *Llŷnau Llanberis*, the upper of which (about a mile long, and half a mile broad), though the smaller in extent, is the finer piece of water, and its depth is in some places no less than one hundred and forty yards; the other is about a mile and a half long, but so narrow as to have the appearance of a river rather than a lake: *Llŷn Cawellyn*, forming a fine expanse of water at the foot of Mynydd-Mawr, a vast precipice which recedes in a semilunar form from the shores of the lake, which is more than a mile and a half long, and nearly three-quarters of a mile broad; *Llŷnau Nanlle*, two fine sheets of water adjacent to each other, and situated in the same part of the county as the last-mentioned; and *Llŷn Ogwen*, *Llŷn Idwal*, &c. &c. Westward from the mountains, and between them and the Menai, lies an extensive plain, almost a perfect level, but not low: it is thickly strewed with large rounded fragments of rock, of the same kind as the rocks of the mountains. Indeed, over nearly all the lands adjacent to the mountains are scattered immense masses of stone, the removal of which, a process that can only be effected with the aid of gunpowder, is an essential step towards the improvement of the estates which they encumber. The scenery on the rocky shores of the Menai is particularly bold and pleasing. The *Vale of the Conway*, on the eastern border of the county, and to the east of the Snowdonian chain, abounds with interesting prospects: it is watered by a river whose natural beauties and historic interest have often made it a theme for poetry, and presents all the diversity of prospect afforded by a well wooded and highly

cultivated country, strikingly contrasting with the bare and rugged aspect of the cloud-capped mountains which rise in frowning grandeur to the west of it, down the declivities of which, through innumerable chasms, fissures, and gullies, rush the superfluous waters of the elevated mountain lakes, to swell the more pacific stream of the Conway. The scenery in this part of the county is most varied in the vicinity of Pont Dôlgarrog and Pont Porth Llwyd, which are simply alpine bridges thrown across the streams which respectively issue out of Llŷn Cowlyd and Llŷn Geirionydd. This vale, though stretching parallel with the Vale of Clwyd, from south-east to north-west, is inferior to it in extent and fertility, having the sloping argillaceous hills of Denbighshire only on the east, while on the west it receives deposits of soil only from the hard, steep, primitive rocks of Carnarvonshire. The peninsula on the eastern side of the mouth of the Conway forms the hundred of Creuddyn, and terminates in the promontory of *Great Orme's Head*, or Llandudno rocks. The cliffs forming this extremity are of limestone, very lofty, and almost perpendicular: during the summer months they are frequented by countless flocks of various sea-birds of passage, such as peregrine falcons, cormorants, razor-bills, guillemots, oyster-catchers, stormy peterels, divers, terns, curlews, gulls, and puffin-auks, or coulternebs.

The *promontory of Lleyn* (so called from the ancient cantrêv which formerly comprised the greater part of it, while that of Evionydd contained the rest), forming the southernmost part of Carnarvonshire, and beyond the south-western extremity of which is situated Bardsey Island, is almost the only continental part of North Wales which bears any remarkable similarity to the Isle of Anglesey; which similarity, in this instance, extends to the various particulars of surface, soil, climate, course of tillage, agricultural implements, live stock, &c. Its surface, though varied, is no where mountainous; nor does it contain any of those deep glens which form so striking a feature in the scenery of most other parts of the county. It consists chiefly of what in England would be denominated upland pasture, here and there intersected by narrow marshy valleys, and interspersed with conical hills, isolated or in small groups. The fences, as in most other inclosed districts of Carnarvonshire, are formed of stone walls or earthen mounds: the small valleys are watered, as Mr. Pennant observes, "by a thousand little rills;" and the coast consists of a rocky boundary, the regularity of which is broken by several small creeks, affording safe shelter during storms to boats and inferior vessels employed in fishing. The small and once distinguished *Island of Bardsey* is separated from the termination of this promontory, which is composed of the vast piles of rock forming the bold headland called Braich-y-Pwll, the *Canganorum Promontorium* of the Roman geographer, by the "Race of Bardsey," a strait about a mile broad, through which is a rapid current. From this natural circumstance it originally received the British name of *Ynys Enlli;* but the Saxons afterwards called it *Bardsey*, probably from its having formed a place of refuge for the British bards. It is about two miles long and one broad, and comprises about three hundred and seventy acres of land, of which nearly one-third is a mountainous ridge, affording food only for a few sheep, and rabbits. On the south-east and south-west it is much exposed to violent blasts from the ocean, but on the north and north-east it is sheltered by the above-mentioned elevation, which on its sea front presents high, perpendicular, and rocky cliffs, resorted to by numerous flocks of the various kinds of sea-fowl above-mentioned, the eggs of which are taken from their nests on the face of the cliff by some of the adventurous islanders, who descend from the summit by means of ropes carefully secured at the top. The innermost creek of the northern part of Cardigan bay forms extensive sands, called the Traeth-Mawr, which formerly were overflowed by the tides, and through which the small river Glâslyn pours its waters into the ocean. The late W. A. Madocks, Esq., of Tan-yr-Allt, in the immediate vicinity, having, about the commencement of the present century, succeeded in securing an extent of nearly two thousand acres of rich land, called *Penmorva Marsh*, on the western side of the Traeth-Mawr, was induced to attempt the more arduous task of reclaiming the whole, by extending an embankment from side to side across its mouth. This gentleman, in the year 1808, obtained an act of parliament vesting in him and his heirs, or assigns, the whole of these sands, from Pont Aber Glâslyn, at their head, to the point at Gêst, at their lower extremity; and he shortly afterwards proceeded to execute the bold design which he had formed, in spite of great and unforeseen difficulties. He thus secured from the flow of the tides a tract of about two thousand seven hundred acres, which was before subject to periodical overflow, besides the great extent of land adjoining, which will in consequence be drained or secured from the injuries of floods, to which they were before liable; and of this land, so drained and secured, Mr. Madocks was to have two thousand acres in fee, and one-fifth of the rent of fifteen hundred more, or one-fifth of the land, the remainder to go to the freeholders who claim right of common upon the adjoining marshes. On a part of the tract first secured stands the little modern town of Trêmadoc. The northern shore of the county, from the mouth of the Conway westward, borders on *Beaumaris Bay*, a fine expanse of sea, which is so completely sheltered on one side by the promontory of Creuddyn, terminated by Great Orme's Head, as above described, and on the other by the easternmost extremity of Anglesey and the little island of Priestholme, that it forms a fine road-

stead for ships navigating the Irish Sea, and one in which they may ride in safety during the most violent tempests. The greater part of the bay is left dry on the reflux of the tide, for several miles adjoining the shore, forming a tract called the Lavan Sands, which are supposed to have once constituted a habitable hundred belonging to the territory of Arvon, and are said to have received their ancient name of Wylovain, or "the place of weeping," from the shrieks and lamentations of the inhabitants on its being suddenly overwhelmed by the sea in the sixth century. Lavan is supposed to be an abbreviation of Traeth Trelaven, or "the fermenting sand," from the advancing tide boiling up through the quicksands; nor, is the tradition of the inundation of this tract unsupported by natural circumstances, one of the most remarkable of which is, that trunks of oak trees, nearly entire, have been discovered in it at low water, lying in an extensive tract of hard loam, far within the present high-water mark.

The CLIMATE, owing to the maritime situation of the county, and the great variety of elevation in its surface, has many peculiarities. In some years the winter's snow remains on the higher summits of the Snowdonian chain until the month of June, though in the more immediate vicinity of the sea, and more especially in the great promontory of Lleyn, it seldom continues long upon the ground, even in the depth of winter. The rains among the mountains are frequent, generally sudden, and often very heavy, swelling the otherwise insignificant streams which descend from them into powerful torrents. Grain, on the lighter soils and in the lower vales, ripens early in August: and it is remarkable that this county, so great a portion of which is occupied by the loftiest and most rugged mountains of South Britain, should also contain the ground which of all others in North Wales is the earliest in its seasons, *viz.*, *Talar hîr*, a piece of sandy soil with some gravel, on a substratum of sea-beach pebbles, at the foot of the mountain of Penmaen-Mawr. But corn sown in elevated situations approaching the mountains, although it may for some time give promise of a good crop, frequently never ripens, or, if at all, only very late in the season; in which latter case the sudden gusts of wind and tornadoes, so frequently bursting from the dells and hollows of the mountains at this season, sometimes beat off the ears, and leave little but the bare straw. The climate of the promontory of Lleyn is the driest and warmest of any district in the county, and consequently the most favourable to the success of agriculture. All attempts to introduce the profitable culture of fruit trees have hitherto proved unsuccessful; the spring, even in the vales, owing to the contiguity of the mountains, being seldom mild enough to preserve the blossoms from the destructive effects of frost, while the wetness and coldness of the summer, from the same causes, should the trees escape the first danger, vitiate the flavour of the most delicious fruits. The westerly winds prevail three-fourths of the year, and are experienced in their utmost fury about the equinoxes. The inhabitants are remarkable for their longevity, numerous gravestones in the different churchyards being inscribed with ages far exceeding eighty years: this circumstance is ascribed to the frugality of their fare, and the bracing effects of a cold, sharp, oxygenated atmosphere.

The SOILS are extremely various. The best are the strong loams, excellently adapted for the culture of wheat and for permanent pasture, which are found on the banks of the Conway near Marl, and thence upwards towards Maenan and Trêvriw, as also on the shores of the Menai near Llanvair-is-Gaer, &c. The soil of Bardsey Island is also chiefly argillaceous, and of considerable fertility, producing excellent wheat and barley, and having a small quantity of good grass land; and the whole of the hundred of Creuddyn, lying on the eastern side of the mouth of the Conway, is occupied by strong cohesive loams, which are among the best wheat soils in North Wales, and perhaps not inferior to any in Britain. Next to these rank the dry, free, and rather stony soils, adapted for the general purposes of tillage, which occupy the middle parts of the larger vales, the lower parts of the smaller valleys, and the interior of the promontory of Lleyn. The greater part of the promontory of Lleyn has also a still lighter soil, consisting of various admixtures of sandy loam, rounded pebbles, shivery gravel, peat, &c., peculiarly adapted for the culture of barley, peas, turnips, &c., as have also the valleys of the other parts of the county in their upper levels, and the slopes of vales having a southerly aspect. The substratum of the soils in the vicinity of the Menai consists of limestone, and hence the soil towards and amidst the mountains is of two kinds; first, where the ground is dry, it consists of a reddish loam, much intermixed with pebbles and stony fragments, which, when well manured, is very productive in corn, or almost any other agricultural crop; but, ascending higher, this surface soil becomes gradually shallower, and less promising for culture: the soil of the great levels lying between the Snowdonian chain and the Menai is alluvial, consisting of gravel and sand, or shingle. The other soils are peaty, and are widely spread over many of the meadows and heathy wastes and commons, which, being generally wet and boggy, produce in wet summers nothing of value either as pasturage or for hay: this peat is found even on the summit of Carnedd Llewelyn, but is of the greatest depth in the flats and hollows favourable to its production, and of less depth upon moderate slopes, where the substrata will not readily admit the filtration of water. In this latter situation it is generally covered with a coarse matted herbage, characterizing what is provincially called *Rhôsydd*, the surface of which, when the elevation is not too great, is some-

times pared and burned for a crop of rye, and then laid down again with grass seeds. Most of the *cwms*, or narrow valleys among the hills and mountains, have also a peaty soil, producing an abundance of the kind of hay here called *gwair y rhôsydd*, which is composed of a few kinds of alpine grasses, thickly intermingled with various species of rushes, and frequently besprinkled with a few varieties of sedges: the hay produced in the bottoms and lower meadows is particularly fine and soft, consisting chiefly of bent and fescue grasses. *Till*, a hungry light mould tinged by the orange oxyde of iron, is occasionally found on the uplands having a slaty substratum; and a ferny soil, or hazel loam, occurs in various upland situations among the soils above described. The most extensive tract of entirely sandy soils is that of the Traeth-Mawr, already mentioned, on the south-eastern confines of the county.

Of the whole extent of Carnarvonshire, little more than seven thousand acres are actually under TILLAGE, and these are almost wholly in the hundred of Creuddyn, the Vale of the Conway, the promontory of Lleyn, and the vicinity of the Menai. *Wheat* is grown on the stronger soils above described, upon which oats are seldom sown, and a dry spring makes them quite unfit for barley. On the lighter soils *oats* and *barley* are chiefly cultivated, frequently in very impoverishing rotations, in which the same grain is sometimes sown for two or three years successively, and with the last crop are always sown grass seeds: oats are the principal crop on the poorer lands. The average return of wheat in the hundred of Creuddyn, near Aberconway, is nine or ten times the quantity of the seed sown; that of barley, on warm soils, somewhat more; but of oats in the uplands, not more than from three to five times the quantity. In Lleyn the naked scythe is the only instrument used to cut all kinds of corn; in other parts of the county the reaping-hook is most commonly used to cut wheat, though the scythe is used to cut the barley and oats. *Rye* is sometimes grown by some of the small farmers on patches of the wastes, which they pare and burn for the purpose, and afterwards throw open again. *Peas* and *beans* are seldom cultivated as agricultural crops; but *potatoes* are grown to a considerable extent in different parts of the county, and Carnarvonshire ranks next to Anglesey in the neatness of its potato culture: the inhabitants of the Vale of the Conway and the vicinity of Carnarvon formerly imported this useful root from Lancashire, but at present they grow more than is required for their own consumption, and the surplus is exported for the partial supply of Liverpool, where the Welsh potatoes obtain a preference in the market, on account of their superior flavour. *Turnips* are frequently cultivated on the soils best adapted for the purpose: a few small patches of *hemp* are seen scattered in different places. Artificial *grasses* are a common agricultural crop: the most ordinary kind is the common red clover, with which other grasses are frequently intermingled, such as white clover, trefoil, and rye-grass. Rather more than one-half of the surface of the whole county, besides the amount of land under tillage, is inclosed, and constitutes MEADOWS and PASTURES of very various quality: the rest, forming its waste lands, is also for the most part depastured during the summer. Indeed the farmers are chiefly herdsmen, who pay their rents out of the profits of their butter, wool, and lambs, their stock consisting of small cows, and numerous herds of diminutive sheep. During the summer months these are taken to pasture on the hills and mountains; and such has been the opinion entertained of the extent of pasturage on the mountains of this county, that, according to an old proverb, "As Mona could supply corn for all the inhabitants of Wales, so could the Eryri mountains afford sufficient pasture for all its herds, if gathered together." The purpose to which the grass lands are more peculiarly applied is the rearing of great numbers of cattle and sheep, which are sold lean to the graziers of districts having richer meadows, to be fattened for places where there is a greater consumption of animal food. The landowners of this county introduced into it, about the commencement of the present century, professed improvers of land, who advertised an offer of their services in draining, irrigating, &c.; and much land has since been brought under irrigation in some of the valleys. As fattening cattle forms no part of the rural economy of Carnarvonshire, and as the whole stock of the farm, both cattle and sheep, during the spring and summer, feed on the open commons and the *cow-lights* on the sides of the mountains, the inclosed meadows are regularly *hained up* and reserved for crops of hay. These, where the land is occasionally manured, are tolerably good; but in numerous instances the crops are scanty, and the hay of a mean quality. Owing to the general coldness of the atmosphere among the mountains and in their vicinity, the *hay harvest* is usually late, and the frequency of the rains, that fall from the clouds attracted by their elevated summits, renders it highly precarious, the hay being often spoiled before it can be got in. Even should the weather continue dry, liability to damage arises from another quarter: whirlwinds or tornadoes are not unusual, the approach of which is first indicated by a distant rumbling noise, which becoming louder and louder, they are perceived advancing up the narrow valleys and hollow ravines, whirling in a circular direction, and carrying in their vortices the light and loose objects which lie within their influence. It is also necessary to secure the hay with great care in the stacks, which are thatched, first, by spreading thinly over them straw, coarse hay, or rushes, which covering is fastened down, not, as in most parts of England, with hazel rods pegged down by spars or double splinters, but with hay-ropes

stretched horizontally at small distances from each other, and the intervals crossed by similar bands, the whole having the appearance of net-work, and exhibiting a peculiar degree of neatness. The extraordinary *manures* employed in this county are various: the following are the principal, *viz.*, shell-sand, which is found on different parts of the coast, and is carried many miles inland in carts and waggons, and coastwise in sloops; sea-weed, which is collected on the coast in large quantities after storms, more particularly on the shores of Bardsey Island, and is most commonly spread on the fields to be immediately ploughed in, though sometimes made into various composts; and lime, in the vicinity of the limestone rocks, hereafter described: Carnarvonshire has also some marl on the coast of the Menai. The old Welsh *plough* is still the most common implement of the kind used in the county; but the Lummas and Scotch ploughs, of a lighter construction, have been introduced in a few instances.

Most of the farmers, by the aid of the mountain and other commonable pastures, are enabled to keep a greater quantity of CATTLE and sheep, during the summer half of the year, than the produce of the farm will maintain through the winter; consequently, on the approach of the latter season, they sell off a considerable portion of stock, in order that they may have sufficient winter food for the remainder. The promontory of Lleyn and Evionydd, having the same kind of undulating surface, though not altogether so good a soil, as Anglesey, has likewise a breed of cattle similar in most respects to those of that island, and annually supplies for the consumption of England, about one thousand five hundred yearlings, and four thousand five hundred cattle of two years old and upwards. The cattle of the rest of Carnarvonshire, with the exception of a few select stocks, seem to be diminutives of the above breeds of Anglesey, Lleyn, and Evionydd, and have little to recommend them except that they are extremely hardy and may be reared with little expense. These, though not in high esteem with the graziers or carcass butchers, exhibit a pleasing symmetry of form, being compact, short-legged, and deep-bodied: their colour is chiefly black, and the cows are in considerable esteem for the dairy. For the improvement of this breed, various importations of the best kinds of cattle from England have been made at different times. The *sheep* are of the ancient diminutive alpine breed, which also occupies the mountainous tracts of the other counties of North Wales, but is here found in its purest state, unchanged by any foreign mixture. In proportion to their size, they have long legs and slender bodies, with handsome necks and faces, some of them in symmetry resembling the Spanish Merino breed. Like these also they are migratory, though not to so boundless a degree; ranging the mountains during the summer months, and at the approach of winter descending to the lowland pastures. Their faces and legs are generally white, and some of them are horned: the smaller sort weigh from seven to nine lb. per quarter, and bear a fleece weighing from three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a half; the larger weigh from nine to twelve lb. per quarter, and yield from a pound and a half to two pounds and a half of wool. This wool is generally coarse and of a short staple, though in many instances that of the neck and shoulders possesses a considerable degree of fineness, and is chiefly used in the flannel manufacture of North Wales, for which it is peculiarly adapted. From their mode of existence, these sheep are of a very different character from those of an inclosed country. Roaming wherever inclination leads them, confined by no fences, and frequently unattended by a shepherd, they are in the first instance obliged to use their own exertions against the attacks of their formidable enemies, the foxes, so numerous among the mountains of this county, as also for their defence from the ravens and large birds of prey. Instead of assembling in large flocks, they form parties, generally consisting of ten or twelve, of which number, if one perceives any thing advancing towards the little flock, he turns and faces the object, which he permits to approach within about a hundred yards, when, if its appearance be hostile and it continues to advance, he warns the party by a shrill whistling noise, which he continues until they have all taken the alarm, when the whole scamper off to the more inaccessible parts of the mountains: the instinctive powers of the shepherds' dogs employed in collecting these flocks are no less remarkable. Some few minor crosses have been introduced among the sheep in the more inclosed districts. Formerly numerous *goats* were bred amongst the mountains of this county, many of which were so far domesticated as to be regularly milked; but their numbers have long been rapidly diminishing, and they are now no longer considered as forming part of the farmers' stock, their value having been greatly lessened, on account of their destructiveness to young plantations, and on the general disuse of the bushy wigs which were usually made from the hair of these shaggy animals, which was distinguished for its length and fineness: the few now remaining in Carnarvonshire are principally confined to the mountain of Moel Siabod, where they run entirely wild. The native breed of *hogs* much resembles that of several districts in Ireland: they are thin-bodied, tall, and ill-shaped, with long heads and large ears: but more valuable kinds have been introduced from England, chiefly the Berkshire breed, which is now become very common. Three thousand hogs are annually sent to the English markets from the promontory of Lleyn and Evionydd, and great numbers are sold in the autumn from other parts of the county. The *horses* are of mixed breeds: the best bred in the county are those of the promontory of

Lleyn. Tender furze, bruised with mallets armed with iron, or ground in mills erected for the purpose, was formerly a common article of fodder for the horses, but is now seldom given. Little corn being raised, few domestic *fowls* are kept, the county being supplied with poultry from Anglesey, as it is also for the most part with rabbits from the extensive warrens between Llanveirian and Llanvaelog, in that island, although there are considerable numbers in some places near the sea-coast, where the sandiness of the soil favours their burrowing, more especially on Morva Dinlle, near Carnarvon. Of such animals, being *ferœ naturâ*, as formerly inhabited the grand Snowdonian chain of mountains, the principal were the wolves, deer, goats, and foxes: the *wolves* were exterminated several ages ago, and the deer, which in Leland's time appear to have prevented the growth of corn, were extirpated about the year 1626. Numerous *foxes* still find shelter in the holes and clefts of the rocks and crags so abundant in this district, and by their nocturnal depredations on the poultry, lambs, and sheep, are a great annoyance to the farmers. Among the rare and curious *birds*, the golden eagle is known to have bred, though seldom, among the Snowdonian mountains, those which are seen there being generally occasional visiters in quest of prey. The ring, or rock, ouzel, though in most places a migratory bird, here takes up its constant abode. *Seals* are native on the coast of Carnarvonshire, and are seen most frequently between Lleyn and the shores of Anglesey: many are found about Carreg-y-Moelrhon, to the west of Bardsey Island, *moelrhon* being the Welsh name for a seal.

This county, owing to the general unfavourableness of its climate and aspect, is not distinguished for its *horticultural* productions, and great numbers of the cottages are entirely without gardens. One circumstance, however, is worthy of notice, *viz.*, that *sea-kale* grows wild on its coasts, being found in the greatest abundance from the mountain of Penmaen-Mawr westward to Bangor, and thence along the whole western coast to Nevyn and Aberdaron: it has, in various instances, been transplanted into gardens, where it is found to be an excellent substitute for asparagus, which it also precedes in the spring. In Leland's time the sides of the Snowdonian mountains were covered with *timber*, but at present they are almost entirely bare, excepting the woods above Gwydir, on the eastern side of them, which add greatly to the picturesque beauty of the Vale of Llanrwst; and those of Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, in a very high situation at Talmignedd, near Bethgelart; to which may be added those belonging to the latter gentleman at Vaenol, near Bangor, occupying about two hundred acres, and the plantations on the Pant Glâs estate, on the south-eastern side of the county. Very extensive *plantations* were also made in this county, towards the close of the last century, by the late Lord Penrhyn; but, with the exception of a few comparatively recent plantations, near gentlemen's seats, the whole promontory of Lleyn and Evionydd is destitute of wood: the principal of these plantations are in the vicinities of Llanystyndwy, Gwŷnvrŷn, and Plâs Hên. The hundred of Creuddyn, forming the north-eastern-most division of the county, from the rest of which it is separated by the river Conway, is well wooded in the vicinities of Marl, Bôdyscallen, and Gloddaeth. The trees are of various kinds, consisting of oak, ash, beech, &c. with several species of fir. The whole of the extensive region formed by the Snowdonian mountains was, on the conquest of Wales by Edward I., studiously depopulated by the policy of that monarch, who well knew the asylum it might afford to any of the native malcontents, and who, therefore converted the chief part of it into a ROYAL FOREST. In consequence of this, much of the mountainous part of the county still belongs to the crown; and numerous warrants, issued at different periods, for killing and appropriating the deer are yet extant. One of these, signed by Henry Sidney, in 1561, arbitrarily extended the boundaries of the forest of Snowdon into Anglesey and Merionethshire, with the view of gratifying Queen Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Leicester, who had been appointed chief ranger; although, in the reign of Henry VIII., it had been ascertained to be wholly included within the county of Carnarvon. Presuming on this authority, the Earl of Leicester, as ranger, proceeded to tyrannise over the three counties, which he pretended were included in his commission, with the most rapacious injustice and insufferable insolence. It having been suggested to him that by constructive evidence nearly the whole of the surrounding freehold property might be brought within the boundaries of the forest, commissioners were appointed, and juries impanelled, to inquire into the numerous encroachments made on the royal property, but the integrity of both caused them to come to a decision contrary to the ranger's wishes. After this disappointment, a special commission was appointed, in 1578, composed of persons immediately dependent on the earl; and a jury equally subservient to his views, was subpœnaed to attend at Beaumaris, and directed to survey the Malltraeth marsh, in Anglesey, after which they delivered their verdict, declaring that they found that tract to lie within the verge of Snowdon forest, notwithstanding its being in the county of Anglesey, and separated from the county in which that forest was situated by an arm of the sea. This decision was chiefly obtained from the jury by the instruction of the commissioners, who told them that in the Exchequer of Carnarvon they had found a document, stating that a stag had been roused in the forest of Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, which, being pursued to the banks of the Menai, swam over that strait, and was killed at Malltraeth,

"*infra forestam nostram de Snowdon.*" Sir Richard Bulkeley, who had been one of the former commissioners, conscious of the rectitude of their resistance, and relying on the justice of the cause he had espoused, personally laid before the queen, on behalf of the landholders of the three counties, a representation of the unparalleled oppressions inflicted upon the Welsh by the power exercised under the commission; and at length prevailed upon Her Majesty to recall the commission grant, which was done by public proclamation at Westminster, in the year 1579. This remonstrance, however, caused Leicester to pursue Sir Richard with an inveterate animosity, which ceased only with the life of the former. Although numerous large and small freeholds escaped the grasp of despotism on the subjugation of the principality by Edward I., and the transfer of property has, in few instances, received any disturbance from the crown for many years, yet several of the estates in Carnarvonshire are at the present day held by regal grant, and most of its vast extent of WASTE lands are still the property of the Queen, are enumerated among the sources of her ordinary revenue, and are subject to inquisition from the Exchequer. This county, as before described, the promontory of Lleyn excepted, seems for the most part to be one vast assemblage of huge rocky mountains, some of which, including Snowdon itself, are common, while others, by grants from the Welsh princes, are claimed as private property up to their very summits. No less than one hundred thousand acres of land are not only unfit for cultivation, but are wholly incapable of receiving it, consisting of rugged mountains and moors, deep rocky dells, and horrid chasms. There are few farms that do not possess a common right on some of these wastes, and that attached to those in the vicinity of the mountains is almost unlimited; but the rocks, of which the mountains are composed, not being decomposable by the action of the atmosphere, their sterility is very great, the hollows and slopes upon peat, or clay, being the chief spots which produce any herbage for the support of the hardy race of sheep and cattle which are depastured in these alpine tracts during the summer. Several of the more improvable wastes, such as Rhôs Hirwaen, in Lleyn, consisting of about three thousand acres; Penmorva Marsh, on the south-eastern border of the county, comprising about two thousand seven hundred acres; Morva Dinlle, a sandy marsh with some clay, extending from Dinas Dinlle, an ancient British encampment, to the entrance of the Menai, near Carnarvon, and containing two thousand five hundred and sixty acres; and the wastes in the parishes of Llandeiniolen and Llanrûg, have been inclosed in pursuance of acts of parliament obtained since the commencement of the present century. The common *fuel* is peat, an abundance of which is obtained in the morassy parts of the wastes and commons, and stored up for winter use: much of this valuable material contains a large portion of bituminous matter, which renders it a tolerable substitute for coal, an article of very limited consumption in this county, being only procured at a great price from the collieries of Lancashire and Flintshire: almost every farm has its appropriated turbary, and such as have no right of common buy peat by the load. The Carnarvonshire *Agricultural Society*, instituted in the year 1807, and consisting of the principal landed proprietors, has exercised considerable influence in the improvement of its husbandry, &c.

The GEOLOGICAL FEATURES of Carnarvonshire are peculiarly varied and interesting, though they have received but little illustration; and its mineral productions are of great importance, consisting for the most part of copper and lead ores, slates, limestone, and other kinds of stone used for building. The mountains are in general of the primitive silicious kind, steep, and rugged. The highest peaks of the Snowdonian chain are composed of porphyritic rocks, belonging to the trap formation, passing into nearly compact, or schistose, hornblende: those, on the western side, form numerous basaltic columns on a bed of hornstone, or chert; and large coarse crystals, cubic pyrites, and various mineral bodies are frequently found in the fissures: these columns are perpendicular, and more or less regularly pentagonal; their length is various; their diameter about four feet, with transverse joints from six to eight feet asunder, and considerable depositions of thin laminated quartz in the joints. Near the summit of Snowdon, however, there is reason to believe that schistose rocks belonging to the *greywacké* formation are also to be found, inclosing impressions of shells. The rocks composing the higher parts of the chain are also said to include granite and the *granitel* of Kirwan, schistose hornblende, and schistose mica; and contiguous to these, on each side, are vast beds of clay-slate, forming secondary mountains, which constitute the first parapet of the Snowdonian chain, and accompanying which are also found beds of chert, quartz, burr-stone, serpentine, and an endless variety of combinations of other mineral substances of less bulk: the promontory of Lleyn is formed almost entirely of clay-slate, but the hills on the north-eastern coast, to the west of the river Conway, are composed in a great measure of chert; and several of the mountains, the bases of which consist of argillaceous schistus, have their middle parts covered with blocks of chert, and their summits surmounted by masses of a granitic character. The argillaceous schistus supports a range of mountain limestone strata on the shores of the Menai; and the substrata of the hundred of Creuddyn consist for the most part of the same kind of limestone, and are part of the formation which also occupies portions of the counties of Denbigh and Flint, and terminates westward in the cliffs overhanging the sea near Llan-

dudno, commonly called Great Orme's Head, which forms the eastern boundary of the bay of Beaumaris. Of ores, the mountains appear to contain more copper than lead. The primitive rocks in mass contain no metals, but copper is found in several of the hornstone stratified mountains, of which those at Llanberis and Pont Aberglâslyn are examples: in these mines the ore is for the most part sulphate of copper, and yields from eight to ten per cent. of pure metal. Oxydated carbonate of copper, with some specimens covered with lancet-pointed crystals of an amethystine colour is obtained at Derwen-dêg, to the south-west of Aberconway; and sulphate both of copper and lead is found at Havod-y-Llan, near Dinas Emrys. A copper-mine is also worked with spirit in the limestone strata of the hundred of Creuddyn, near Great Orme's Head, in the parish of Llandudno, and produces some beautiful specimens of malachite, or mammillated green carbonate of copper, of which all the ore there raised consists. But the copper-mine at present most extensively worked in this county is one near Llŷniau Dinlle, in the parish of Bethgelart, where upwards of two hundred men are employed, and the ore obtained in it is sent down the railroad to Carnarvon, to be there shipped for Bristol, Swansea, &c. At Bwlch-haiarn, near Gwydir, on the road from Llanrwst to Capel-Curig, are very extensive lead-mines, the veins of ore crossing each other, from north to south and from east to west: the matrix is of quartz and calcareous spar, though the surrounding rocks consist of slate, bituminous shale, and trap, or whinstone: the ores chiefly lie about twelve feet beneath the surface: calamine is found in conjunction with the lead, and the whole is intermingled with ferruginous ochre and a small quantity of copper pyrites. Ores of copper and calamine are also raised at Capel-Curig; and the latter metal from both these places is shipped off at Trêvriw, on the Conway, for the foundries at Bristol. Other veins of lead-ore are worked at Penrhŷn dû, adjoining St. Tudwal's Islands, near the southern extremity of the county, and at Gêst, near Penmorva, on its south-eastern frontier.

Great quantities of the argillaceous schistus, so abundant in this county, are converted into SLATES for roofing houses and other purposes, and form its most important article of commerce. These slates are raised between Aberconway and Bwlch-y-Dderwen, at Trêvriw, in the Llanberis and Llanllyvni hills on both sides of the promontory of Lleyn, and in the parish of Llandeiniolen; but the principal works of this kind are the following, *viz.*, those of *Braich-y-Cavn*, near Dôlawen, on the road between Capel-Curig and Llandegai, which about the year 1780 produced only one thousand tons annually, and gave employment to sixty men; but coming into the possession of the late Lord Penrhyn, that nobleman, in 1782, opened a vast quarry, which has ever since been worked, and now annually produces upwards of forty thousand tons of slates, which are conveyed by means of an iron railway to Porth Penrhyn, which was formed by his lordship for the convenience of the vessels engaged in this trade, and at which they are shipped in large quantities to Ireland, America, the West Indies, &c., and also to London, Bristol, and Liverpool; and the *Cîlgwŷn* quarries, in the parish of Llanllyvni, and those of *Llanberis*, from which conjointly are obtained about double the quantity produced at Dôlawen: the produce of these is for the most part shipped at Carnarvon, for Ireland and different parts of Britain, though many from the Llanberis quarries are taken on board in a small creek of the Menai, opposite to Moel-y-Don ferry. The Carnarvonshire slates are exceedingly smooth and of a fine grain, generally of a beautiful blue colour, and may be separated into laminæ as thin as wafers; which properties render them the best for roofing, and for manufacturing into writing slates: they consist of forty-eight parts of silex, twenty-six of argil, eight of magnesia, four of calx, and fourteen of iron. Of the three great quarries above-mentioned, that of Cîlgwŷn produces slates of the coarsest quality, which are also of a deep red colour; those of Dôlawen are exceedingly smooth and of a brilliant blue, or slate grey; while those of Llanberis are of an intermediate quality, and generally of a reddish purple hue. The slates of a deep blue colour are the best adapted of any in Europe for writing slates; and those obtained from the Dôlawen quarries are planed and framed of various sizes, in a manufactory established by the late Lord Penrhyn, near Bangor, to the number of about ten thousand dozen annually: these are not only distributed over all parts of the United Kingdom, but considerable quantities are also exported, without frames, to different parts of the continent: ink-stands and other fancy articles are also manufactured here of the same material. The slates raised in the quarries are divided by the manufacturers into the following classes: *viz.*, *duchesses*, measuring twenty-four inches by twelve; *countesses*, twenty by ten; *ladies*, sixteen by eight; *doubles*, twelve by six; *ton* slates, large and of various sizes; and *patents*, with square heads; which are sold by the thousand, except the last two, which are sold by the ton: in some of the quarries are also other classes, called respectively *singles*, *rags*, and *kiln-ribs*. Besides the above-named articles, the slate is also converted into tomb-stones, dados and plinths for stables and passages, chimney-pieces, hearth-stones, sink-stones, dairy tables, sideboards, panels for doors, shutters, &c., fences, and washball stands, and is used to form cases for the outside of buildings, as a defence against the weather; and in such situations, by being painted and sanded, is made to bear the appearance of stone. A quarry of burr, for *millstones*, has been opened since the commencement of the present century, near Aberconway, in a

vein running from east to west along the hill called Mynydd-y-Drêv. Near Cwm Idwal is a large quarry of the novaculite of Kirwan (of the second and third varieties of that species), where great quantities of *scythe-hones* are cut, and sent to London, Dublin, &c.: hones are also obtained from a rock on the eastern side of the valley of Nant Francon. *Steatite*, or soap-rock, is found in different places, especially at Craig-y-Sebon, and on the hill to the north of Penmorva. *Serpentine* abounds in the vicinity of Capel-Curig. *Ochre* is dug out of a mine near the Dôlawen slate quarries, and is then separated from the sand with which it is intermixed by grinding and successive filtrations, being finally collected in a sediment, which is dried by the sun and air in summer, and upon kilns during the winter: the general colour of this earth is yellow, but in the same manufactory, and also for the use of painters, others of various hues are ground, with which, in their raw state, the Snowdonian shepherds mark their sheep. Large silicious crystals, commonly called *rock diamonds*, are frequently found in the fissures of the rocks among the mountains, whence they are washed down by the violent torrents caused by the heavy rains frequently experienced in these alpine tracts, and being collected by the poor inhabitants, are presented by them for sale to travellers and tourists, as extraordinary and valuable productions. Some curious specimens of cubic pyrites and crystallized tin have been discovered at different times.

The MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE of Carnarvonshire are various, but of minor importance. Besides supplying themselves with wearing apparel, the inhabitants annually send a few pieces of *blue cloth* into Merionethshire, and some of a peculiar drab-coloured cloth, called *Brethyn sîr Von*, into Anglesey, to be sold at the Llanerchymedd fairs: these cloths are generally seven-eighths of a yard wide. The *flannels* manufactured here are coarse. The employment of the mountaineers, both in summer and winter, besides tending their herds, and the labours of the dairy, consists in *carding* and *spinning* the wool produced by their flocks, of which they make cloth for their own wear, and for sale at the neighbouring fairs and markets, more particularly at those of Carnarvon and Llanrwst. They also make great quantities of striped linsey-woolsey, of different patterns, which they call *stuff*, and which is used for the women's gowns. But those who have more wool than the family can manufacture sell it at the neighbouring fairs, of which that of Llanrwst is the principal mart for this article, and is attended by the English buyers: the price obtained for the wool at this fair is usually the standard for the year. A considerable quantity of coarse *linen yarn* is spun and woven by the inhabitants of the mountainous districts, both for their own use and for sale, but chiefly for the latter. The spinners and weavers have a measure peculiar to themselves, commonly called the Welsh yard, which is forty inches long, and by which all their milled cloth, flannels, linseys, and linen are measured when sold. The knitting of woollen *stockings* and *socks* is carried on most extensively in the south-eastern extremity of the county, in the neighbourhood of Llanrwst and Penmachno, which is included in the great manufacturing district for those articles, of which the town of Bala in Merionethshire is the centre. Formerly all the wool that was not home-spun and custom-wove, after being sold, was exported to be manufactured in different parts of the kingdom; but since the commencement of the present century, various establishments have been formed on some of the numerous small streams for carrying on different branches of the woollen manufacture. Thus, in the parishes of Llanrûg, Llanwnda, &c., are slubbing and carding engines, with jennies and billies for luffing and spinning, which prepare the worsted yarn, and in some instances manufacture it into cloth. At Trêmadoc, on the south-eastern confines of the county, is a large manufactory for weaving *druggets* and coarse army cloth, of like modern establishment. In the parish of Llanrûg is a *paper-mill*, and another at Porth Llwyd, on the Conway, below Llanrwst; and to this list of manufactures may likewise be added the important one of *slates*, above described. The commerce of the county, until of late years, was almost wholly confined to the port of Carnarvon, which, like all the others within its limits, is under the control of the custom-house at Beaumaris in Anglesey; but a great trade in the article of slates, which was formerly engrossed by Carnarvon, is now carried on from Porth Penrhyn, as above stated, and has greatly increased, since the removal of the coast duties, in all the ports near the quarries. Although its commerce is comparatively so unimportant, yet the HARBOURS of this county are numerous. In the promontory of Lleyn are several small creeks, affording safe retreats from storms to boats and small craft engaged on the coast during the fishing season: among these are Porth *Towyn*, Porth *Colman*, Porth *Gwylan*, Porth *Ysgadan*, and *Aberdaron*, the last of which is a village chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and the place whence the passage is usually made to Bardsey Island, on the south-eastern side of which is a small well-sheltered harbour for vessels of from twenty to forty tons' burthen. The small bay between Porth Towyn and Ceiriad Road is vulgarly called by mariners "Hell's Mouth," from the danger, in rough weather, of being driven into it and wrecked, in attempting to gain *St. Tudwal's Road*, near Pwllheli, which as a haven is deemed inferior to none in Britain, being not only commodious, but extensive enough to receive the largest fleet, well defended on one side by the promontory of Lleyn, and on the other by two islets, called St. Tudwal's Islands. *Pwllheli*, having a harbour capable of admitting vessels of

sixty tons' burthen, forms the grand depôt for articles imported for the supply of the south-western part of the county. The small harbour of *Nevin*, or Porthdinllaen, was improved early in the present century by subscription. *Carnarvon* has a very commodious harbour, though impeded by a bar; but the tide rises so high here, that, with proper attention, ships of almost any size may pass and repass in safety: this port carries on a very considerable coasting trade with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland, and is by far the most important in North Wales. *Porth Penrhyn*, formerly called Abercegin, close to the town of Bangor, being naturally only a small inlet, was converted, by the late Lord Penrhyn, into a commodious harbour, capable of admitting vessels of three hundred tons' burthen, for more conveniently exporting the slates from his quarries, about six miles distant. *Aberconway*, situated on the left bank, and within a short distance of the mouth of the river Conway, has a dry harbour, frequented by a few coasting vessels. The chief *exports* through the medium of these ports, more particularly of those of Carnarvon and Porth Penrhyn, are slates for roofing; writing slates; ores of copper; ground chert, &c., for the English potteries; and ochre: the principal exports by land are cattle, sheep, hogs, and raw wool. The *imports*, besides those of groceries, and other ordinary articles of retail trading, consist chiefly of grain and coal. The principal *fishery* is on that part of the coast between Pwllheli and Bardsey Island, where the bays and creeks are frequented in the season by vast shoals of herrings, some of which, when taken, are salted on shore, and the rest chiefly sold to Irish vessels of small burthen, which come hither for the purpose of purchasing them; great numbers of dories are caught here, as also are smelts near Pwllheli; and a small kind of lobster is frequently found burrowing in the sands on the shore.

The RIVERS, owing to the peninsular situation of the county, for the most part run only a short course, from the mountains immediately to the sea; but the waters of some of them are very copious. The *Conway*, which is the principal, forms an exception, taking a longer course through a spacious and delightful valley, extending parallel with the Vale of Clwyd, in Denbighshire, between which county and that of Carnarvon it forms the line of division during the greater part of its course. Issuing from Llŷn Conway, near the point of junction of the three counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth, it first takes a southerly, afterwards a north-easterly, and lastly a northerly, course, at first precipitating its waters in successive falls, until, emerging from under the high wooded cliffs of Gwydir, it rushes into the beautiful Vale of Nantconway, and, flowing under the elegant bridge of Llanrwst, meanders in beautiful curves to the town of Aberconway, where it swells into a noble tide river, and soon after mingles its waters with those of the Irish Sea, in the eastern part of Beaumaris bay, after a course of about twenty miles, in which it is joined by almost as many smaller streams, of which the principal are, the Machno, the Ceirio, and the Llugwy, all from Carnarvonshire. The Conway meets the tide and becomes navigable at Trêvriw, about two miles below the town of Llanrwst, and at its mouth is about a mile broad, and capable of admitting vessels of great burthen. Although the boundary between Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, during the early part of its course, yet a small portion of the former county, below Llanrwst, is situated on its eastern banks; and from the vicinity of the village of Llansantfraid, in the latter, the remainder of its course is wholly in the former, in which it separates the hundred of Creuddyn from the rest of the county. In the lower reaches of this river, the silt brought up and deposited by the tides has raised its bed above the level of the vale on each side, a circumstance which greatly tends to the injury of the adjacent meadows. A ledge of rocks, called the Arrow, crossing the Conway, about a furlong above Tàl-y-cavn ferry, forming a great obstacle to its navigation, and over which, at low water, there was a fall of no less than three feet, has been partially removed. The *Seiont*, a small and rapid river, has its source in a lake on the eastern side of Snowdon, whence, suddenly turning towards the north-west, it flows through the two beautiful lakes of Llanberis, from the lower of which it proceeds westward, at first under the name Rythel; but afterwards, assuming that of Seiont, it passes the site of the ancient *Segontium* to the town of Carnarvon, where it discharges its waters into the Menai, its small estuary forming a safe and commodious harbour: the lakes and the channel between them are navigated by boats, which convey slates, &c., to the lowest extremity of the lower lake, whence they are forwarded by carts to Carnarvon. The *Gwyrvai*, a stream much resembling the Seiont in size and character, takes a course nearly parallel with it a few miles further southward, and falls into the Menai, near the south-western entrance of that strait. The *Ogwen*, a small river from Llŷn Ogwen, is equally rapid in its current, and, running north-westward, falls into the Menai, about two miles north-east of Bangor. The promontory of Lleyn is watered only by inconsiderable streams; and the Gwynedd, or Glâslyn river, is the only one on the southern side of the county worthy of especial notice: it has its source in one of the wildest parts of the Snowdonian mountains, and, after forming the lake of Llŷn Gwynedd, it pursues a southerly course by the village of Bethgelart, below which it rushes through a vast chasm in the mountains, which here separates the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, the boundary between which it forms in the rest of its course, flowing through the now

secured and inclosed sands of the Traeth-Mawr, which once formed its great estuary, and pouring its waters into the northernmost part of Cardigan bay, a few miles north-eastward of the borough of Criccieth. Carnarvonshire has no artificial inland navigation, but possesses three *railroads*, one for the conveyance of slates from the quarries near Dôlawen to the vessels at Porth Penrhyn, the length of which is six miles; one for the conveyance of slates from Llanberis to Porth Dinorweg a distance of six miles; and the third, for the conveyance of copper-ore and slates to Carnarvon, extending from Llŷnau Dinlle to Carnarvon, a distance of nine miles.

The ROADS, which were formerly among the worst in the principality, have undergone great improvements, notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in the execution of such undertakings in so mountainous a country. Amongst the instances most worthy of notice may be mentioned the construction, in the year 1770, of a good road over the vast precipice of Penmaen-Mawr, lying in the old road to Ireland by way of Chester and Holyhead, and in which the government afforded considerable assistance; and the formation, by the late Lord Penrhyn, of an excellent road from Capel-Curig, through Nant Francon and the romantic interior of the Snowdon mountains, to Dôlawen and Bangor, and which now forms part of the nearer route of the Irish mails; that of a new road from Carnarvon to Clynnog, Pwllheli, and Nevin; that of one under the direction of the late Mr. Madocks of Tan-yr-Allt, from Aberglâslyn bridge through Trêmadoc to Nevin; and that of another from Llanrwst and Capel-Curig, over Bwlch-yr-Eisteddva, or Gorphwysva, and through Nant Peris, on the western side of the lakes, to Carnarvon: besides these may also be mentioned the construction of the magnificent suspension bridge over the Menai, near Bangor, and that over the broad channel of the river Conway, at Aberconway. The road from Carnarvon to the Aberglâslyn bridge, which forms the entrance into Merionethshire, running a distance of upwards of twelve miles through the romantic wilds of Snowdon, was reconstructed by subscription, about the commencement of the present century; and the communication with Merionethshire is now excellent, by means of a good road across the Traeth-Mawr to Tan-y-Bwlch. Carnarvonshire, as has been already noticed, abounds throughout with excellent materials for the making and repairing of roads. Its numerous streams, when swelled by the frequent and sudden rains that fall in the mountains, require the roads to be carried over them by bridges of a greater length than would be requisite in a champaign country; which increase of size is obtained sometimes by extending the span of a single arch, and at others by continuing the structure in the manner of an arcade. Thus diversified in their shapes, and in most instances erected, not at right angles across the stream, but obliquely, they form very ornamental objects in the picturesque scenery of the district. The mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, by way of Chester, enters the northern part of this county, from Abergele in Denbighshire, and passes through Aberconway, and over the Penmaen-Mawr mountain to Llandegai and Bangor, from which latter place it is carried over the Menai strait by the chain bridge recently erected. That from London to Holyhead, by way of Shrewsbury, which is shorter than the former by fourteen miles, enters from Pentre-Voelas in Denbighshire, and becomes identified with the new line above-mentioned, passing by Capel-Curig to the village of Llandegai, near Bangor, where it forms a junction with the road by Chester: the branch from this at Capel-Curig to Carnarvon has been noticed above. Another road from London reaches this county by way of Welshpool and Harlech, entering it from the latter town, in Merionethshire, at Pont Aberglâslyn, whence the main line is continued to Carnarvon, and over the Abermenai ferry into Anglesey; while a branch extends into the promontory of Lleyn, communicating with the towns of Criccieth, Pwllheli, and Nevin.

The REMAINS of ANTIQUITY are numerous, various, and interesting. Some are of the class usually considered Druidical; such as the circle of upright stones, eighty feet in diameter, with a cist-vaen in the centre, situated in the parish of Dwygyvylchi; the small Druidical circle, of which some of the stones are deranged and others fallen, situated above Penmorva; the larger circle on Bwlch Craigwen, which is almost entire, and is composed of thirty-eight upright stones; the three cromlechs near Ystum Cegid; the uncommonly large cromlech, in a field near the sea-shore, about half a mile from Clynnog, about thirty yards from which stands a single rude pillar of stone; and the large cromlech situated near the old mansion of Cevn Amlwch, called by the common people *Coeten Arthur*. The remains of the Roman stations *Segontium* and *Conovium* (described under the heads of Carnarvon and Caerhên), with those of a few detached outposts, and of the connecting roads between them, are yet visible. Part of a Roman road is seen extending from the ancient *Segontium* to the strong post of *Dinas Dinlle*, which latter comprises the summit of a large mount, apparently artificial, on the sea-shore, and on the verge of an extensive level, formerly a marsh: it is of a circular form, four hundred feet in diameter, and surrounded by a vast rampart of earth, within which are included vestiges of buildings of an oblong form, constructed of loose stones, and a tumulus formed of the same materials: here have been found Roman coins; and on a stream, called Y Foriad, that runs at a little distance, are two fords, still called respectively by the mixed British and Roman names of *Rhŷd pedestre* and *Rhŷd equestre*,

"the passage for the infantry," and "the passage for the cavalry." In connexion with this great centre of observation and action were several other forts, lying diagonally across the country, some towards the north, and others towards the south. The most considerable are, *Dinas Dinorweg*, in the parish of Llandeiniolen, which is still entire, and consists of an extensive area, including the remains of a circular stone building, supposed to have been a *prætorium*, surrounded by two ramparts of loose stones, within which are two valla formed of earth, and two very deep fosses; *Yr hên Gastell*, or "the old Castle," near the brook Carrog, in the parish of Llanwnda, which is a small intrenchment with a single rampart, about fifty paces long; *Dinas Gorvan*, near Pont Newydd, in the same parish, the only vestige of which is its name; and *Craig-y-Ddinas*, on the river Llyvni, a mile and a half distant, and about a mile south-west of the road leading from Carnarvon to Pwllheli, a quarter of a mile from the seat called Lleiar, which is a circular encampment, about a hundred paces in diameter, and the ramparts of which, defended by a treble ditch, are very strong, and composed of uncemented stones: the entrance is towards the north, very narrow, and forty paces in length. Further on, towards the extremity of this southern diagonal line, at the foot of Llanelhaiarn mountain, is a small fort on the summit of a high rock, called Caer, a Roman post of observation: smaller intrenched camps are seen on the western side of the county. *Porthdinllaen*, near Nevin, is thought, from vestiges of strong intrenchments in the vicinity, to have been a harbour made use of by the Romans; and in the parish of Llaniestyn, a little further southward, various Roman urns have been found. The *Via Occidentalis* entered this county from Merionethshire, between Pont Aberglâslyn and Bethgelart: some inconsiderable traces of it are yet visible in its progress to the ancient *Segontium:* and it gives name to a farm over which it passes, called *Ystrad*, or "the Street." The other Roman road above-mentioned, as entering this county from Denbighshire, from the station *Conovium*, ascended the hill by Bwlch-y-Ddeuvaen, and thence passed towards the coast, where it ran nearly parallel with the Menai to *Segontium*. Carnarvonshire contains several intrenched camps, the construction of which proves them to be of British origin. On the mountainous ridge of the Reivel, forming the southernmost of the more distinguished summits of the Snowdonian chain, is one of the grandest and most artfully constructed British posts in the kingdom, called *Tre'r Caeri*, or the town of fortresses. The only accessible side seems to have been defended by three walls, the first of which is now imperfect, the second nearly entire, and the third ranges unequally round the highest verge of the hill: these walls appear to have been regularly faced, are very lofty, and exhibit from below a grand and extensive front. The inclosed area is of an irregular shape, and nearly in the centre of it is a quadrangular space, fenced with stones, and surrounded by two rows of cells, while numerous others are scattered over the surface. These remains of habitations are of various forms; circular, oblong, and square; some fifteen and others thirty feet in diameter, with long entrance passages faced with stone. From many eminences in the vicinity being similarly fortified, namely Carn Madryn, Bôduan, Moel Benwrch, Castell Gwgan, Moel Garn Guwch, and Pen-y-Gaer, it has been supposed that this part of the county formed one of the principal retreats of the Britons, when hard pressed by their invaders. Near the village of Aberdaron, at the southern extremity of the county, is a small circular encampment, about fifty yards in diameter, which is defended by a double ditch and rampart; and on an isolated hill, at the foot of the lower lake of Llanberis, there is an agger of loose stones, once a British fortification, called *Caer Cwm y Glô;* besides which, on the left side of the valley of Nant Gwynant, near the village of Bethgelart, on the top of a precipitous rock, called *Dinas Emrys*, or the "fortified city of Ambrosius," is a considerable area, the approach to which is defended by two large ramparts: this comprises the ruins of an ancient stone edifice, about ten yards in length, the walls of which, built without cement, are very thick and strong. The bwlch, or hollow, which forms the entrance from the mountains into the plain called *Nant Gwrtheyrn*, or "Vortigern's Valley," near the town of Nevin, is crossed by a vast artificial rampart of loose stones, once forming the defence of this important pass.

The *religious houses*, at the period of the Reformation, were as follow: at Bangor was a house of Friars preachers; in Bardsey Island, a very ancient abbey, founded before the year 516; at Bethgelart, a priory of Augustine canons; at Clynnog-Vawr, a collegiate church; and at Maenan, near Llanrwst, a Cistercian abbey. Foundations of the walls of the college of Clynnog are yet visible; and there are also some small remains of the abbey of Bardsey Island. The most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture exist in the cathedral church of Bangor; in the collegiate church of Clynnog, situated on the sea-coast to the south of Carnarvon, which is the most magnificent religious edifice in North Wales, and near which are the remains of a smaller and more ancient structure; and in the parish church of Llandegai. The *churches* are more numerous in the promontory of Lleyn than in any other part of the county; and, from old inscriptions in them and in their cemeteries, many of them appear to have been founded soon after the introduction of Christianity into Britain. There are extensive and magnificent ruins of the *castles* of Carnarvon and Aberconway, erected by Edward I., those of the

latter being scarcely equalled in grandeur by any in the island. There are also very curious ruins of the castle of Criccieth; some small remains of the celebrated fortress of Deganwy, in the detached hundred of Creuddyn, forming the northernmost division of the county; picturesque ruins of Dôlbadarn castle, near the village of Llanberis; also of an ancient, strong, and extensive castle on the summit of a hill called Braich-y-Ddinas, rising out of the Penmaen mountain, which overlooks the bay of Beaumaris; and of a small ancient fortress on a lofty rock at the head of Llŷn Cawellyn. The foundations of the castle of Bangor are yet traceable; and at Dôlbenmaen, near Criccieth, is an ancient circular tower, supposed to be of British construction. The town of Carnarvon is yet surrounded by its ancient wall, which is of great height and thickness, and flanked at short intervals by numerous semicircular bastion towers; and the walls and the four principal gateways of Aberconway are still standing, and in tolerable preservation. The ancient *mansions* most worthy of notice are, Gloddaeth, the seat of E. Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Esq.; Gwydir, that of Lord Willoughby de Eresby; and the episcopal palace at Bangor. Llŷs Dinorwig, in the parish of Llanddeiniolen, is said to have been a palace of the last native sovereign of Wales, Llewelyn ab Grufydd, who had also a residence at Aber, in this county. The seats of more modern date most worthy of enumeration are, the elegant mansion of the Rev. H. Colton, and that of R. Heywood, Esq., at Bangor; Bôdegroes; Brŷnoddôl; Coed Helen; Glynllivon Park, that of Lord Newborough; Gwŷnvrŷn; Llanbeblig vicarage; Nanhoron; Penrhyn Castle, lately erected on the site of a very ancient mansion; Tan-yr-Allt; and Vaenol House, near Bangor. The *farm-houses* and offices are in some instances well arranged; but they are mostly of a very inferior description. The houses of the peasantry are in general extremely mean and rude. In some parts, particularly in the promontory of Lleyn, their walls are built of what in some English counties is called *cobb*, that is, an argillaceous earth having straw or rushes mixed with it, placed in layers between boards, until the whole is ready for the roof, which is made beforehand, and composed of thatch, either of straw, fern, or heath. Many of these huts, which have hardly ever more than two rooms, are without chimneys, the smoke escaping by a hole at one end of the building. In the more mountainous parts the cottages are constructed of loose stones, such as are found in abundance round the bases of the mountains, which are piled upon each other, and the interstices stuffed close with moss, to keep out the wind and driving rain. The houses of the small farmers, however, have these openings filled with mortar, and in some few instances are plastered and whitewashed. In the more frequented parts of the county, between Aberconway and Carnarvon, and in the vicinities of the slate quarries, the cottages, as well as the houses of a superior class, are generally built of unhewn stone. The roofing is generally formed of the fine blue slate of the district, which, when the walls are externally whitewashed or rough-cast, gives them a very cheerful appearance. In situations exposed to the westerly winds, the walls of dwelling-houses in this part of the county are not unusually guarded by a casing of slates, each successive course of which partly overlies the one below; the object being to prevent the sea air from penetrating the walls and rendering them damp inside. When a front of this kind is neatly executed with dark-coloured mortar in the interstices, it has a pretty appearance; but, otherwise, its aspect is very unpleasing. The fires in the rural habitations are usually made by piling ignited peat on the stone hearth; for, though grates have long been in use in some houses, yet many families reject them, as a fire raised above the level of the floor is less calculated for the purposes of warmth than one kindled on the hearth.

The *mode of living* of the mountaineers is particularly simple: their bread, called in Welsh *bara ceirch*, is of oats; and their principal beverages are whey or butter-milk, with a few bottles of *cwrw*, or ale, preserved as a cordial in case of illness. This plain and humble fare, together with their invigorating climate and active employments, renders them a hardy and long-lived race: whenever medicines are deemed necessary, the herbs growing in the neighbourhood furnish the supply, which is commonly administered by the advice of some matron of reputed skill. Oaten cakes are not only eaten in the mountainous districts, but also constitute the household bread of all the other parts of the county, except only in genteel families, in some of the towns, and in the inns on the post roads: they are unleavened, and baked on *iron* plates suspended over the fire, called bake-*stones*. One daily meal throughout the year consists of a very wholesome vegetable mucilage, called *llymru* (in English *flummery*), which is made by adding as much warm water to finely-ground oatmeal as it can well absorb, to which some sour butter-milk, leaven, or other ferment, is added, and in three or four days' time more warm water is put in, to make it thin enough to be strained through a hair-sieve and boiled, after which it is ready for use: the slight fermentation it undergoes, during its infusion, gives it a pleasant acidity, which contrasts well with the sweetness of the milk with which it is generally eaten. Servants hired by the year usually commence their term of service on the 1st of May. The surface of the county, with regard to its *fences*, wears a singular aspect to a stranger arriving from a well-cultivated country. Much land not deemed waste has for ages been devoid of fences, and where these are found, they are generally such rude barriers as to admit the trespass, not only of sheep, but of cattle and horses, to the great annoy-

ance and loss of the farmer. Few quickset or coppice hedges are any where to be seen, the inclosures being ordinarily made by walls, three feet, and in some places not more than two feet, high, constructed of loose stones collected from the land so inclosed, or from the neighbouring commons: these are piled loosely and promiscuously, except that frequently smaller pieces are laid upon a huge block, evidently lying in its natural situation and position; and the curvature of many of these fences appears to be owing to the accidental position of the several massy blocks discoverable in them. Parts of these unstable erections frequently fall, and open breaches for all kinds of errant cattle; nor do they ever present any obstacle to the active sheep of the country, which of themselves descend from the mountains in large and numerous flocks on the approach of winter, spread in swarms over the lowland fields, and devour every kind of vegetable produce within their reach. Different gentlemen, however, in clearing their land of the immense blocks of stone which encumbered it, having blasted them with gunpowder, have employed them in the improvement of their fences, many of which are now compact and of a proper height.

To the east of the church of Llanddeiniolen is a *spring*, esteemed in the neighbourhood for its sanative properties, and called Fynnon Cegin Arthur, or "Arthur's kitchen water." The *cataracts* formed by the mountain streams are very numerous, but the most remarkable for their grandeur and beauty are the following:—*Rhaiadr Cwm Dyli*, which consists of two distinct waterfalls, formed by a rivulet issuing from the alpine pool in the mountains above, called Llŷn Llwydaw, and which, precipitating itself over two rocky ledges, breaks in foam and spray down their broken fronts; *Ceunant Mawr*, a tremendous fall, half a mile south of Dôlbadarn castle, which is more than sixty feet in height, and is formed by a torrent from Cwm Brwynog; *Rhaiadr Mawr*, in the romantic glen in which is situated the village of Abergwyngregyn, forming two successive falls, the upper of which is again broken into several parts by projecting ledges of rock, while the lower one precipitates itself in one broad sheet from a height of upwards of sixty feet; another *Rhaiadr Mawr*, formed by the stream issuing from Llŷn Geirionydd, and regarded by Mr. Bingley as the grandest and most picturesque waterfall in North Wales; and the fall on the stream that issues from Llŷn Cowlyd, in the vicinity of the last-mentioned. Down a rocky height called the Benglog, situated on one side of the valley of Nant Francon, rush the united waters of five lakes (giving rise to the river Ogwen) into a deep pool beneath, forming three successive cataracts of striking grandeur and beauty. And to this enumeration of natural curiosities may be added the little floating island on a small lake called *Llŷn-y-Dywarchen*, or "the lake of the sod," which lies to the right of the road leading from Carnarvon to Bethgelart.

CARNGIWCH (CARN-GIWG), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Gaflogion county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles (N.) from Pwllheli, on the road from Carnarvon; containing 119 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to derive its name from the principal mountain in it, called Mynydd Carngiwch, is bounded by the parishes of Llanelhaiarn, Pistill, Llannor, and Llangybi, and contains by admeasurement 1344 statute acres. The surface is for the most part mountainous, and the soil is gravelly with much heathy land; but in the valleys there is some rich soil, and even the sloping sides of the hills yield good crops of oats and potatoes, and, occasionally, small quantities of barley: a tolerable number of horned cattle and pigs are reared and sold annually, and many sheep are also bred. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £354. 7. 6. There is a river named "Avon Cydrhos," which abounds with trout, and in the season is visited by some salmon; and there are also two brooks crossing the road towards Nevin; one called Frwd Blaena, forming a boundary of the parish towards Pistill, and the other termed Avon Mur-y-goeden, separating it from Llanelhaiarn. On the summit of Mynydd, or Moel Carn Giwch, is a vast heap of loose stones, generally thought to be a carnedd, but said by popular tradition to have been thrown down by a giantess, who carried them thither in her apron. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Edern: the tithes, payable to the rector of Edern, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £45 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, and in which divine service is performed every two Sundays out of three, is a small neat edifice, rebuilt, with the exception of the east end, in 1828: it is only 39 feet long and 21 broad, and contains one pew erected previously to 1622, with 24 sittings or benches, of which four are free.

CARNO, a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, lower division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Newtown; containing 995 inhabitants. In 948, a battle was fought here for the sovereignty of North Wales, between Ievav and Iago, the sons of Edwal Voel, and those of Hywel Dda, late king of all Wales, which terminated in favour of the former. And in 1077, or, according to some, in 1082, an eminence called Mynydd Carn, from a large carnedd upon it, commemorative of some distinguished warrior of a still more remote period, was the scene of one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought in the principality, between Grufydd ab Cynan, rightful sovereign of North Wales, aided by Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and Trahaern ab Caradoc, who then usurped the throne, in which the latter

was defeated and slain, after a sharp and obstinate conflict, with the flower of his army, and Grufydd succeeded to the throne, which he filled for fifty-seven years, and died in 1137: his biography is preserved in the Welsh Archæology, from which he appears to have been distinguished by strong and decisive powers of mind. The scene of this battle is by some fixed at Carno, in Brecknockshire, but the event may possibly be confounded with an engagement that took place there, in 728, between Rhodri Molwynog, and Ethelbald, King of Mercia. The parish is bounded partly on the north and on the north-east by that of Llanlligan, and partly on the north and on the north-west by Llanbrŷnmair, on the south-east by Llanwnnog, and on the south by Treveglwys; it comprises nearly 5000 acres, of which 3000 are mountainous, 1700 arable and pasture, and 300 woodland. The soil is a cold wet clay; the farmers depend on cattle and sheep rather than grain: of the rateable annual value the return made amounts to £2110. The scenery is singularly picturesque and romantic, the surface consisting principally of hill and dale, deep ravines and precipitous steeps, through which rapid mountain streams burst in every direction, forming numerous beautiful cascades, and whitening their rocky course with perpetual foam. The hills, some of which are of great elevation, command fine views of the Vale of Carno and the surrounding eminences, and their bases and vicinities are enlivened by the courses of the Avon, Garno, Cleddon, and Llwyd streams. Sir Watkin W. Wynne, Bart. is the principal landed proprietor and the lord of the manor. The village, which has a neat and interesting appearance, is situated on the road from Newtown to Machynlleth: there is a turbary in the parish, where peat is obtained for the consumption of the adjoining district. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £95; patron and impropriator, Sir Watkin W. Wynne. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an unadorned stone edifice, rebuilt in 1807, and capable of accommodating 300 persons: it formerly belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who are said to have had a house near it. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 25 children attend a day school, who are instructed, and those who are most indigent annually clothed, at the expense of the vicar, who pays great attention to their general interests. There are five Sunday schools, of which one belonging to the Church has about 100 children; in two others, belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, are about 175 children, and in the remainder, which are in connexion with the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists respectively, are about 270.

CARON-UWCH-CLAWDD, or STRATA-FLORIDA, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Trêgaron, partly in the hundred of Ilar, and partly in the upper division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles (N. E.) from Trêgaron; containing 819 inhabitants. Near the source of the river Teivy, in the vicinity of this place, a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1042, between Grufydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and Hywel, Prince of South Wales, who, having been previously discomfited by Grufydd, was pursued hither, and, in this second action, was slain, together with a great part of his army. This place is distinguished as the site of a celebrated abbey for Cistercian monks, founded here in 1164, by Rhŷs, son of Grufydd, the reigning prince of South Wales, under the name of *Strata-Florida*, or, as it is called by the Welsh, *Ystrad Flur;* and the endowment then given to it was confirmed by the sons of Rhŷs, in the presence of their army, in the church of Rhaiadr, and subsequently by Henry II. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, desirous of determining, before his death, the succession to the sovereignty, convened a meeting of all the Welsh chieftains at Strata-Florida, where they renewed their oaths of allegiance, and did homage to Davydd, his son by the English princess, in preference to his elder brother Grufydd. During the early wars between the English and the Welsh, this monastery frequently sustained considerable damage; and in the 23d of Edward I. it was accidentally destroyed by fire; but King Edward gave the abbot permission to rebuild it, and granted the sum of £78 towards defraying the expense. From this period it continued to flourish in the possession of ample endowments, including a large tract of adjacent country, besides lands at a distance; and was the place of interment of many of the Welsh sovereigns and nobility, of whom Prince Rhŷs, its founder, was buried here in 1196. It afforded an asylum for learned men during various succeeding ages, amongst whom was Gutyn Owain, an eminent Welsh poet, herald, and historian, of the fifteenth century, who made this his principal residence, and here probably compiled some of his most elaborate works. Several of the public records of the principality were deposited in this abbey, in common with that of Aberconway; and amongst the rest was the Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan, which was a collection of the successions and acts of the British princes after Cadwaladr, to the year 1156, by Caradoc, and afterwards continued in these monasteries until the year 1270, forming a complete registry of the most notable occurrences within the island, and particularly in connexion with the principality. There were several cells and hospitals with chapels annexed to the latter, subordinate to the principal establishment here: the revenue of this monastery, at the time of the dissolution, was estimated at £122. 6. 8. After the dissolution, a mansion was erected here by John Stedman, Esq., which, together with the estate, has become the pro-

perty of the Powell family, by marriage with an heiress of the Stedmans. About a mile distant from the ruins of the monastery are the remains of an old building named "Yr hên Vonachlog," which is supposed to have been used as a barn to the old monastery.

The chapelry comprises about 8000 acres, of which one-third is arable, about 300 acres woodland, and the remainder pasture, chiefly consisting of mountainous land. The surface is generally of a wild character, and in some parts, especially in the vale of the river Towy, the scenery is very grand; the district is intersected by numerous rivers and brooks, of which the most considerable are the Towy and Teivy; and in the vicinity, near the summit of a chain of hills which separates the counties of Cardigan and Brecknock, and surrounded by a wild and dreary tract of moorland, is a cluster of lakes, six in number, the principal of which is Llŷn Teivy, where the river Teivy has its source. The soil is various, in the Vale of Teivy being a heavy clay, and in the upper parts of the chapelry of a light and sandy nature; and the chief agricultural produce comprises wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes: the prevailing kinds of timber are oak, birch, and fir: a lead-mine was lately opened, which employs a few hands. The chapelry contains the village of Pont-rhyd-vendigaid, situated on the bank of the Teivy, and celebrated as a fishing station; there is only one gentleman's seat. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £80; patron, Col. Powell: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £387, and the vicarial for one of £120. 7., with a glebe of 24 acres, valued at £36 per annum. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice of neat appearance, erected in the year 1815, it measures in the interior 54 feet long and 21 broad; and the number of sittings is 400, all of which are free, with the exception of those comprised in three pews allotted respectively to the incumbent and two of the landed proprietors. There is a day school in which about 40 children are instructed at the expense of their parents. The buildings of the ancient monastery, which were of considerable extent and magnificence, occupied a somewhat romantic situation, being environed on three sides by a lofty chain of barren hills, and overlooking the Vale of the Teivy. The only part remaining is an arched gateway, of curious Norman architecture, differing greatly from other specimens of that style, and of great beauty, and a portion of the north transept, of lofty elevation: various sculptured fragments of freestone, glazed tiles, painted glass, and other relics, indicating the past grandeur of these buildings, have been occasionally dug up; and two seals, one circular, about the size of a crown piece, and bearing the arms of the abbey, and the other elliptical, having a representation of the Madonna and Child, were found several years ago in the adjacent grounds. The old cemetery was inclosed by a rude stone wall, and is reported to have comprised one hundred and twenty acres of ground, being the exact quantity of the abbey land now tithe-free, in which leaden coffins have been frequently dug up, and in which there were, according to Leland, thirty-nine yew trees, though others say twenty-four, and under one of them, as tradition reports, Davydd ab Gwilym, the noted bard of this county, was interred.

CARREGHOVA (CAREG-HWVA), a township, in the parish of Llanymynech, union of Llanvyllin, hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles (s. s. w.) from Oswestry; containing 386 inhabitants. It is situated between the rivers Tanat and Vyrnwy, which unite here, and forms a detached portion of the county of Denbigh, lying between Shropshire and Montgomeryshire. It is considered rich in mineral strata, which were formerly worked by the Romans, of whom various remains, such as coins, a skeleton of a human figure, &c., have been discovered; but its greatest produce is a species of light-coloured marble, streaked with red and white veins, and easily convertible into lime of superior quality, which, by means of a canal, is distributed over a great part of Wales. A branch connecting the Montgomeryshire and Ellesmere canals commences here and proceeds through the township, crossing the river Vyrnwy by an aqueduct, and both are likewise intersected by the road from Llanymynech to Welshpool. Of the castle which once stood here, on the banks of the Tanat, little remains, except some vestiges of the fosse on the east side. It was captured, in 1162, by Owain Cyveiliog and Owain ab Madoc, two cousins, who retained possession of it about twenty-five years, when it was finally reduced by Cadwallon and Gwenwynwyn, sons of Owain Cyveiliog, after having slain Owain ab Madoc, their father's former colleague. At Gwern-y-vign, within half a mile of the castle, a battle took place in 1202. The ancient mansion of Carreghova Hall has long since disappeared, and has been succeeded by a modern farm-house. There is a bequest of £1 per annum for eight poor maids, or widows, frequenting the church of Llanymynech, by an unknown benefactor, which is paid by the rector. Offa's Dyke passes near the eastern boundary of the township, which approaches close to the village of Llanymynech; and at its south-western border, overhanging the river Vyrnwy, below where it is joined by the Tanat, rises a triangular mound, surrounded by a deep fosse, called Clawdd Côch, or "the red dyke," which Sir Richard Colt Hoare supposes to be the ancient *Mediolanum*, and not Meivod, ten miles higher up the river, as some have imagined; and this site agrees better with the relative distances from *Bovium* and *Rutunium* in the Itinerary of Antoninus. This township separately supports its own poor: the annual value is returned

at £1747: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £166, and there is a glebe of about 10½ acres, valued at £23. 15. per annum.

CASCOB, a parish, in the union of PRESTEIGN, partly within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, and partly in a detached portion of the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, the latter portion constituting part of the township of Litton and Cascob, the remainder of which is in the parish of PRESTEIGN, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Presteign: the population is partly returned with the hamlet of Litton, and that part of the parish which is not so returned contains 126 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday Book *Cascope*, is crossed by a bye-road which is the nearest route from Presteign to Rhaiadr; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Blethva, on the south by Old Radnor, on the east by Presteign, and on the west by Blethva, Llanvihangel-rhyd-ithon, and New Radnor: it comprises 3373*a*. 3*r*. 10*p*., the whole of which is by admeasurement, except 250 acres of uninclosed land that are by computation; 2836*a*. 0*r*. 17*p*. are in the county of Radnor, and the remainder in that of Hereford, and of the aggregate number of acres, upwards of one-half is uninclosed mountain land. The soil is in general light, and incumbent on a gravelly and, in some places, rocky subsoil, which lies at but a very small depth below the surface; wheat, barley, and oats form a part of the produce, but the crops of hay and the extensive pastures constitute the chief agricultural wealth. A small stream, called Cascob brook, rises in the parish in two different sources, one in the western part, and the other on the south-west side, the two branches uniting at a distance of about a mile from their respective springs, and forming first the boundary between the parishes of Cascob and Old Radnor, and subsequently that between the township of Cascob and Litton with Cascob: the stream also forms the division between the counties of Hereford and Radnor, until it joins the river Lug, where the isolated part of Herefordshire terminates. The surface of the parish is various, part being composed of a narrow plain, bordered by sloping ascents, and part rising gradually to a considerable elevation, and constituting part of the forest of Radnor. The township of Cascob comprises the manors of Ackwood and Cwmygerwyn, which were formerly a part of the marches, and belonged to the crown, being specifically reserved to it in the charter granted to the borough of New Radnor. On the inclosure of waste lands in this township, pursuant to an act passed in the 53rd of George III., ten acres and three roods were assigned to the crown in Ackwood, and ninety acres and two roods at Cwmygerwyn, in lieu of manorial rights: both these allotments have since been alienated, the former to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for augmenting the benefice of Stow in Shropshire, and the latter to Richard Price, Esq. M.P. The manor of Litton and Cascob is parcel of that of Stapleton, and belonged to the Earl of Oxford, until purchased by — Evelyn Esq.: the mesne manor is the property of W.E. Richardes, Esq. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 7½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes were commuted in 1841 for a rent-charge of £140, subject to rates, averaging £8. 8. per annum; and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 14 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient structure, 56 feet in length, exclusive of the chancel, and 19 feet in breadth; and contains 162 sittings, of which about 40 are free: it consists of a nave, chancel, and a low tower, the last surmounted by a shed, containing two bells: the edifice, which is supposed to have been erected about the fourteenth century, has two windows, containing each two lancet-headed compartments, divided by a stone mullion; on the south side is a large window having three trefoil-headed compartments, partly ornamented with two stone mullions, and measuring seven feet in height, and six in width. On an elevated situation in the western part of this parish, bordering on that of New Radnor, is a low mound of dark peat earth, called the Black Mixen; and near the junction of the two brooks, on the south-west side of the western portion of the parish, is the site of an ancient mansion, surrounded by a moat, inclosing a circular area more than one hundred feet in diameter: the present house called "The Moat" is built within the ancient moat, on the north-west side of the area: there is a slight embankment on the edge of this area, which is highest on the western side, probably constructed for defence.

CASTEL-DAUYRAN (CASTELL-DWYRAN, or DYRAM,) a chapelry, partly in the parish of KILYMAENLLWYD, lower division of the hundred of DERLLYS, county of CARMARTHEN, partly in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Narberth; containing 60 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the rectory of Kilymaenllwyd. This place is supposed to have taken its name from a castle which anciently stood near the chapel, called *Castell Dwy Ran*, and which formed part of the possessions held in equal portions by two sisters; but the castle has long since been demolished, and no vestige of it remains.

CASTELLA (CASTELLAU), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANTRISSENT, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N.) from Llantrissent, with which the population is returned. This hamlet contains some coal-works, part of the produce of which is shipped for Ireland. Here is a neat mansion, anciently the seat of the Trahearne family, now the property and residence of Major Smith, the grounds of which, being dis-

posed with great taste, impart an air of cheerfulness and beauty to a scene naturally grand.

CASTELLAN, a chapelry, in the parish of PENRITH, hundred of KILGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Cardigan; containing 141 inhabitants. It forms an extensive portion of the parish, and is situated at the northern foot of the Vrenni-Vawr mountain, the second in height in the county: the rateable annual value is returned at £217. The chapel is in ruins, but the incumbent of the parish receives a small annual payment of a guinea from Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., of Picton Castle. There is a small place of worship for Baptists, on the borders of this chapelry and those of the parish of Llanvihangel-Penbedw.

CASTLE-BIGH (CASTLE-BEITH), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 266 inhabitants. The parish occupies some high ground, near the source of a branch of the western Cleddau river: its rateable annual value is returned at £727. 14. 9. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown: the church is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is a day school, in which from 30 to 40 children are instructed at their parents' expense. On the border of the parish are the remains of a Roman encampment, through which runs the high road separating the parishes of Castle-Bigh and Ambleston, and which is minutely described in the account of the latter place. There is also another encampment near the church, fortified with double ramparts, and occupying about four acres of ground. A house in the parish, called "Poll Tax Inn," received its name from having been the place where that tax was collected.

CASTLE-CAER-EINION, a parish, partly within the liberties of the borough of WELSHPOOL, partly in the upper division of the hundred of CAWRSE, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of MATHRAVAL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Welshpool; containing 805 inhabitants. This place is stated to derive its name from Einion Yrth, tenth son of Cunedda Wledig, King of Cambria, to whom, in the sixth century, it was given by that sovereign, on dividing the country among his twelve sons. On a conical hill, half a mile to the north-east of the village, was Einion's camp, probably called Castell yn Nghaer Einion, or, according to some, Castell, or Caer, Einion, where Madog ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, built a castle, in the year 1151, which was burnt by Owain Cyveiliog, in 1166: some of the intrenchments are discernible, but there are no remains of the castle. About the year 1109, Madoc ab Ririd, a lawless chieftain of North Wales, being at enmity with his uncle Iorwerth, the petty sovereign of a surrounding territory, concealed himself among the rocks and woods, with a body of outlawed followers; and, having received intelligence that Iorwerth intended on a certain night to sleep at this place, surrounded it at midnight, aided by his ally, Llywarch ab Trahaern; but the prince and his attendants, defending it with great valour, the assailants set it on fire. The inmates then endeavoured to escape, and some of them succeeded in fighting their way through the enemy, whilst others were slain in the attempt, and the rest perished in the fire. Iorwerth himself made a vigorous effort to extricate himself from the weapons of his assailants, but was driven back, and fell a sacrifice to the flames: his brother Cadwgan, having succeeded to his territory, was killed in like manner by his ferocious nephew.

The parish is bounded on the north by Guilsfield, on the north-east by Welshpool, on the south by Berriew, on the south-west by Manavon, and on the west by Llanvair-Caer-Einion; and comprises by admeasurement 5984 acres, of which (by computation) 2950 are arable, 2100 meadows and pasture, 634 woodland, and 300 common. The surface consists of hill and dale, much of the former of which is cultivated; the soil is partly gravelly and partly a clayey loam, and the chief produce wheat and barley: the only streams are Hydan and Moydog brooks; and the gentlemen's seats are Dôlarddin Hall, and Trêvnant Hall, at the former of which, the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., is said to have lodged one night, on his march against King Richard III.; but the old house has been almost wholly taken down, and its place supplied by a modern residence. The village is situated on the road from Berriew to Llanvair, and that from Welshpool to Llanvair runs through the parish. The high grounds, especially the summit of the Berwydd chain of hills, embrace picturesque views of the adjacent vales and hills. That portion of the parish which is within the liberties of the borough of Welshpool consists of the townships of Gaer, Sylvaen, Trêv Helyg, and Trêvnant, and part of that of Castle-Caer-Einion. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been exchanged for a rent-charge of £637, with a glebe-house and a glebe of seventeen acres valued at £30 per annum; and tithes belonging to the parish clerk have been commuted for a rent-charge of £7. 17. The church, dedicated to St. Garmon, is a neat unadorned edifice of stone, partly rebuilt in 1813 and 1814: its length is about 71 feet and the breadth 24: there are 50 pews and a considerable number of free sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

A free school is endowed with property arising from a gift of £400 by David Thomas, Esq. in 1797, for the instruction of children, whose parents do not rent property of the value of £30 per annum: there are about 80 children in the school, 47 of whom are

taught by aid of the above endowment, which produces £17 per annum, paid to the master. There are also five Sunday schools, one of which, consisting of about 150 children, belongs to the Established Church; three others, in which are about 125 children, to the Calvinistic Methodists; and the remaining one, containing about 55, to the Wesleyans; they are all supported by subscription. The aggregate value of the charities of the parish amounts to about £42 per annum, of which £16 are distributed in sums varying from 1*s* to 7*s*; a sum of £3. 18. is annually expended in bread among poor old persons on alternate Sundays; and the remainder is disposed of in purchasing warm clothing for the most needy and deserving objects. The principal source of this fund arises from a bequest of £300 by Mrs. Hannah Lloyd in 1692, with which an estate was purchased called the Glŷn, consisting of 40 acres, in the parish of Manavon, 10 of which are arable, and the remainder rough pasture and coppice, the whole now yielding a rent of £32; of which this parish receives £23. 6. 6., the residue being apportioned between Berriew and Forden: about thirty years since timber was cut on the property, out of the proceeds of which a school-house and barn were erected, and the balance, amounting to £123, was placed out and produces £6. 3. per annum interest. The other charities are, a rent-charge of £2 on an estate called the Golfa, in the parish of Pool, by Thomas Langford, in 1719; a bequest of £100 by Thomas and John Jones, the interest of which is secured by mortgage on lands in the township of Dwyriew; also a similar sum bequeathed by Richard Thomas in 1791, the interest of which is likewise secured by a bond and other deeds as collateral security; and lastly, a small bequest of £10 by Francis Evans, the interest of which is received out of the rent of a farm.

CASTLEMARTIN (CASTLE-MARTIN,) a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (w. s. w.) from Pembroke; containing 408 inhabitants. This extensive parish forms a kind of promontory on the sea coast, and is bounded on the north by Freshwater West, which runs into St. George's Channel, on the east by the adjoining parish of Warren, and on the west and south by the Bristol Channel; it includes the small hamlet of Lenny on the western coast, from which a point of land projecting into the sea, derives its name of Lenny-head. The cliff along the south coast consists of mountain limestone very regularly stratified, and in some places so broken and displaced as to produce a magnificent effect: a few yards from the shore are three stacks rising nearly perpendicular, which are much frequented during May, June, and July, by the Eligug, which deposits its single egg on the bare rock, and covering it with one foot, performs the act of incubation in an erect posture. This bird cannot take wing from land: as soon, therefore, as the young is able to fly, the parent bird throws it into the water, from which it rises with remarkable strength of wing over that element. This parish, the annual value of which has been returned at £2873. 3. 4., is wholly inclosed, and the land is mostly fertile and in a good state of cultivation: the Cors, a tract of land comprising about three hundred acres, was brought into cultivation by the late Mr. Mirehouse, of Brownslade, to whom, in 1810, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, adjudged their gold medal for clearing waste moors. The same gentleman also surrounded Brownslade with plantations, which, although exposed to the south-west winds, have made considerable progress. His son, the present occupier, spends here as much of his time as his duties of Common Serjeant of the City of London allow. The district abounds with numerous military works, thrown up during the frequent contests that took place between the Danish pirates who infested this part of the coast, which, from its exposed and defenceless situation was much subject to their attacks, and the native Welsh, who resolutely repelled their aggressions: one of these may be seen on a farm in this parish, called Bully Bar. The parish abounds with limestone well adapted for masonry: the lime produced from it makes very superior mortar; and fire-bricks of excellent quality are manufactured of clay and gravel, deposited in the hollow of the limestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron and impropriator, Earl Cawdor, who, in 1839, augmented the living with a portion of tithes and land to the value of about £200 per annum, in lieu of tithes and land surrendered to his lordship by the Church in the parish of Stackpool Elidur to the same amount. The impropriate tithes of Castlemartin have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320, and the vicarial for one of £80, with a small glebe of 2 acres. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, containing between the nave and north aisle four late Norman arches, and has undergone thorough repair within the last few years: there is a chapel at Flimston, which has long been disused for sacred purposes. About 20 boys and girls are taught in a day school at the expense of their parents, and about 30 in a Sunday school, supported by subscription. The castle of the family of Martin, descendants of Martin de Tours, and from which the parish and the hundred are supposed to derive their name, was in a state of ruin prior to the time of Leland, who says, "Towards this extrem part of Pembrokeshire be the *vestigia* of Martin Castle."

CASTLEWRIGHT, a township, in the parish of Mainstone, union of Forden, lower division of the hundred of Montgomery, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5¼ miles (s. e.) from Montgomery; containing 173 inhabitants. This

township anciently formed part of the manor of Teirtrêv, or the three townships, which had a chapel attached, the ruins of which were recently visible at Pentre; but the manor having been divided, this township was joined to the parish of Mainstone. Its rateable annual value is returned at £1029; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £109. The road from Bishop's Castle to Montgomery passes through the place.

CATHEDINE (TÎR Y CAETH ADYN), a parish, in the hundred of TALGARTH, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Brecknock; containing 175 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies, according to Mr. Theophilus Jones, the "land of the wretched captive," it having been assigned by Bernard de Newmarch, on completing the conquest of this portion of the principality, towards the support of Gwrgan, son of Bleddyn, the deposed sovereign, whom at the same time he kept in confinement in Brecknock castle. In a low situation, commanded on almost every side by more elevated ground, anciently stood the splendid castle of Blaenllynvi, the head of the lordship of Welsh Talgarth, and the borough of that name. Its founder is unknown, and its history is involved in considerable obscurity. From its contiguity to the lake, it is thought by some writers to have been the castle called by ancient historians *Brecenanmere*, which was the residence of Hwgan, sovereign prince of Brycheiniog, and was stormed, in 910, by the heroic Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, after she had defeated Hwgan himself on the confines of his dominions, and who carried away his wife and attendants captives into England; but there are many forcible objections against the correctness of this opinion. The castle was probably built by one of the lords marcher: it formed part of the possessions of William de Breos, and was forfeited to the crown, on the attainder of that nobleman, in the reign of John, who bestowed it upon his favourite, Peter Fitz-Herbert, from whom it was wrested by Giles de Breos, and on his death descended to his brother, Reginald de Breos, on whose reconciliation with his father-in-law, it was restored to Fitz-Herbert. On the death of the last-named nobleman, the king conferred it on Walrond de Teys, from whom it was taken by Peter de Montfort, and afterwards passed into the noble families of de Spencer and Mortimer: on the death of Mortimer, the last Earl of March, it devolved on his brother-in-law, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who being implicated in the insurrection of Jack Cade, it again escheated to the crown, and was granted, in the reign of James I., to Sir David Williams, of Gwernyvet. Of this baronial mansion and its lordship Leland thus writes:—"The Honor of Blaen Lleueni standing in a Valley ys in the Walsche Talegarth, wher is yet the Shape of a veri fair Castel now dekeiyng, and by was a Borow Town now also in Decay. Both longgid to the Earl of March. Though Blaine Lleueni be in the Walsch Talegarth, yet the Tenauntes kepe the Englisch Tenor." The only remains of this once extensive structure consist of the fragments of an old wall; and of the ancient Blaenllynvi, which was a borough by prescription, enjoying considerable privileges, there is not even a single vestige. The PARISH is situated on the road leading from Abergavenny to Crickhowel and Hay, and comprises by a recent admeasurement 1567*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, of which about 1019 are under cultivation, 50 woodland, and the remainder mountainous and common land. The soil is in general a light loam, especially on the higher grounds, where it rests upon a stony subsoil, but in some parts there are considerable portions of clay; the land under cultivation, with the exception of about 300 acres of meadow, produces good wheat and oats, with some barley, which latter, however, is a little below the average quality, the soil not being so favourable to its growth: the pastures support excellent sheep and cattle, which are principally of the Herefordshire breed. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1924. The scenery throughout is pleasing and picturesque, and not unfrequently striking and romantic, the elements of the one description being amply supplied in the ornamental woods and tranquil waters, and of the other in the hilly and mountainous eminences, rugged precipices, and foaming cataracts. The lofty elevations in this locality called, Cevn Moel, which signifies, "bald ridges," form a part of the range of the black mountains that run into Herefordshire, and command fine views of the clumps of oak and ash, and the plantations of larch and other firs which here thrive luxuriantly, together with the beautiful Llŷn Savaddan or Llangorse Mere, which is seven miles in circumference, and washes one side of this parish, dividing it from that of Llangasty-Tàllylŷn. A small stream which passes through this place, after enlivening in its course the beautiful scenery through which it flows, falls into the lake called Llynvi. The only gentlemen's residences are Cathedine Hill House, and a mansion now in progress of erection belonging to Major Gwynne Holford, who is lord of the manor and the principal proprietor, being the owner of six-sevenths of the land in the parish. Stone of inferior quality is quarried for building, and a kind of stone tile for roofing barns and houses, which latter, however, is now to a great extent superseded by the ordinary blue slate. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 2. 11.; patron, Rev. Richard Davies: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £159. 10.; and the glebe consists of one acre, valued at £3 per annum. The advowson, together with that of Llanelieu, belonged to the priory of Brecknock until the middle of the thirteenth century, when they were given in exchange to Peter Fitz-Herbert, lord of Blaenllynvi, for those of Talgarth and Llangorse. The church,

dedicated to St. Michael, is a very plain structure, with neither steeple nor tower; and consists of a nave and chancel, measuring together about 60 feet in length and 20 in breadth; the pews, which are in bad condition, contain between 40 and 50 sittings: on the north side stands a building called the Old Chapel, now filled with rubbish. Here is a day school in which from 15 to 20 children are instructed at the expense of their parents. A benefaction called James's charity, amounting to £1. 10. per annum is received on or about St. Thomas's day from the rector of Llanvrynach, and is distributed in small sums among the poor not receiving parochial aid; it is supposed to be a charge on a field near the church called the Walshes, lately purchased by Admiral Sir Edward Hamilton, Bart., of Trebinshun House.

CAYO, otherwise CYNWYL-GAIO, a parish, in the union of LLANDOVERY, higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Llandovery; containing 2108 inhabitants. This place presents the appearance of having been formerly of much greater importance than it is at present: in some ancient writings it is called *Caer Gaio*, a name evidently implying that it was defended either by a castle or some other military work. From the discovery of numerous relics of Roman antiquity, it was undoubtedly known to the Romans, and was probably occupied by them. According to tradition it not only took its name from a Roman called Caius, but a large town was erected here by that people, the houses of which, being chiefly of brick, obtained for it the name of *Y Drêv gôch yn Neheubarth*, or the "Red Town in South Wales." Roman bricks are still frequently dug up in the adjacent fields; and near the summit of an eminence are vestiges of a mill, called Melin Milwyr, or the "Soldier's Mill;" which circumstances, together with numerous antiquities, detailed at the close of this article, unite strongly to corroborate the tradition. The rivers Cothy and Twrch unite in this parish, and the road from Llandovery to Lampeter passes through it. The principal seats are, Dôlcothy, the property and residence of John Johnes, Esq., an elegant mansion, finely situated on the banks of the river Cothy, from which it takes its name; and Bryn Nant, a neat mansion, occupying a pleasant situation a little higher up in the vale. Fairs are held on May 30th, August 21st, and October 6th. The living is a vicarage with that of Llansawel annexed, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £224, with a glebe-house: the impropriate tithes of Cayo have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, subject to rates, averaging £12. 13. 10½. per annum; and the vicarial for one of £142. 10., the rates averaging £6. 6. per annum; there is a glebe of 50 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cnywyl, is a spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower; and, from its capacious dimensions, it has been conjectured that some monastic institution anciently existed here in connexion with it. There were anciently chapels of ease at Court-y-Cadno, in the north-eastern part of the parish, at Henllan, at Llandre, and at Pump Saint, of which there are no vestiges. There are two places of worship each for Baptists and Methodists, and one for Independents. In the parish are two day schools, in one of which are 45 children, six of whom are paid for by Lady Mary Williams, of Edwinsford, who subscribes £4. 16. annually, and the remainder are instructed at the expense of their parents: in the other are about 30 children, whose instruction is at their parents' expense. There are also two Sunday schools, one of which, consisting of about 60 children, is in connexion with the Established Church, and supported by subscription; and in the other, belonging to the Independents, are about the same number of children, who are gratuitously taught to read the Welsh Bible. Morgan Price, in 1686, bequeathed a small rent-charge for the relief of the poor.

At a place called Pant-y-Polion formerly stood two monumental stones, which have been removed to Dôlcothy for their preservation; on one was the following inscription, communicated by Mr. Saunders, of Jesus' College, Oxford, to Bishop Gibson, and printed in the additions to Camden's Britannia: —*Servator fidei, patriæque semper amator, Hic Paulinus jacet, cultor pientissimus æqui.* This memorial is supposed to have been in honour of a warrior, who fell in a great battle which took place at Maes Llan Wrthwl, in this parish, between the Romans and the Britons, and was interred at this place. At Cwmcothi are some remains of ancient mines, now called Gogavau mines, supposed to have been worked by the Romans; and near them are vestiges of a stupendous Roman aqueduct, conducting the water of the river Cothy to the excavations in the hill, in order to wash away the dross, according to the Roman method of separating the ore. Among the antiquities found in the parish are also two beautiful *torques* of gold, ploughed up on the estate of Mr. Johnes, of Dôlcothy, in whose cabinet they are preserved: to one was attached the figure of a serpent, curiously wrought, and to the other that of a dolphin. In the same cabinet is a beautiful amethyst with a fine intaglio of the goddess Diana, found among some loose gravel, which had been raised for repairing the road. In 1762, no less than three thousand medals of copper, intrinsically of small value, were discovered, among which were some of Gallienus, Salonina, and of several of the thirty tyrants; and in the neighbourhood of the mines various relics of antiquity are frequently found. On the road to Llandewy-Brevi are the remains of a Roman causeway, which passed through this parish to Llanio in Cardiganshire, called Sarn Helen, according to some

writers, in honour of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, who is represented as a native of Wales: others however are of opinion that it is a contraction of Sarn-y-Lleng, or Lleon, the road of the Legion by which it was constructed.

But the most extensive and interesting antiquity of Roman origin consists of the remains of a building discovered in 1831, not far from the Gogovau mine-works, on a farm belonging to Mr. Johnes, within half a mile of his mansion. Upon the removal of a superincumbent layer of earth and rubbish, between two and three feet thick, mixed with which were numerous fragments of brick of different forms, stone and brick pillars appeared covering an area measuring 15 feet by 14, and having on the crowns large flat stones cemented with lime-mortar mixed with brick-dust; many ashes of wood, and burnt stones were scattered among the pillars, one of which latter, supporting a cap-stone, was a brick pipe for the conveyance of water, and many similar ones were found near the place. Adjoining the tiers of pillars, tessellated pavements were discovered, the flooring of which was formed of pieces of brick about an inch square, and of the same thickness, laid in lime and brick-dust mortar, and raised about two feet higher than the ground-work of the pillars, the pieces apparently having been cut by a chisel out of flat bricks or tiles, many of these being found on the spot. Several bricks were also found with the inscription H. MI. and I. W. and other impressions; also fragments of earthenware; sundry vases with inscriptions and figures in *basso-relievo*, containing bones and ashes; and vessels of hard black-ware, part of a leaden cistern, pieces of iron, and pieces of cement of lime and brick-dust beautifully polished and painted red, all dug from the ruins. There are several tumuli in the vicinity, especially near Pont Rhŷd Remus, or the bridge of Remus' ford. Near the mines is a spring of remarkably cold water, issuing from a rock, and formerly held in great estimation for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatic complaints; and near Bryn Nant and Dôlcothy are two mineral springs, which, according to Mr. Rasp, the mineralogist, contain a far greater proportion of sulphur than those either of Brecknockshire or Radnorshire. At Pump Saint is a chalybeate spring, held in considerable repute in the neighbourhood. The parish is portioned into four hamlets, named Lower, Maesroyddyn, Cwmtwrch, and Cwmcothi, which maintain their poor jointly, but repair their roads separately.

CEIDIO (RHÔD-GEIDIO), a parish, in the hundred of Menai, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales; comprising part of the market and post town of Llanerchymedd, and containing 316 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ceidio, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and was the founder of several churches in the principality. It is intersected by the small river Alaw, and is of inconsiderable extent, all consisting of inclosed and cultivated land: the surface is undulated, rising in some parts into considerable eminences; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the higher grounds afford some good prospects over the adjacent country. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llantrisaint. The church is a small edifice, supposed to have been built about the year 630, and is situated in a dreary spot near Rhos-y-bol. There are some trifling charitable donations and bequests, the produce of which is distributed among the poor; and two poor men from this parish are entitled to participate in the benefits of the almshouses at Beaumaris, founded by David Hughes in 1609.

CEIDIO, a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Dinllaen, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 6 miles (w. n. w.) from Pwllheli; containing 138 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by the parishes of Edern and Nevin, on the east and south-east by Bodvaen and Llanvihangel-Bâchelleth, and on the south and south-west by Llaniestyn and Llandudwen: the road from Pwllheli to the harbour of Porthdinllaen touches its eastern boundary, and there is a narrow sandy road through its centre with three or four branches from it. The parish comprises between 1300 and 1400 acres, which are almost all under tillage, and produce a larger proportion of grain than any other parish in the county; the soil is altogether sandy, and on the southern and south-eastern boundary a turbary runs for about two miles, on the borders of which is some fine pasture land: the rateable annual value of the parish is £895. The scenery is almost entirely bare of wood, but a fine view may be obtained here of a mountain in the adjacent parish of Bodvaen on the east, which is called Garn Bodvaen, and is covered with firs, constituting a bold and prominent feature in the surrounding landscape: a rough mountain is also to be seen in the parish of Llaniestyn, called Garn Madryn, on the summit of which is a solitary tree; and a fine prospect of the sea is opened from the centre of the parish. The only waters are a few nameless rivulets; there is no village nor any gentleman's seat; the whole of the parish, with the exception of three farms, belongs to Lieut.-General Sir Love Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn Park. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1400 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £85; patron and impropriator, Lieut.-Gen. Parry. Previously to the above endowments, the minister's stipend was only £5 per annum, which small sum was the bequest of Owen Hughes, of Madryn, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Ceidio, and situated on an eminence, is a small neat building, nine yards in length and six in breadth, and has pews appropriated to every family in the parish, nearly the whole population of which it is capable of

accommodating. Close to the churchyard is a small tenement, consisting of a cottage, stable, and four acres of land, let by the vestry at an annual rent of £4, which sum is exclusively applied to the repairs of the church; the donor is unknown, but the gift is supposed to have proceeded from one of the family of Cevn Amlwch. A singular custom of dispensing altogether with the appointment of churchwardens prevails in this parish. There is a Sunday school, in which gratuitous instruction is given by the dissenters to about fifteen children.

CEIRCHIOG, a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 miles (s. e.) from Bôdedern; containing 202 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road leading from Bangor to Holyhead, and is bounded on the north by Llandrygarn, on the east by Llanbeulan, on the south by Llanvaelog, and on the south and south-west by Llêchylched; it comprises six hundred and twenty-four acres by computation, which are nearly all under tillage, the pasture being of small extent and of very inferior quality. The name of the place is said to be descriptive of the produce of the soil, which is well adapted to the culture of oats, of which great quantities are grown in the parish and in the adjacent district: the chief landholders are the feoffees of Beaumaris grammar School; and the Bishop of Bangor is lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan: the church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is situated on an eminence in a large field on the south side of the road, and is a very small ancient structure, containing about fifty sittings, all of which are free. A rent-charge of £2. 10. was bequeathed by Sergeant Wynn, for the benefit of the poor, but it has not been paid since 1762, and there is now no trace of it, nor of the produce of a small accumulation that at one period accrued from the charity.

CELLAN, a parish, in the union of Lampeter, upper division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 3 miles (e. n. e.) from Lampeter; containing 475 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a mountainous district, on the banks of the river Teivy. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 8½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £83, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel: it contains two *piscinæ*, and the font is supported on a square pillar, on which is carved the face of a male saint. There are places of worship for Independents and Presbyterians. The parish is remarkable for the number of intrenchments, cist-vaens, carneddau, and monumental stones comprised within its limits. The Roman road leading from *Loventium*, now Llanio, to the station at Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, in Carmarthenshire, has been traced through it, from the banks of the Teivy to the mountains which form the line of boundary between that county and Cardiganshire. On a circular tumulus, surrounded by a moat, is a stone, thirty-three feet in diameter, called *Llêch Cynon*, the burial-place of a person of that name, from whom a stream in the vicinity was called *Frwd Cynon*. On the mountain to the north of this river are two cist-vaens, called *Beddau*, signifying graves, and two others on the mountain to the south, one of which is called Bedd y Vorwyn, or the "Virgin's Grave;" they are all oblong, and consist each of four stones, placed in the centre of a small barrow, or sepulchre of earth and stones. Of the carneddau, the most conspicuous are two very large ones on a lofty mountain near the road leading from Llanvair to Llanycrwys: there is also another, called Tair Carnau, all of them consisting of heaps of large stones, and supposed to be the graves of warriors. On the confines of the parish is another stone, called Carreg tair croes, not sepulchral, but a boundary mark. There are also two very large stones on the mountain to the south of the river Frwd, which are supposed to have been placed there in commemoration of some great victory: one, called Bŷrvaen, fifteen feet in length, and four in width and thickness, now lies prostrate on the ground; but the other, called Hîrvaen Gwyddog, sixteen feet in height, is still standing. On another tumulus, surrounded by a moat, lies a very large stone, sixteen feet in length, called Maen-y-Prenvol, or Maen Prenvol Gwallt Gwŷn; and near it, on the same tumulus, stands another, about eight feet high. There are also three intrenchments in this parish; one on the top of a hill, beneath which flows the river Frwd, called Gaer Morrice; another on the farm called Glanfrwd, which is exactly oval; and the third, which is circular and of a large size, between that farm and the parish of Pencarreg. The Rev. Moses Williams, F.R.S., who distinguished himself as a Welsh scholar and antiquary, by the share which he took in the publication of Dr. Wotton's edition of the laws of Hywel Dda, was a native of this place; he also compiled a catalogue of the books in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and wrote his own biography, which is now deposited in manuscript in that library, and at his death bequeathed his books and manuscripts, which were of considerable value, to the Earl of Macclesfield.

CELLYWYON (CELLIWION), a hamlet, in the parish of Llantrissent, hundred of Miskin, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, adjoining the town-hamlet of Llantrissent: the population is returned with the parish. Coal is procured here, a part of which is exported to Ireland.

CEMMES (CEMMAES), a township, in the parish of Llanbadrig, hundred of Tàl-y-Bolion, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (w. by n.) from Amlwch; containing 909 inhabitants. The parochial church, which stands on a cliff near the sea, is situated in this township. Cemmes

creek forms a natural harbour, which has been recently greatly improved by the erection of a breakwater at an expense of £500 or £600, affording protection to a considerable number of small craft. Here also is a large village with a good inn and several respectable shops; the place is become much noted for ship building; and a little increased expenditure would render it one of the safest harbours in North Wales. At present it affords a shipping-place for the exportation of the serpentine, or Mona marble, called by statuaries "verd antique," which is quarried in the adjacent parish of Llanvechell, and for landing coal and other commodities of general consumption. The township formerly maintained its own poor; but it is now united for that purpose with the township of Clygyrog, these two constituting the parish.

CEMMES (CEMMAES), a parish, in the union and hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Machynlleth; containing 935 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies a circle, or amphitheatre for games. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Dovey, and on the road from Welshpool to Machynlleth and Aberystwith, which, from a short distance north of it, runs parallel with the river for the remainder of its course. From Moel Eiddan there is a fine view of the Vale of Cemmes and Mallwyd, through which winds the Dovey, bounded by the extended bases and lofty summits of Cader Idris, Aran Mowddy, Plinlimmon, and other hills. About one-third of the parish consists of sheep-walks belonging to the adjoining landowners: peat for fuel is obtained within its limits. The rateable annual value returned for the parish amounts to £3281. Fairs are held on May 1st, September 9th, and November 24th. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340; and there is a glebe of 4 acres, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Tydecho, is in the early style of English architecture; the gallery is adorned with fine carvings of flowers, &c., in wood; in the churchyard are four large yew trees. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A day school contains between 60 and 70 children, who are taught at the expense of their parents; and there are also three Sunday schools in the parish, supported by subscription, each consisting of from eighty to one hundred children; one belongs to the Established Church, another to the Calvinistic Methodists, and the third to the Independents. A small plot of ground was bequeathed to the poor of this parish and that of Dârowen, by Derwas Griffith, in 1669; the income is £7 per annum, a moiety of which is distributed in small sums at Christmas, as are in like manner the proceeds of a benefaction of £20 by Grace Pryse, in 1784. Upon the summit of Moel Eiddan are the remains of a Roman encampment; and in a turbary near it, a brazen celt, and a circular ornamented brooch of brass, about three inches in diameter, were found, in 1824, which are now in the possession of the Rev. Isaac Bonsall, rector of Llanwrin.

CENOL (CANOL), a parcel, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL CWM-DÛ, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Crickhowel; containing 246 inhabitants. It forms the middle portion of the parish, as the name signifies, and is intersected by the small river Rhiangol, which is here crossed by a bridge: an ancient Roman road also formerly passed through it. The rateable annual value is returned at £1202. There are a few agreeable residences scattered in different parts of this pleasing little vale. A portion of the tithes belong to the Vicar of St. John's the Evangelist, in Brecknock, having been anciently granted to the prior and monks by Pycard, a Norman knight.

CERRIGCEINWEN (CERYG-CEINWEN), a parish, in the hundred of MALLTRAETH, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Llangevni; containing 550 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road leading from Bangor to Holyhead, and is bounded on the north-east by Llangevni, on the south-east by Llangrystyolys, on the south-west by Trêvdraeth and Aberfraw, and on the north-west by Heneglwys: it comprises by admeasurement 1296 acres, of which 36 are waste, and the remainder chiefly arable. The soil is rather wet and clayey, but produces oats and barley in abundance, and at the south-western extremity of the parish is some fine pasture land; the scenery is uninteresting, except in the immediate vicinity of the church, where is a group of porphyritic rocks of a singularly wild and romantic appearance, which are the out-crop of a vein of coarse porphyry: a vein of iron-ore has been lately worked, but without success. The only gentleman's mansion is Bodswyn, which was built by Mr. Hughes, about eighty years ago, and is now occupied by a farmer; the chief landholders are the feoffees of Beaumaris free school; and Lord Dinorben is lord of the manor: Mona Inn, the half-way hotel between Bangor and Holyhead is situated in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llangrystyolys: the rectorial tithes, annexed to those of Llangrystyolys, belong to the archdeaconry of Anglesey, which is held by the Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Ceinwen, is supposed to have been founded originally about the year 450, but it is uncertain at what time the present edifice was built; it is a very small low structure, of plain appearance, measuring 41½ feet in length and 15½ in breadth, and containing 120 sittings, of which about 80 are free: the eastern window, which is very diminutive, is in the decorated English style. In this church is a monument of

Morris Lloyd, of Plâsbâch, in the parish, who was buried on the 3rd of October, 1647: tradition represents him as a gallant royalist, who defended his house against a party of thirty parliamentary soldiers, eight of whom he killed, before he surrendered his own life.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis, a native of this parish, and rector of Allhallows, London Wall, in 1681, bequeathed £3000, with which an estate was purchased in the parish of Llanelhaiarn, in the county of Carnarvon, now producing about £200 per annum; but with other accumulations in the three per cent. consols., the whole income amounts to £259. 9., for several benevolent purposes. Among these he directed that £25 per annum should be paid to the preaching curate for a sermon on each Sunday in the churches of Llangrystyolys and Cerrigceinwen; £5 to the poor of both parishes; £10 for teaching two boys of the latter parish; £10 to each of eight exhibitions, in preference from the county of Anglesey, for four years at the Universities, but who are at present limited to Jesus' College, Oxford; £5 for the same number of years to each of four widows of clergymen; and £15 to the benefit of Beaumaris school; all of which charities are now in full operation, under the sanction and superintendence of respectable trustees. A Sunday school, in which are about 60 children, is supported and conducted by the Calvinistic Methodists. By an inclosure act, passed in 1812, for this parish, and those of Llangevni, Llanddyvnan, and Pentraeth, it was provided that 6 acres should be allotted in each parish for supplying the poor inhabitants with peat for fuel, and if there should be no peat in the parish, the allotment to be let, and the rent accruing to be appropriated to a similar purpose. On the inclosure in this parish, under this act, an allotment of 4 acres and 4 perches was made, whereon the parish built two cottages, in which two poor families are permitted to reside rent free; and the remainder yields a rent of 18*s.* per annum, which is carried to the aid of the poor rates. A cottage and several small pieces of land, containing in the whole about 4½ acres, and producing £3 per annum, exclusive of the cottage which is occupied by the parish clerk rent free, were left by unknown donors for the repairs of the church: a small bequest of £4 by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, formerly Bishop of Bangor, has been lost.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION (CERYG-Y-DRUDION), a parish, in the union of Corwen, hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 10 miles (w. n. w.) from Corwen; containing 1039 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies "the stones of the daring ones," and not of the Druids, as some have interpreted it; and is in allusion to a vast heap of stones, which several persons now alive remember to have seen on the west side of the church, and minutely described in Bishop Gibson's additions to Camden's Britannia, in a communication by Mr. Llwyd, but now entirely dispersed: several of them have been used in constructing the stone fences of the adjacent fields: the largest has been removed to a considerable distance, and now serves as a gate-post, and the site has been broken up by the plough. Local tradition represents this collection of stones to have been the rude prison in which Cynvrig Rwth, a lawless chieftain, confined his captives: among them were some of a superior size, forming a cist-vaen, or stone chest, but every vestige has been removed. The parish is situated near the high road from London to Holyhead, and contains about twenty thousand acres, including a large tract of dreary mountain and moorland. The breeding of cattle and sheep, the digging of peat for fuel, the spinning of woollen yarn, and the knitting of stockings, form the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The neighbourhood abounds with good grazing land, a great portion of which is let by the proprietors to the Anglesey dealers, for the pasturage of cattle, on their way from that isle to the midland counties of England. The annual value of the parish has been returned at £2648. The village, which is small, is situated on a gentle eminence, and was formerly a thoroughfare on the great Irish road, which, by a recent improvement in the route, has been diverted to a short distance from it, but still passes for several miles through the parish: a post-office has been established here. A market was formerly held on Friday, but it has fallen into disuse: fairs take place on March 14th, April 27th, August 24th, October 20th, and December 7th.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10. 8. 1½.; present net income, £460, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a lofty chantry chapel adjoining the south side. There are three places of worship for Calvinistic, and two for Wesleyan Methodists, two for Independents, and one for Baptists. About 35 children are taught in a day school at their parents' expense; and there are four Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously by the dissenters, in which about 600 children receive instruction. Ellis Davies, in 1689, bequeathed an estate in the parish containing about ninety-one acres, towards the relief and better maintenance of the poor people, and the rent was for several years so administered according to the will of the donor; but about 1790, the property was sold by a descendant of one of his nephews, who acted as trustee, when a suit was instituted in chancery which extended over many years, and was attended with considerable expense to the parish and all the parties interested. At length it was terminated in favour of the parish, when an order was made to have all the arrears paid up, which amounted to nearly £2000, and were vested in the three per cent. consols., and three per cent. reduced annuities: the land is let at

a rent of £42, and the whole income from rent and stock is about £100 per annum, besides a balance of £263. 11. 6. in the hands of the agent, and some arrears. With a portion of the funds it is proposed to found a school, a building of two rooms on the ground-floor and two above having been recently erected in the village by the parishioners, which is intended to be purchased by the trustees; and to build, connected with it, a residence for the master, and to allow him a suitable salary, leaving at the same time a sufficiency of the charity for distribution among the poor. An almshouse for six aged men was founded in 1716, by Robert Price, Esq., Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of William III., who endowed it with property in the parishes of Denbigh and Henllan, consisting of twenty-two acres and a quarter, now producing an income of about £97. 10. per annum. From an increase of the funds of the original endowment, which was only £20 per annum, three almsmen have been added, and the income of the whole number of nine extended from 4*s.* per month to 14*s.*; also they receive 1*s.* each on the festivals of Christmas, Easter, St. Mary Magdalen, and Whit-Sunday, a pair of shoes annually, and a great coat of the value of a guinea every two years. The almshouses are in good repair, and have a garden attached: the inmates, who have a vote for the county, are selected by Sir Robert Price, of Foxley, Herefordshire, Bart., who is the sole trustee. In 1689, Thomas Parry bequeathed £100, the interest of which is distributed among the poor on the 6th of December, in sums varying from 1*s.* to 5*s.*; and they also receive the interest of a bequest of £5, by Rowland Edwards, in 1722, annually in bread. The above-named Mr. Price, whose memorable speech in the House of Commons against the grant of the lordship of Denbigh and other places in Wales to the Duke of Portland, drew upon him the especial notice of his sovereign, was born at Giler in this parish.

CEULAN, with MAESMAWR, a township, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL GENEU-'R-GLYN, union of ABERYSTWITH, upper division of the hundred of GENEU-'R-GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E.) from Aberystwith; containing 597 inhabitants. It appears to derive its name from the rivers Ceulan and Maesmor, the former of which runs through the township, and joins the river Lery within a short distance, and the latter runs along the northern extremity of it: the road from Aberystwith to Machynlleth crosses at the point of junction of the Ceulan and the Lery, where the small but neat village of Tàl-y-bont is situated. At this place the partial views of the ocean, on one side, and on the other the stream tumbling over the rocky precipices, in picturesque cascades, overhung with a great variety of trees and shrubs, are peculiarly enlivening. An ancient seat, belonging to the family of Price, stands here between the right bank of the Ceulan and the high road, within the grounds of which are some fine full-grown oak and fir trees. On a mountain in this neighbourhood, called Pen Sarn Ddû, is situated that ancient monument termed Gwely Taliesin, or Taliesin's Bed, a more particular description of which is given under the head of the parish.

CEVN, a hamlet, in the parish of KÎLKEN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Mold; containing 302 inhabitants. It occupies a lofty mountain, as the name implies, on the left bank of the river Alyn: the road from Hawarden to Denbigh passes along the northern side of it.

CEVN, a hamlet, in the parish of GELLYGAER, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 611 inhabitants. It is partly situated on the declivity of the lofty mountain from which the parish takes its name, and the Bargoed Tâf forms the boundary between it and Merthyr-Tydvil. There are several neat residences in different parts of the hamlet, some of which are ornamented with plantations, though other portions are bleak and barren.

CEVNLLYS, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES.—See KEVENLLEECE.

CEVNPAWL, with GOLLON, a township, forming that part of the parish of ABBEY CWM HÎR which is in the hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Rhaiadr: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the left bank of the Clywedog brook, which falls into the river Ithon, in a fertile, pleasant, and well-wooded valley, near Llanbadarn-Vawr church. One of the most perfect carneddau in the county, consisting of about thirty or forty cart-loads of stones, thrown loosely together, with a hollow in the centre, is observable on a hill, a short distance south-west of this place. The impropriate tithes of Cevnpawl and Gollon have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235, payable to the Prebendary of Llanbister.

CEVNPENNAR (CEVN-PENNAR), a hamlet, in the parish of ABERDARE, within the limits of the borough of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from Aberdare: the population is returned with the parish. This hamlet, which is well wooded, is situated on the western declivity of the Twyn-Mawr mountain; and the Aberdare canal passes close to, and parallel with, the river Cynon, in the lower part of it.

CHAPEL-ILTERNE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See LLANILTERNE.

CHERITON, a parish, in the union and hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 13½ miles (W.) from Swansea; containing

282 inhabitants. This place, according to some, derived its name from the quantity of cherries abounding in the neighbourhood, and which formerly grew wild in the hedges. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Burry, near its confluence with the Loughor, and contains the villages of Cheriton and Llandemore; it is destitute of wood, and the only stream is Cheriton brook: there are some quarries of limestone. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, about £160. The church, dedicated to St. Catwg, is a small venerable edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, between which rises a square embattled tower: the churchyard is bounded on one side by the Burry, which, falling into the Loughor, gives its name to that river from its influx to Loughor Ferry. Here is a Sunday school, in which about sixty children are gratuitously taught. There are some trifling remains of Boville, or Bove-hill castle, a small building, of which little more than the name is known.

CHERITON, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES.—See STACKPOLE-ELIDOR.

CHIRK, a parish, in the union of OSWESTRY, hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5¾ miles (N.) from Oswestry, on the road from London to Holyhead and Dublin; containing 1610 inhabitants. This place is remarkable in history as the scene of a sanguinary conflict between part of the forces of Henry II. and the Welsh, under their brave prince, Owain Gwynedd, which took place in 1165, in a deep and picturesque valley, through which runs the river Ceiriog, on the west and south sides of Chirk Castle. Henry, with a view to the conquest of Wales, collected an army at Oswestry, whilst the Welsh prince mustered his forces at Corwen, and, being eager to decide the struggle, the English monarch hastened to meet the enemy, but was interrupted in this valley by almost impenetrable woods, which he commanded his men to cut down, in order to secure himself from ambuscade, posting the pikemen and flower of his army to protect those at work. Whilst thus engaged, the Welsh fell upon the English with the most indignant fury, and a violent and bloody battle ensued, which ended in the former retiring again to Corwen, and so reduced the strength of Henry, that, harassed by the activity of Owain, who cut off his supplies, he was compelled to fall back into the English territory, and relinquish his design. This decisive encounter, in which numbers of brave men were slain on both sides, is called the battle of Crogen, and the place where it was fought Adwy 'r Beddau, "the pass of the graves." The exact period of the erection of CHIRK CASTLE is uncertain. John Myddelton, Esq., in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1729, says, that "it was begun 1011, and finished 1013: the repair of one of the wings, in Cromwell's time, cost £28,000. The front is two hundred and fifty feet long, the court one hundred and sixty-five by one hundred, and five round towers fifty feet in diameter; Adam's tower, eighty feet high, the wall near the dungeon nine feet deep, and the dungeon as deep as the walls of the castle are high." But, though the description applies to the present structure, the period is more probably that of the erection of a prior edifice, called Castell Crogen; since both Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden, and Mr. Pennant, ascribe it to Roger Mortimer, in the reign of Edward I. Mortimer, on the death of Grufydd ab Madoc, lord of Dinas Brân, on which lordship the territory around Castell Crogen, called Trêv-y-Waûn, was dependent, was appointed by Edward I. guardian of Llewelyn, one of Grufydd's sons, the other, named Madoc, having been entrusted to John, Earl Warren; these noblemen are stated, after having given orders for putting the youths to death, to have seized upon their possessions, Mortimer taking the lordships of Chirk and Nanheudwy, and Earl Warren those of Bromfield and Yale. John, the grandson of Roger, sold the lordship of Chirk to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, whose descendants possessed it for three generations, when it was conveyed by marriage to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, on whose disgrace and exile, in 1397, it was forfeited to the crown, and soon after granted to William Beauchamp, lord of Abergavenny, who had married the other heiress of the Fitz-Alans; his grand-daughter, sole heiress of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, having been married to Edward Neville, afterwards Lord Abergavenny, in the reign of Henry VI., it became the property of that family. It came afterwards to the Stanleys, and at length to the crown, and was conferred by Queen Elizabeth on her favourite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, at whose death it passed to Lord St. John, of Bletso, and was sold by his son, in 1595, to Sir Thomas Myddelton, Knt., who served the office of lord mayor of London, in 1614, and to whose descendants it has ever since belonged, having, on the decease of the late Richard Myddelton, Esq., who died unmarried in 1796, been divided among his three sisters and coheiresses, of whom the present Mrs. Myddelton Biddulph, after a protracted suit in Chancery, succeeded to that portion on which the castle and village are situated. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Sir Thomas Myddelton, son of the purchaser of the estate, having espoused the cause of the parliament, orders were issued by Charles I. to Col. Robert Ellyce, to take possession of the castle, and apply the money and plate found in it to the payment of his regiment, and then deliver it up to Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was appointed governor. Its owner for some time exerted himself with great zeal for the parliament, but being disgusted at the events of the war, he revolted, and, in 1659, joined Sir George Booth, in attempting to restore the ancient constitution. Sir George, however, having been de-

feated by Gen. Lambert, Sir Thomas was obliged to seek refuge in his castle, which was besieged by Lambert, to whom, after a defence of two or three days, in which the western side and three of its towers were demolished, it was surrendered, the conqueror having, as it is said, plundered the estate to the amount of £80,000; the injury sustained by the castle in this siege was soon after repaired by Sir Thomas Myddelton, in the course of one year. The lordship of Chirk, otherwise "Chirkland," includes the parishes of Chirk, Llangollen, and Llansantfraid-Glynn-Ceriog.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by Ruabon, on the east and south by St. Martin's, in the county of Salop, and on the west by Llangollen; the river Dee runs along the boundary on the north and north-east, and the Ceiriog, which takes its course along the southern and south-eastern limits, unites with the former on the eastern side of the parish. It lies at the foot of the Berwyn range of mountains, and comprises by admeasurement 4635 acres, of which 3050 are arable, 1150 pasture, and 435 woodland, in the last of which oak predominates; the soil in general is a loam incumbent on gravel, and the chief produce, wheat, barley, potatoes, and turnips: the annual value of the parish is returned at £6381. The surface is undulated and hilly, rising from the village to an eminence on which the castle is situated, on the western side, with the Berwyns beyond, and on the eastern to another elevation, from the brow of which there is a delightful prospect of the plain of Salop, on the one side, and on the other a nearer view of part of the Vale of Llangollen, including the celebrated Pont-y-Cysylltau aqueduct, which conveys the Ellesmere canal over the valley of the Dee, with the meanderings of that river between its wood-fringed banks towards the grounds of Wynnstay: this hill also embraces a complete view of Chirk Castle, towering on its elevated site, and the princely grounds that surround it, which, adorned with noble plantations, and interspersed with clumps of trees tastefully arranged along the side of the mountain, combine to present, with the picturesque village of the Cevn, and the woody scenery of Newbridge and Nant-y-Belan, on the right, and the beautiful grounds of Brynkinalt and the village of Chirk on the left, and various intermediate objects of picturesque beauty, a home view highly diversified, cheerful, and rich. The *Village* is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Ceiriog, which, flowing through a small vale of great beauty, here separates the counties of Denbigh and Salop, and consequently Wales and England: it is exceedingly clean and neat, and contains some highly respectable houses and several substantial and well-built cottages, having been greatly improved within the last few years by Mrs. Myddelton Biddulph, who, on coming into possession of the Chirk Castle estate, pulled down several dilapidated buildings, and erected others of modest and uniform appearance for her tenants, on more eligible sites. The Holyhead road, on both sides of the village, has been widened and altered within the last few years, so as to avoid the inequalities and windings in its course. Chirk hill, which was previously very abrupt, has been partially levelled, and the road conducted more circuitously across the vale by means of an embankment. On the north side of the village also its course has been diverted; but these improvements, though greatly conducive to the convenience of passengers, have probably lessened the picturesque character of the route. There is a valuable mine of coal in the parish, which is worked on an extensive scale at Black Park, by Mr. T. E. Ward, who holds it on lease from the owner of the Chirk Castle estate, and employs here about two hundred workmen: the pits are two hundred and forty yards deep, and the annual sale exceeds fifty thousand tons: a railroad has been formed from them to the Ellesmere canal, where is a wharf for loading barges. At the Vron, in the parish of Llangollen, and on the banks of the canal, are extensive lime works, belonging to this estate, affording employment to about one hundred persons. Pont-y-Blew forge, in the township of Halton, and on the river Ceiriog, was erected in 1710, for making charcoal iron, and was enlarged in 1795, when the manufacture of puddled iron was introduced: about twenty tons are now made weekly, and about ten men are employed. The Ellesmere canal enters this parish from Shropshire, and is conveyed across the Vale of Chirk and the river Ceiriog, by means of the Chirk aqueduct, two hundred and thirty-two yards long, consisting of ten arches, the piers of which are sixty-five feet high, and then immediately enters a tunnel, two hundred and twenty yards long. On emerging from this, it proceeds in its course through the parish, passing near the village, and then enters another tunnel, soon after which it is carried over the Vale of the Dee by the stupendous aqueduct of Pont-y-Cysylltau. There is a grist-mill, which is turned by water: fairs are held at the village on February 10th, June 10th, August 12th, and November 12th, for the sale of live stock and pedlery; and a court leet for the manor takes place annually.

About a mile and a half to the west of the village is Chirk CASTLE, proudly situated on an eminence backed by the Berwyn mountains: it is a venerable quadrangular embattled structure, defended by a low massive tower at each corner, and another in the centre of the north front, where is the principal entrance, under an arched gateway guarded by a portcullis, into a square area of considerable dimensions, round which the various apartments are ranged: on the east side of this area extends a low embattled corridor, leading into the principal apartments, which have been greatly altered, modernized, and embellished by Mrs. Biddulph,

within the last few years, but the old entrance to the hall is by a flight of steps on the north side of the area: the picture gallery, at the south end of which is the chapel, is one hundred feet in length, by twenty-two in width, and contains several good portraits and other paintings. The park is extensive, and is disposed with picturesque effect, the inequalities of its surface, and the declivity of the hill extending behind it and toward the north, having afforded a favourable scope for the arrangement of the trees and plantations; and a new road leading to the castle, in a winding direction through it, so as to embrace a view of much interesting scenery in the valley of the Ceiriog, and avoid a steep hill, has been formed of late, in lieu of that which formerly led from the village. Near New Hall, which is described as an old seat of the Myddeltons, rebuilt many years ago as a farm-house, and surrounded by a moat, at the entrance into the park from Llangollen and Wrexham, stands a pair of iron gates of the richest and most delicate and exquisite workmanship, designed and executed by a common blacksmith, which anciently stood immediately in front of the castle. The summit of the castle embraces a very wide prospect of great beauty and magnificence, offering to the naked eye, on a clear day, it is said, an uninterrupted view into seventeen different counties. The principal landowners are Mrs. Myddelton Biddulph, who is also lady of the manor, and Lord Dungannon, whose seat of Brynkinalt is situated here, and to whom it has passed in the female line from the Trevors, whose great ancestor, Ednyved Gam, was a descendant of Tudor Trevor; it was built in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones, but has been enlarged and embellished by the present noble owner, and stands in a beautifully secluded spot on the western bank of the Ceiriog, surrounded by fine plantations.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 5½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: impropriator, Viscount Dungannon: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £565; and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of about two acres and a half, valued at £2 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, with a square tower, containing a ring of bells, and measures 57 feet in length and 39 in width; it has recently been renovated and embellished, in the later style of English architecture, by subscription among the parishioners, and has received an addition of one hundred and seventy-three sittings, of which one hundred and thirty-three are free, the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging Churches and Chapels having granted £100 for that purpose: it contains divers marble effigies of the Myddeltons of Chirk Castle, mostly ill executed, with the exception of a bust of Sir Thomas Myddelton, the active parliamentary commander, represented with a peaked beard, long hair, and armed, near which is another of his lady, of the family of Napier, of Luton. Here was interred Dr. Walter Balcanqual, a Scottish divine of some note, who represented his country at the famous synod of Dort, in 1618, and was successively raised to the deaneries of Rochester and Durham. Having, in consequence of his loyalty, rendered himself obnoxious to his countrymen, he was, in 1645, obliged to seek an asylum at Chirk Castle, where he died on Christmas-day ensuing, and a small mural tablet was erected to his memory by Sir Thomas Myddelton, at whose request an elegant epitaph was composed for him by Dr. Pearson, then Bishop of Chester. A school for instructing poor children on the National plan was founded in the village by Mrs. Myddelton Biddulph, in 1820; the master, in addition to small weekly payments from the scholars (about 115 in number), receives the interest of £20 left by Mrs. Mary Bennett, of £20 by an unknown benefactor, and of £5 by Major Charles Myddelton. The other schools in the parish are a day school of about thirty girls, and a boarding school of twenty girls, all of whom are instructed at their parents' expense. In 1698, Mrs. Catherine Trevor bequeathed an estate in the parish of Llantysillio, and another in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, to the churchwardens and overseers of "Cherque," the rental of which, amounting to £46, together with £17 per annum, received by bequest from the Chirk Castle estate, is annually distributed among the poor, according to the will of the testatrix. The appropriation consists of three strikes of corn, each strike amounting to 38 quarts at Oswestry market, and to 40 at that of Wrexham, to be made into bread, and distributed at Chirk every Thursday morning, except the two Thursdays in the Christmas holidays, to sixty poor persons, namely, 20 in the parish of Chirk, 20 in Glyn Traian, and 20 in Llangollen Traian. Also a sum of 36*s.* is paid quarterly to six widows, belonging to Chirk parish, that is, 6*s.* to each on the 29th of March, June, September, and December. Offa's Dyke, after crossing the river Ceiriog, enters this parish and passes through it in a direction from south-west to north-east, and through Chirk Castle park, where it is plainly visible, and soon afterwards crosses the Dee. In a garden immediately on the right of the entrance into the village from Oswestry, on the verge of the vale, is an artificial mound of earth, opposite to which, on the other side of the road, was another, which Mr. Pennant supposes to have been constructed by the Saxons, at the period of the formation of Offa's Dyke, as exploratory camps, and also to command the pass through the valley. Black Park is said to have been anciently an inclosed park, noted for its deer, but it has for ages been disparked, and there are now no vestiges of its appropriation to this purpose, except in the name.

CHRISTYONYDD (CRISTIONYDD), a township, in the parish of RUABON, hundred of BROM-

FIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ruabon; containing, with the township of Dynhynlla Uchâv, 4554 inhabitants. It is situated in the western and more elevated portion of the parish, where are some extensive and valuable mines of coal, in which the principal portion of the population is employed.

CHURCHSTOKE, a parish, in the union of FORDEN, partly in the lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, and partly in that of the hundred of MONTGOMERY, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, and comprising the townships of Brompton and Riston (which support their poor separately from the rest of the parish), in the hundred of CHIRBURY, county of SALOP, ENGLAND, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Montgomery; containing 1527 inhabitants, of whom 593 are in the township. The parish is situated on the road from Bishop's Castle to Montgomery, and is bounded on the north by Chirbury, in Shropshire; on the south by the Clun forest, which runs nearly parallel with the boundary of the county; on the east by Hyssington, and on the west by Brompton: it comprises 10,071 acres, of which 8665 are inclosed and cultivated, and the remainder chiefly common and sheep pastures: of the former portion about one-third is arable, and the rest, with the exception of a little woodland, meadow and pasture, the soil of the whole of which is slightly clayey, but in general rich and fertile, especially in the valleys, which afford fine pasture, and are well wooded with oak and ash. The land under tillage produces good wheat, barley, and oats, and the sheep and cattle which here traverse the mountains, are of good average quality: the rateable annual value returned for the whole parish, amounts to £8320. The surface consists of hill and dale, valleys and mountains; and the scenery is frequently striking and beautiful; from some of the high grounds are fine views, extending over the vales of Churchstoke and Montgomery, with the surrounding hills, and comprehending a rich variety of pleasingly diversified prospects. The parish is distributed into several manors, the principal of which are Overyoether, comprising the townships of Bacheldre and Weston Madoc; Chirbury, in which are the townships of Brompton and Rhiston; Halcetor, in which are the townships of Churchstoke and Hurdley; and parts of Hopton Mellington and Bishop's Tiertref. The chief gentlemen's seats are Pentrenant, Mellington, Broadway, and those of T. Wollaston, and Thomas Jones, Esqrs. Considerable quantities of lead-ore have been found in the parish, and on the Churchstoke hills are evident traces of mines, which are supposed to have been worked by the Romans. The village, in which is a post-office, is situated near the confluence of the rivers Camlet and Caebitra, the former of which, after passing through the romantic dingle of Marrington, falls into the Severn near Forden: from the flatness of the ground above it, and the contracted channel of the Camlet, the adjacent meadows are subject to inundation, and during the winter have been frequently entirely covered with water.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a rent-charge of £20 per annum, and £600 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, £600 parliamentary grant, and a further augmentation of £1200 from the Bounty' commissioners; net income, £151, with a glebe-house; patron, Warden of Clun Hospital, to which the impropriation belongs: the impropriate tithes of the townships of Churchstoke and Hurdley have been commuted for a rent-charge of £254. 18., with a glebe of one acre. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and formerly dependent on the priory of Chirbury, is a plain neat edifice, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and contains about 600 sittings, of which about 60 are free: the body was taken down and rebuilt, at an expense of £2500, in 1815, previously to which the porch and other parts of the ancient structure exhibited indications of the damage it sustained from an attack during the parliamentary war, by the men of Montgomery castle, in order to seize a party of royalists, commanded by Sir John Watts, which had taken refuge in the church, and which, after an obstinate resistance was obliged to surrender. There are two day schools, one of which contains from 60 to 80 boys, of whom the poorer children are instructed by aid of the interest of an endowment of £60, and the rest are paid for by their parents; in the other about 30 girls are instructed at the expense of their parents. About 50 children also are taught in a Sunday school, supported by subscription. The principal benefactions of the parish are invested in two mortgages of £200 and £60 from the corporation of the guardians of the poor of the parishes of Montgomery and Pool, producing an interest of £11. 10., of which £2. 14. are paid to the schoolmaster, under the grant of certain donors for the purpose, and the remaining £8. 16. are distributed among the poor in small sums. The contributors for the endowment of the school were, Andrew Griffith, who, in 1776, left £10; George Morris, who, in 1776, bequeathed £40, half of which was for the relief of the poor, and the other half for teaching children; and Thomas Morris, of Pentre Nant, who bequeathed £60, and made a similar distribution: the master also receives £1 arising from a bequest of £20 by William Downes, in 1790. The bequests for the general relief of the poor besides those already mentioned, and which form a portion of the consolidated charities included in the mortgages, are a grant of £40 by Thomas Dunne, in 1720; another of £30 by Charles Evans, in 1754; another of £10 by John Roberts, in 1756; and a similar sum given by Edward Baxter, in 1773, by Judith James, in 1720, and by Mrs. Barbara Downes, in 1780. Independently of these is a rent-charge of £2 distributed in bread monthly, arising from a grant of £40 by

Andrew Myddelton, in 1757, charged on the Swan public-house; and a few other charities and small rent-charges have been either lost by change of ownership in the lands charged with them, or rendered void under the statute of mortmain. On the summit of a prominent rock, in the Vale of Churchstoke, are the remains of Symond's Castle, an ancient fortification; and on Llanvawr hill, a craggy and precipitous eminence, are the remains of an ancient encampment, the origin of which has not been ascertained. On Churchstoke hill are vestiges of a Roman camp, and on the declivity called Todleth are the remains of old walls, and a piece of water called the Churchpool, probably belonging to some religious house, near the site of which, according to an absurd popular tradition, the church was originally to have been erected. There are remains of British encampments on the Aldres farm, Pentre wood, and at Galet-y-din, or Coldtown, in this parish, in which also is included the greatest part of Corndon hill. Near Offa's Dyke, which passes through the parish, are several tumuli, one of which was opened many years since; the bottom, which was sunk about a foot below the level of the surrounding land, was paved, and the sides were formed with flag-stones, on one of which was an inscription, very much obliterated; within was only some black dust, among which was discovered a small coin, with a legend quite unintelligible. At a place on Offa's Dyke, called the Three Jacks, a coin of Agricola was found, about twenty-two years since.

CILIAU-AËRON, a parish, in the union of ABERAËRON, lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10½ miles (N. W.) from Lampeter; containing 307 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Aëron, by which it is bounded on the north-east, and from which it derives the adjunct to its name. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5, and endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115, subject to rates, averaging £14. 4. 3½. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel; and there is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

CÎLMACHALT, a township, in the parish and upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES: the population is returned with the parish. The manufacture of flannel is carried on in this hamlet, and affords employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants. The hamlet surrounds the town of Llanidloes on the north, east, and south, and a large portion is included within the limits of the new borough. Three-fourths of the tithes belong to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., and the remaining fourth are the property of the vicar of Llangurig.

CÎLMARGH (CÎL-Y-MARCH), a joint hamlet, with ISCOED, in the parish of LLANDEVEYLOG, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Carmarthen; containing, with Iscoed, 160 inhabitants. It is situated close to the left bank of the river Towy, near its mouth, and contains a few respectable residences, standing on the gentle elevations within view of that river.

CÎLVAWR (CÎL-FAWR), a chapelry, in the parish of MANER-DIVY, hundred of KÎLGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E.) from Cardigan: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated near the right bank of a small stream, which falls into the river Teivy at Castle Maelgwn. The great and small tithes, the property of W. O. Brigstocke, Esq., of Blaenpant, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80: the chapel has fallen into ruins.

CLARACH, a township, in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the upper division of the hundred of GENEU-'R-GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. E.) from Aberystwith, below the road from that town to Machynlleth; containing 283 inhabitants. The river Clarach, which gives name to the township, flows through a pleasing vale here, and falls into the bay of Cardigan, where the shore expands into a fine sandy beach, and the water is extremely shallow at ebb tide. From the northern part an extensive bank of sand, termed Sarn Gynvelyn, stretches in a south-western direction for several miles into the bay of Cardigan, terminated by sunken rocks, and with only two fathoms of water on its surface at ebb tide. A church, called Llangorwen, was lately erected in the township, the expense of which was defrayed by subscription.

CLARBESTON, a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 244 inhabitants. The parish is detached from any high road, and is situated near the East Cleddy river: the rateable annual value is returned at £588. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £60; patron, Rev. Thomas Thomas; impropriator, W. H. Scourfield, of the Mote, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £44. 10., with a glebe of 48*a.* 2*r.* 25*p.*, valued at £24. 7. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, has just been rebuilt, and is a very neat edifice. Within the parish is an artificial mount, which is surrounded by a hedge, about 50 yards in diameter, and was, it is supposed, formed for defence at some early period. About 25 children, chiefly boys, are instructed at the expense of their parents in a day school; and about 35 are taught in a Sunday school, supported by the Baptists.

CLÂS (HIGHER), with LOWER CLÂS, a township, in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Swansea: the population is included in the return for Lower Clâs.

CLÂS (LOWER), with HIGHER CLÂS, a township, in the parish of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, partly within the new limits of the borough of SWANSEA, and partly in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N.) from Swansea; containing 5431 inhabitants, the population having greatly increased since the census of 1821. Morriston, a considerable and thriving village, with a large population employed in the copper-works, is situated in this hamlet, but is described under its appropriate head. The Swansea canal, part of which, called Morris's, was constructed at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort, who receives the tolls, passes close to the village, between it and the Tawy, and hence pursues its course through the rest of the hamlet, both that river and the canal being crossed by bridges on the road leading to the town of Neath. The bridge over the Tawy, called Wych Tree Bridge, from a tree of that description which grew near its eastern end, is admired for its lightness and elegance: it consists of one arch, ninety feet in the span, with cylindrical holes in the abutments, and was executed by Mr. Edwards, the celebrated architect of Pont-y-Pridd. Clasemont, late the seat of Sir John Morris, situated within a short distance north-west of the village, has been recently taken down; there are, however, numerous other respectable residences scattered over the hamlet, which is in general well wooded, and presents many agreeable rides and walks, especially along the banks of the canal and the Vale of the Tawy. Coal is found in abundance.

CLÂS-GARMON, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. HARMON, hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Rhaiadr; containing, with the hamlet of Bwnneiaid, 433 inhabitants. It forms the north-western portion of the parish, which borders on Montgomeryshire. Two roads from Rhaiadr to Llanidloes pass through it, one along the left bank of the Wye, and the other, the more direct, after crossing the Mertyd brook, through the mountainous part of it. Clâs hill is an extensive and bleak elevation in this township, chiefly appropriated in depasturing sheep.

CLAWDDMADOC (CLAWDD-MADOG), with LLÊCHWETHER, a township, in the parish of LLANWRTYD, union of LLANDOVERY, hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 10½ miles (W. by N.) from Builth; containing 341 inhabitants. It occupies a romantic and highly picturesque situation in the upper division of the parish, and is environed on two sides by lofty mountains: the small stream of the Cammarch, which falls into the Irvon, has its source in the vicinity. Here is a free school, endowed with about £12 per annum, in 1783, by Margaret Jones, who also devised about £15 per annum for clothing the poor. The rateable annual value is returned at £1810, of which the proportion for Clawddmadoc is £633, and for Llêchwether £1177.

CLEAR'S, ST. (ST. CLARE'S), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, on the road from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Carmarthen; containing 1167 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to have derived its name from a pious lady, named Clara, who founded a church here in the fifth or sixth century, and, after being canonized, became its tutelar saint. Some, however, are of opinion that it owes its name to the assembly of the Welsh bards, which used to be held here, called in the Welsh language *Clair*, pointing out, in support of this hypothesis, a lofty tumulus as the place of meeting. Soon after the Norman invasion of this portion of the principality, a castle was erected here by some of the conquerors, the ruins of which are noticed by Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII., but have since entirely disappeared. It is frequently mentioned in the Welsh annals, and was taken and partially demolished by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, in the year 1215: it afterwards shared the fate of nearly all the Welsh fortresses, until the struggle between the natives and the Norman settlers was decided by the conquest of Wales by Edward I. A small Cluniac priory, for a prior and two monks, was founded here before 1291, as a cell to the monastery of St. Martin de Campis at Paris, which was dissolved with the other alien priories, in the reign of Henry V., and its possessions were given by Henry VI. to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, to whom, together with two-thirds of the tithes of the parish, they still belong.

The TOWN is situated at the confluence of the Guinning with the Tâf, which discharge their united waters into the bay of Carmarthen, at the small town of Laugharne, a few miles to the south; it consists of one straggling street, nearly a mile in length, neither lighted nor paved, but well supplied with water, and contains many good dwelling-houses. Several respectable shops have been lately built; the old houses renovated, and other improvements made. The surrounding district is highly productive of corn and butter, which are here shipped for Bristol, Cardiff, Bridg-water, Southampton, and other ports; this trade at present affording constant employment to two vessels of fifty-five tons' burthen each: there are also eight small craft, each of about twenty-five tons' burthen, engaged in the coal, culm, and limestone trades between this place and Milford Haven, and there is a limited export trade in cheese and

bark. The port is a creek within the limits of the port of Llanelly. A new quay, one hundred and fifty yards in extent, has recently been completed, which affords increased facility for loading and unloading. St. Clear's is commonly reputed a market-town, but it has no market for the sale of provisions, &c.; Tuesdays and Fridays being here called the market-days, in consequence of the opening of the merchants' stores on those days for the reception of the staple commodities of the vicinity.

The place, which appears to be a BOROUGH by prescription, is under the control of three portreeves, a recorder, a town-clerk, two common attorneys, a crier, and an indefinite number of burgesses. Two principal courts leet are held for the borough every year, the one on the first Monday in May, and the other on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day, at the latter of which the portreeves and common attorneys are appointed, by presentment of the jury, from the burgesses. The recorder, town-clerk, and crier, are chosen in a similar manner, but for life; and the freedom is also conferred solely by the jury, who present candidates to the portreeve to be sworn in. The duties and fees of the officers are of a slight description: the portreeves hold the courts, superintend the property of the burgesses, and act as treasurers; the common attorneys have the care of a wharf upon the river Tâf, belonging to the corporation; and the crier has merely to act as such at the courts leet. The limits of the borough are not correctly known, though believed to be co-extensive with those of the parish; and the perambulations of the authorities are therefore confined to those lands which belong to them, or from which they derive chief-rents, which is, indeed, all that is absolutely necessary. The property of the corporation consists partly of some quit-rents paid to them by certain burgesses, or their successors, who, having been favoured with liberty to occupy some waste lands on payment of a small acknowledgment, have built upon or inclosed them, still paying only the original sum; and partly of land which was assigned to the corporation in lieu of right of common, under an "Act for inclosing Lands," passed in the 47th of George III., and of which thirteen acres are let to yearly tenants at a rent of £15. 10., and the remainder upon lease, at an annual sum of £11. The total income of the borough is about £45, which, after payment of some fees to the officers, is divided among the principal part of the resident burgesses. The county magistrates hold a court of petty session once a month; and the corporation, which was formerly of some note, once had its courts of session, and its gaol, the latter of which was standing about half a century since.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 1., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; present net income £133; patron, J. Lewes Philipps, Esq.: the impropriation belongs to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £185. 11. 4., and the vicar's for one of £92. 15. 8., both subject to rates, averaging £17. 15. 8½. per annum; attached to the vicarage is also a glebe of nine acres, valued at £11 a year. The church, which is situated on the bank of the Guinning, is an edifice of considerable antiquity. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians. In the parish are four day schools, in which are about 160 children; in two of them the instruction is wholly at the expense of the parents, and the other two are partly supported by the same means and partly by subscription. There are also three Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously; one of which, in connexion with the Established Church, affords instruction to about 30 children, and the other two, belonging to the Independents, to about 290. A donation of £8 per annum to a schoolmaster, for educating a limited number of children, was made by Lady Mary Osburne, of Pencoed, in this parish, who also gave, by deed in 1719, lands now producing £16. 10. per annum, for distribution among the poor, and 10*s.* to the minister for preaching a sermon, which he delivers on the Sunday previously to the annual distribution on the first Tuesday in March. The tumulus mentioned as being considered the place of meeting of the bards is now called Banc-y-Bailey, and is stated also to have been the site of the castle; but it appears to be too small to have been occupied by the whole of that edifice, and is probably only the mount on which the keep stood.

CLETTERWOOD, a township, in the parish of BUTTINGTON, union of FORDEN, within the jurisdiction of the borough of WELSHPOOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Welshpool; containing 275 inhabitants. The township is situated on the banks of the Severn; its rateable annual value is returned at £2241: the impropriate tithes of this township and that of Hope, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, have been jointly commuted for a rent-charge of £154, and those of the perpetual curate of Buttington for one of £53.

CLICIEDIG, with PRION, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is divided into Cliciedig Isâv and Cliciedig Uchâv.

CLOCAENOG, a parish, in the union and hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (S. W.) from Ruthin, comprising the Lower and Upper divisions, and containing 457 inhabitants, of which number 150 are in the Lower, and 307 in the Upper, division. This parish is situated in a mountainous district, and the village is almost surrounded by unproductive and widely ex-

tended heaths: in the vicinity are some excellent quarries of stone, among which is that peculiar kind used for hones. The annual value has been returned at £2307. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £342. 10.; and there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Trillo, is a small neat edifice, with a fine east window. Here is a National school, consisting of about 60 children daily, and about 45 on Sundays; and is supported partly by annual subscriptions amounting to £23, of which £10 are contributed by the rector, and £5 by Lord Bagot, (by whom the school-house was built) and partly by payments from the parents. A Sunday school, also, contains about 55 children, gratuitously taught by the Calvinistic Methodists. There are several benefactions in land for charitable purposes, the rental of which, amounting to £52 per annum, is distributed among the poor. These consist of a bequest, in 1669, by Griffith Thomas ab Evan, of a farm-house and sixteen acres of land, now yielding £18 per annum, the rent to be applied for the benefit of the poor of this and three other parishes, but the larger proportion was given to those of Clocaenog, amounting to £12 per annum: timber of the value of £22. 10. was cut from the estate in 1835. Another is a grant of the estate of Graig Wen, by Hugh Thomas, in 1680, consisting of a dwelling and several out-buildings, and twenty-four acres of land, to which is also attached a right of common over five hundred acres; the whole being let at £25 per annum. A third benefaction arises from the purchase, for £65, in 1721, of a parcel of land comprising twelve acres; two acres in addition were gained under the Llanvwrog Inclosure Act, and the whole now produces an annual rent of £14. The greater portion of these rents is distributed in money on St. Thomas's day, about £12 in clothes, coal, and potatoes, and a small sum in bread on the first Sunday of each month. Four other charities of the gross amount of £37 were lost, either by the insolvency of the parties, or the negligence of the parochial officers. In the township of Maestyddin is a large tumulus, on the summit of which was an upright stone, upon which was inscribed, in Saxon characters, *Aemilini Tovisac:* the stone has been removed from its original situation, and is now in Pool Park.

CLOIGIN, a lordship, or extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of Llandeveylog, hundred of Kidwelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (s. s. e.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with Llandeveylog. The road from Carmarthen to Pont-ar-Dulas, and that to Llanelly, pass through this place. An ancient chapel stood here about half a century since, in which only marriages were solemnized; but it has been entirely pulled down, and the materials removed for private use, the foundations alone remaining. A spring of clear water, called Pistyll Gwŷn, was formerly much resorted to for healing sore eyes, but it has fallen into neglect.

CLUYACH, a hamlet, in the parish of Ystrad-dyvodog, hundred of Miskin, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 miles (n.) from Llantrissent; containing 318 inhabitants. The name signifies a sheltered glade, which is descriptive of the situation of this hamlet among the mountains by which it is surrounded.

CLYDEY (CLYDAI), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (s. w.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1268 inhabitants. This place, which occupies the north-eastern extremity of the county, constitutes the endowment of a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, which is rated in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Bishop: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £1109. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's; net income, £144. The impropriate tithes, which were formerly possessed for the most part by the Prebendary of Clydey, but now are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, and £12, are in addition payable to — Bloodworth, Esq.; both sums subject to rates, the former averaging £24. 1. 8., and the latter £1. 10: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £125, also subject to rates, averaging £12. 0. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Clydai, is a plain substantial structure, with a massive square tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. In the parish are two day schools, in one of which are about 50, and in the other, belonging to the Dissenters, about 40 children, who are taught at the expense of their parents; also three Sunday schools, one of which appertains to the Baptists, and contains 80 children; another to the Calvinistic Methodists, and consists of about 130; and in the other, connected with the Independents, about 140 are instructed. Fairs are held at Hênveddau, in this parish, on September 27th, and October 30th.

CLYGYROG (CLEGYROG), a township, in the parish of Llanbadrig, hundred of Tàl-y-bolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 6 miles (w. s. w.) from Amlwch; containing 386 inhabitants. This township, the name of which signifies rocky, or stony, as descriptive of the general character of the district, and that of Cemmes, constitute the whole of the parish, and were formerly assessed separately for the support of their poor, but are now united for that object.

CLYNE (GLYN), a township, in the parish of Lantwit juxta Neath, union and hundred of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales,

9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Neath; containing 153 inhabitants.

CLYNNOG (CELYNOG), a parish, in the union of CARNARVON, hundred of UCHGORVAI, Arvon division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (S. S. W.) from Carnarvon, on the road from that town to Pwllheli; containing 1789 inhabitants. This extensive parish is situated on the shore of St. George's Channel: the village stands on a plain, at the base of Garn Gôch mountain, and is distinguished as having been the residence of St. Beuno, who built a church here, near his cell, which was afterwards made collegiate, and, at the time of the Lincoln Taxation, in the year 1291, had an establishment consisting of five portionists, or prebendaries, which continued until the general dissolution, and was endowed with extensive possessions, assigned by divers native princes and wealthy individuals; among which was the township of Clynnog, which is held freely under it at the present time. St. Beuno is also said to have founded a monastery here, which, however, more probably owed its origin, in 616, to Gwethaint, or Gwyddaint, one of his disciples: it was situated at a place called Monachdŷ Gwŷn, about two miles south-eastward from the church, and, having fallen into decay, after its first inmates were dispersed, was restored for the reception of Carmelites, or White friars, and called Monachdŷ Clynnog-Vâch, to distinguish it from Clynnog-Vawr, the township given as part of the endowment of the church. This society was probably of no long duration, but it is not known at what period it was suppressed, nor has any thing further been ascertained regarding the history of the establishment. According to tradition, the original church, founded by Beuno, was destroyed by fire in 976; and a book concerning it, called *Tiboeth*, written by St. Twrog, and mentioned so late as the reign of Henry VIII., is said to have been preserved. The mountains Garn Gôch and Garn Ddû here form the extremity of a long ridge, stretching obliquely from Snowdon, and terminating at a short distance from the sea. Copper-ore and manganese exist among the mountains in various parts of the parish, but no spirited efforts have yet been made for working the mines. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £5040. 0. 6. Fairs are held on May 6th and November 6th.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6; present net income, £158, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The rectory, which is rated at £24, is a sinecure, annexed to the headship of Jesus' College, Oxford, the principal of which receives two-thirds of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is a large cruciform edifice, built in the time of Henry VII., in the later style of English architecture, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, with a lofty square tower at the west end: in 1832 the interior was repewed by public subscription, but this alteration does not harmonize with the ancient fabric, nor with the exterior character of the building. On the south side, and communicating with the church by a narrow passage, is a large building, called Eglwys Beuno, in which the remains of the founder were interred: it is now used as a school-room, in which about 35 children of both sexes are taught, partly by contributions of £10 per annum from the rector and vicar, and partly at the expense of their parents. St. Beuno, who was uncle to St. Winifred, whom he took under his protection, and is fabled to have re-united her head to her body, on its being struck off by Cradocus, son of King Alen, on which, through his intercession, the virgin was restored to life, had his shrine at this place, which was held in great veneration, even until within the last seventy years, for the miracles reputed to have been performed at it: a plain altar-tomb, the monument of the saint, stood in the middle of the building, called Eglwys Beuno, or St. Beuno's chapel, which it was customary for the superstitious to cover with rushes, and place thereon sick children, or other diseased persons, after subjecting them to ablution in a neighbouring holy well, convinced that, after passing a whole night on his tomb, the patient would be restored to health by the miraculous interposition of the saint. In the east window of the church are some fragments of stained glass, and the date MDLXXXIV; and there are some interesting monuments of the families of Glynne and Twisselton, among which is a neat monument to the memory of Colonel Twisselton, an active officer during the parliamentary war, who defeated and made prisoner Sir John Owen, near Llandegai, in 1648. Both the church and chapel of St. Beuno are in a state of considerable dilapidation, from the loss of the funds with which they were formerly kept in repair. Until towards the close of the last century a custom prevailed of offering, in aid of the repairs of the church, or for the relief of the poor, calves and lambs born with the *Nôd Beuno*, or mark of St. Beuno, a certain natural mark in the ear, which were brought to the church on Trinity Sunday, the festival of the saint, and delivered to the churchwardens, who, having sold them, put the money into a large chest, called Cyf St. Beuno, made of one piece of oak, and secured by three locks, still preserved in the church, which, in allusion to its strength, gave rise to a local phrase applicable to any difficult undertaking that was intended. There are four places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Baptists, within the limits of the parish, also nine Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted, and consisting of about 950 children; seven of them belong to the Calvinistic Methodists, one to the Independents, and one to the Baptists. A sum of £1. 10. the interest of a gift of £30 bestowed by David Ellis Nanney, Esq., in 1820,

is distributed among the poor at Christmas, and a similar sum arising from a gift of the Rev. Philip Twisselton chiefly, has become lost. In a field at Bâchwen is a very large cromlech, and near it an upright stone, about nine feet high.

CLYRO (CLAERWY), a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 1 mile (n. w.) from Hay; containing 766 inhabitants. This parish, which is nearly four miles in breadth, extends for about seven miles along the banks of the river Wye, which separates it from the county of Brecknock, and borders also upon the county of Hereford, from which it is separated only by a narrow brook: the road from Brecknock, by way of Glâsbury bridge, to Kington in Herefordshire passes through the village. Some vestiges of an ancient castle are discernible, the history of which is altogether unknown; and a monastery was founded here, at a very early period, of which there are at present no remains, the only memorial of it being retained in the name of some lands, which probably belonged to it, and which, from that circumstance, were called "Tir y Myneich." There are several neat villas within the parish, two of which are the property of Thomas Baskerville Mynors Baskerville, Esq., and one, called Cabalva, the seat of William Davies, Esq. This parish constitutes the endowment of a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Bettws-Clyro annexed, rated in the king's books at £6; present net income, £330, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The impropriate tithes of the parish, including the chapelry of Bettws-Clyro, payable to the Prebendary of Clyro, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £675, subject to rates, averaging £45 per annum: attached to the vicarage is a small glebe of four acres, valued at £6 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower, which, having been partly demolished, is covered with a shelving roof: the font is of considerable size, and there is a large piscina at the entrance, which formerly contained the holy water. The chancel was rebuilt in 1823, as appears by an inscription on a tablet over the door, by the Venerable Archdeacon Beynon, prebendary of Brecknock: it contains two neat marble tablets, one to the memory of the Rev. Edward Edwards, prebendary of Llanvaes, and vicar of Clyro, and the other to that of Sophia, only daughter of William Davies, Esq., of Cabalva: in the church also is an elegant mural monument of white marble, ornamented with a female figure in relief, bending over an urn, to the memory of Elizabeth Williams, of Bronith Cottage. The chapel of Bettws-Clyro is about two miles distant from the parish church. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists near the village. A parochial school is held in a room built by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, and is partly supported by an annual donation of £15, paid out of the poor's rate; it is open also to the children of Clyro-Bettws. Mrs. Elizabeth Gwynne, of Cardisley Park, county of Hereford, about the year 1772, bequeathed £600, the interest of which was to be applied in paying a master to teach poor children of this parish, and also for clothing and apprenticing them; but this charity is not now available to the purposes intended by the benevolent donor, as her brother James Price, one of the trustees, in whose hands the money was placed, became, after building a school-house near the church, greatly embarrassed. Here is a mineral spring, the water of which is regarded as efficacious in the cure of diseases of the eye.

CNWCLAS, a borough, partly in the parish of Beguildy, but chiefly in that of Heyop, of which latter it constitutes a division, in the hundred of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales, 2½ miles (n. w. by w.) from Knighton: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place is pleasantly situated near the right bank of the Teme, which here separates Radnorshire from Shropshire, and had formerly a castle, originally built by Ralph Mortimer, about the year 1242, on the summit of a conical artificial mound. The village consists of about a dozen farm-houses and cottages: the manor belongs to the crown. There is a considerable extent of pasture land in the vicinity, especially near the river Teme, the cattle fed on which are principally taken to the market at Knighton, and to Bishop's Castle, in Shropshire. The borough is under the superintendence of a bailiff and burgesses, the latter of whom are made by a presentation of a jury of burgesses, selected by the steward of the manor. Jointly with Kevenlleece, Knighton, Rhaiadr, and (by the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People") Presteign, it contributes, with Radnor, to return a representative to parliament. The right of voting was formerly vested in the burgesses at large without regard to the distance of their residence from the borough, but is now, by the late act, vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements valued at ten pounds a year and upwards, within the limits of the borough, which were not altered by the late boundary act, is seventeen. The court-house, where the burgesses are created, is situated in that part of the borough which is in the parish of Beguildy. The Rev. Vavasour Powell, who distinguished himself in the civil and religious disputes of

the seventeenth century, more particularly in connexion with the Welsh non-conformists, was a native of this borough.

COEDANNA (COED-ANAU), a parish, partly in the hundred of Twrcelyn, and partly in that of Tàl-y-bolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 2 miles (s. e.) from Llanerchymedd, on the road from Beaumaris; containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llaneilian; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140. The church, dedicated to St. Blenwydd, is a small ancient structure, erected about the year 630: divine service is performed in it every alternate Sunday. William Thomas, in 1772, bequeathed £10, and Margaret Owen, in 1784, gave by deed £20, the interest to be distributed among the poor: the former benefaction has been lost; but with the latter two small cottages were erected, in which two poor families are allowed to reside rent free, occasionally; the poor at the same time receiving annually the interest of the original bequest from the parochial funds. There are three Sunday schools, in one of which, in connexion with the Established Church, are about 45 children, and in the other two, respectively appertaining to the Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, about 140 children receive instruction.

COEDCANLASS (COED-CANLAIS), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (s. e. by s.) from Haverfordwest; containing 244 inhabitants. This small parish is situated on the eastern bank of Milford Haven, from which there is a ferry to Llangwm, on the opposite shore, and is five miles distant from Pembroke, across the ferry at Lawrenny. The substratum of the soil is a fine limestone rock, which is quarried to a considerable extent; the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £617. The living is a donative, annexed to the vicarage of Martletwy: the stipend of the minister is not more than £2 per annum, which is paid by Sir John Owen, Bart., the impropriator. The church is a small picturesque building of great antiquity, repaired a few years since, at the expense of Sir John Owen: divine service is only occasionally performed in it, but burials generally, the remaining ecclesiastical rites being celebrated at Martletwy. Here are the ruins of an ancient mansion, which bore the same name as the parish, and belonged to the family of Percival.

COED-EULO, a township, in the parish of Hawarden, hundred of Mold, county of Flint, North Wales, 1¼ mile (w. by n.) from Hawarden; containing, with Eulo, 1049 inhabitants. This place is remarkable in history as the scene of a signal defeat sustained by a chosen body of English troops, despatched by Henry II., in 1157, whilst advancing with a formidable army to the conquest of Wales, from his encampment on Saltney marsh, with a view to force on a general engagement with Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who had posted his forces at Basingwerk. This detachment, having been unexpectedly attacked, whilst passing through a deep and narrow defile here, by a strong body of Welsh troops, lying in ambush, and headed by Davydd and Cynan, sons of Owain, was seized with a panic, which, added to the difficulties of the situation, rendered them unable to resist the impetuosity of their assailants, who mercilessly slaughtered the majority of them, and the few that escaped retreated in discomfiture to the main body of the army. Potteries for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, and kilns for making fire-bricks and tiles of superior quality, a considerable quantity of which is shipped to various ports on the Welsh coast and to Ireland, have for some years been carried on here to a great extent, and afford employment to a great proportion of the inhabitants: the clay is found on Buckley mountain, and, when manufactured into bricks, is calculated in a superior manner to resist intense heat. At Buckley, in this hamlet, a handsome chapel, with a tower at the west end, in the later English style, was erected in 1822, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the erection and enlargement of Churches and Chapels granted £4000: it is a chapel of ease to the rectory of Hawarden. Here are also two large schools for the education of children of both sexes, with a house for a resident clergyman, as master, which were built in 1819, at an expense of £1200, being part of a sum of £2000 raised by subscription for that purpose; they are conducted on the National plan. Situated in a woody glen, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile to the north of the road leading from Chester to Holyhead, are the picturesque remains of Eulo castle, which was an appendage to that of Mold, but of unknown origin, and of which a more detailed account is given in the article on Hawarden.

COED-FRANK, a township, in the parish of Cadoxton, union and hundred of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2½ miles (s. w. by w.) from Neath; containing 1126 inhabitants. The name signifies a forest, which in former ages was much infested by wolves; and tradition reports that, after a desperate battle fought in this neighbourhood, great numbers of these animals came down and devoured many of the slain. This township commences at the mouth of the river Neath, and extends in a north-eastern direction until it meets that of Dyfryn-Clydach. A branch of the Neath canal passes through it, nearly parallel with the river, and joins the Briton-Ferry canal, which connects the rivers Neath and Tawy below Swansea; and by means of a ferry across the former, near the termination of the canal, a distance of seven or eight miles from Swansea to the eastern part of the county

is avoided. The Crown Copper-works, belonging to a company at Birmingham, and affording employment to about one hundred persons, are situated here.

COEDGLASEN (COED-GLEISION), a hamlet, in the parish of NANTMEL, hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Rhaiadr; containing 237 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Clywedog brook, and on the south-eastern declivity of Camlo hill. The name signifies the green wood, and was formerly characteristic of the township, which was well covered with timber.

COEDYCUMMER (COED-Y-CYMMER), a hamlet, in the parish of VAINOR, hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1¼ mile (N. by W.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 1905 inhabitants. This large village, which is situated on the borders of Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, is of recent origin, having risen in consequence of the establishment of the iron-works in the vicinity, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. The houses are built along the sides of the road leading to Brecknock, and are scattered over part of an adjoining common, which extends between two branches of the river Tâf. The rateable annual value of the hamlet is returned at £837.

COGAN, a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cardiff; containing 28 inhabitants. This parish contains about seven hundred acres of land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The living, with those of Llandough and Leckwith, forms a consolidated rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 8. 4.; the net income of the benefice is stated under the head of Leckwith, with which parish also the composition for the tithes has been included. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is at present disused: in the chancel are some ancient monuments, among which are several of the family of Herbert, of Cogan Pill, an ancient mansion now converted into a farm-house. The poor children of the parish have the privilege of attending the school at Llandough.

COLLVRYN, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANSANTFRAID-YN-MECHAN which is in the upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES; containing 182 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the river Vyrnwy.

COLVA, a parochial chapelry, in the union of KINGTON, hundred and county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Builth; containing 221 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Edwy, and on a road leading from Kington to Builth, appears to have been formerly only a hamlet, or chapelry, within the parish of Glâscomb, in the church of which the inhabitants have still a pew appropriated to their use: it is also, together with Rulen, partially dependent upon that parish, as the inhabitants of both contribute to the repairs of the church of Glâscomb; but in all civil matters they are independent parishes. The chapelry contains nine hundred acres of inclosed, and one thousand of uninclosed, land: it is chiefly of a hilly character, and the soil is not very productive. The greater part is the property of the crown, but there is a small manor belonging to the owner of Harpton Court. Colva, in the king's books, is described as a chapel to Glâscomb, of the certified value of £10: the great tithes of the whole are an appropriation belonging to the Bishop of St. David's, and the vicar of Glâscomb receives the small tithes of each, holding both Colva and Rulen by the same presentation, institution, and induction, as Glâscomb. The appropriate tithes of the chapelry, payable to the Bishop, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £95, subject to the payment of rates, averaging £15. 15. per annum; and the vicarial for one of £62, the rates averaging £6. 15. The chapel of Colva, like the church of Glâscomb, is dedicated to St. David. Here are two day schools, in which about 20 children are taught at their parents' expense. A farm called Ty'n-y-Waun, in the parish of Llandegley, in this county, was purchased with the amount of benefactions made by Evan and Ann Griffiths, in 1721, and is now let for £21 per annum, which sum is equally divided among the poor of Colva, Llandegley, and Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan. John and James Lloyd also bequeathed £60, the interest to be applied for the benefit of the poor, which with the portion of the former charity payable to this parish, produces £9. 17. 6. yearly for the poor not receiving parochial aid. The late Mr. James Chambers, of this place, also bequeathed £60, since laid out in mortgage on a tenement in the parish of Kington, in Herefordshire, producing £3 per annum, which is distributed in bread among the poor of Colva, at Easter and Christmas.

COLWINSTONE, or TRÊ GOLWEN, a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Cowbridge; containing 287 inhabitants. This parish, situated in the southern part of the county, near the Bristol Channel, and intersected by the Bristol and Milford road, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Llangan and Ewenny, by Penllyne on the east, by Llŷsworney on the south, and by St. Bride's Major, and Llandow on the west and south-west. It contains 1667*a.* 29*p.* statute measure, partly arable and partly pasture, and 83*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.* of common, with about 9½ acres occupied by roads. The surface is rather flat, but well wooded, the timber being chiefly ash, elm, and sycamore; and the soil is in some parts light and in others clayey, producing wheat, barley, and oats, with hay and turnips. Colwinstone

village is situated near the Allom brook, which intersects the parish. The parish contains some lead-ore and limestone quarries, but no lead-mines are worked. A large tract of waste ground within its limits, called "Golden Mile," extending about three-quarters of a mile along the turnpike-road from Cowbridge to Swansea, is noted for its fine pasturage, and numerous flocks of sheep are fed on it. Pwll-y-Wrach, the property and residence of David Thomas, Esq., is a respectable well-built modern mansion, pleasantly situated within the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty; net income, £130; patron, David Thomas, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and to whom the impropriation also belongs. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £124, subject to rates, averaging £10 per annum, and the vicarial for one of £88, with a glebe of 2½ acres, valued at £3. 2. 6. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a plain structure, containing between 150 and 200 sittings; and there are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians. About thirty children are instructed in two day schools, chiefly supported by the Vicar and Mr. and Miss Thomas; and a Sunday school is gratuitously conducted by the Methodists. A small rent-charge of £1 is paid by the lord of the manor for the benefit of the poor, supposed to arise from a gift of an ancestor; it is allowed to accumulate for two or three years, and is then distributed in small sums among persons not receiving parochial aid. On the Golden Mile common is a tumulus; and near it are vestiges of a small Roman camp: the Roman *Julia strata Maritima* is supposed to have passed near the course of the present turnpike-road.

CONVIL, or CYNWYL, a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of Elvet, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Carmarthen, on the road to Newcastle; containing 1651 inhabitants. This is a place of great antiquity, having been originally a British settlement, afterwards visited by the Romans: it has subsequently been the scene of many interesting transactions connected with the history of the principality. Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., is supposed to have marched through it, on his way to meet Richard III., who is said to have encamped his forces at Llanvihangel-Yeroth, in the vicinity of which a battle took place between the vanguard of the earl and the rearguard of the usurping monarch, which terminated in the troops of the latter being obliged to retire, in consequence of the unfavourable position which they occupied. A remarkable embankment here, called "The Line," extending a mile and a half in length, and in many places eighteen feet high, is ascribed by tradition to the earl; and on the opposite bank, in a marshy soil, is a corresponding work, on the line of which is an artificial eminence, called "the King's Barrow," still bearing on its summit the marks of fire, having probably been used as a beacon, kindled to prevent a surprise by night from the hostile party on the other side. This tradition, however, is generally rejected, on the ground of the apparent inutility of such a work in a country friendly to Henry's designs, and of which many of the inhabitants were actually engaged with great energy in carrying into effect the object of his enterprise; yet, by a striking coincidence, there is, within a mile and a half of these lines, a place called Llwyn Davydd, and it is on record that the earl halted at a place of that name, usually considered that near Llandysilio-Gogo, on the sea-coast in Cardiganshire, which, however, is out of the direct route between Milford Haven, where he landed, and Shrewsbury, the road sometimes lying through deep valleys, at that time rendered impassable by the boggy nature of the soil, and Llwyn Davydd, in the adjoining parish of Llangeler, being in the direct road over a chain of hills. The small rivers Bala and Gwili run through this parish: the neighbouring district is composed of deep dingles and dorsal hills, which converge in a point at this place. A fair is held on November 21st. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Abernant, endowed, exclusively of Abernant, with only £3 per annum, and a legacy of £8 by Mrs. Anna Warner: the church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for Baptists and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A school, with a residence for the master, was erected at Park-y-Vicar, near the village of Cynwell, it is supposed, under the will of Thomas Howells, who granted a rent-charge of £4 for its support, and also gave other rent-charges of £2 each, to the minister, for preaching a monthly sermon, and to the poor, for distribution among them. Anne Warner, of Clerkenwell, among other charitable bequests for the poor, in 1721, bequeathed £100 for the further benefit of the school; and from these endowments the master receives a salary of £10, besides £2. 10. rent for the house, which he lets, £2. 2. allowed to him for keeping the school premises in repair, and a small sum for the purchase of books. About from twenty to forty children attend the school. A sum of about £5, principally arising from Howells's and Warner's charities, are distributed among the poor at Easter and Christmas.

Within the limits of the parish there was a remarkable cromlech, noticed by most preceding writers as being in a perfect state, but now scarcely distinguishable from an ordinary heap of stones, some of which, after being broken into fragments with gunpowder, were used, within the last few years, in the erection of a farm-house near the spot. This ancient monument of the Druids consisted of

one principal stone of prodigious weight, supported by four upright stones, and surrounded by others in an erect position, supposed to have originally formed an entire circle. In addition to its appropriation to religious purposes, it is thought to have been also used as an observatory, as it occupied the summit of a lofty hill, from which there is at most times a distinct view of the Bristol Channel, and is found to have been originally constructed with a due regard to the meridian of the place, which now declines a little to the eastward; and this deviation, on a calculation of the precession of the equinoxes, has been considered a proof of its having been erected something more than two thousand years ago, or two hundred years before the Christian era. There are various tumuli in the parish, within which also is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with iron, and formerly held in considerable repute for its efficacy in the cure of certain diseases: it is called Fossana, or Fôs Sana, and from this appellation is supposed to have been known to the Roman conquerors of Britain, and to have been called by them *Fons Sana*. On a farm called Troed-y-Rhiw, in the northern part of the parish, formerly stood a chapel, which, it is conjectured, was suffered to fall to ruin in or prior to the reign of Henry VIII., few vestiges of it being now discernible.

CONWAY, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.—See ABERCONWAY.

CORWEN, a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (s. by w.) from Ruthin, and 194 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 2065 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies "the white choir," or, as others suppose, Corvaen, meaning a stone in a circle, from the cross in the churchyard, which probably existed before the church. On the invasion of North Wales by Henry II., in 1165, that monarch advanced at the head of his army to the Berwyn mountains, near this town, where he was met by the combined forces of the Welsh, consisting of the entire power of North Wales, under the command of Owain Gwynedd and his brother Cadwaladr; the forces of South Wales, led by the gallant Rhŷs ab Grufydd; those of Powys, by Owain Cyveilioc and the sons of Madoc ab Meredydd; and the men of the country between the Wye and the Severn, by their two chieftains, the sons of Madoc ab Ednerth. These exerted themselves with so much vigilance and activity in cutting off the supplies of the English troops, and in harassing them by skirmishes, that Henry, unable to compete with the resolute spirit of the Welsh and the unfavourableness of the season, deemed it prudent to retire with his forces, and for a time at least to abandon the project of subjugating the principality. The English monarch took up his position on the ridge of the Berwyn chain of mountains, and the Welsh occupied a strong intrenchment on the steep declivity of a hill on the opposite side of the vale. This camp, called Caer Drewyn, was of a circular form, and was defended by a single wall: there were two entrances, near the north-eastern of which was an oblong square, strengthened by a ditch and a wall: within the area are several strong buildings, together with cells in the walls themselves. Remains of these works are yet visible, consisting of a circle of loose stones, about half a mile in circumference, and the foundations of the buildings. This strong post is also said to have been occasionally resorted to by Owain Glyndwr, whose magnificent house on the Dee was situated about four miles from Corwen, on the eastern side of the road to Llangollen, where part of the moat by which it was encompassed is still visible, being almost the sole relic of that noble and extensive pile, which was surrounded by every convenience for the exercise of unbounded hospitality: at a short distance from its site there is a mount of considerable size, supposed to have been the station where a watch was kept.

The town is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Dee, on the great road from London to Holyhead and Dublin, under a rock at the foot of the Berwyn mountains, and in the rich and beautifully diversified Vale of Edeyrnion. About half a mile to the south-west, on the line of the Holyhead road, the Dee is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, the view from which, both up and down the vale, is exceedingly pleasing, especially upward, where the river assumes the appearance of a glittering lake, skirted on each side by luxuriant meadows and thick inclosures. Upon the Berwyn mountain, behind the church, is a place called Glyndwr's Seat, which commands a charming prospect; and from this spot it is superstitiously reported that Owain threw a dagger, which, falling upon a stone, formed in it an impression of its whole length, half an inch deep; this stone is now in the south wall of the church. There is a weekly market on Friday for corn and meat, which are pitched in the open street; and fairs are held on March 12th, May 24th, July 14th, October 7th, and December 20th, for the sale of horses, horned cattle, &c. One of the bridewells for the county is situated at this place, under the care of the constable.

The parish is very extensive, being eleven miles in length, and from three to four in breadth, and comprises 12,646 acres, of which 1744 are arable, 3590 meadow, 700 woodland, consisting principally of larch, oak, and fir, and 6612 acres common; besides the Dee, the parish is watered by the Alwen, and it contains Rûg, the seat of Colonel Vaughan, lord of the manor, and Rhagad, the residence of Edward Lloyd, Esq. The living consists of a sinecure rectory and a vicarage, the former rated in the king's books at £15. 5. 10., and the latter at £7. 1. 3., and both in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for two rent-charges of £409. 9.

each, payable, respectively, to the rector and vicar, and subject to rates averaging £41. 18. 5. for each portion, and both have glebes attached, the former containing six acres, valued at £6 per annum, and the latter twenty-four acres, valued at £10. The church, dedicated to St. Sulien, is a cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style of architecture, with a square tower at the western end: the east window is lancet-headed. Under an arch on the northern side of the chancel is the tomb of one of the early vicars, named Iorweth Sulien, representing, in relief, a human figure habited in priestly robes, and bearing in old characters the inscription: "*Hic jacet Jorwerth Sulien, vicarius de Corwaen, ora pro eo.*" In the south wall of the church, on the outside, is the stone before mentioned, as bearing the impression of Owain Glyndwr's dagger. In the churchyard stands a curious stone cross, consisting of a square upright pillar of one entire stone, ornamented at the top, and inserted in a flat circular stone, which rests upon four or five rude smaller ones. Built in the porch is a rude pointed stone, called *Carreg y Big yn y Vâch rewlyd*, "the pointed stone in the icy recess," of which it is fabulously related, that every attempt to erect the church on a different site having failed, the founders were directed by a supernatural power to the spot where this stone stood. At Rûg is a private unendowed chapel, supported by Col. Vaughan, in which the English service only is performed. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, with a Sunday school attached. The parochial school, kept in one of the aisles of the church, and in which are about sixty children, is aided by a bequest of £4 per annum by a member of the family of Salisbury, formerly owners of the adjacent domain of Rûg, who have been great benefactors to this place, and one of whom also bequeathed funds for clothing four boys annually; also by contributions of £8 from the clergy, and £9. 10. by other subscribers, for which thirty-five children are taught gratuitously, the rest being paid for by their parents. About twenty-five girls are educated in a day and boarding school at their parents' expense; and there are twelve Sunday schools, in which about 750 children are instructed gratuitously; four belong to the Wesleyan Methodists, five to the Calvinistic Methodists, two to the Independents, and one to the Baptists. Situated behind the church, on the south of the churchyard, is a college, at first designed for the support of six widows of clergymen who die possessed of cure of souls in the county, but which recently has been also opened to the admission of the widows of curates. It is a substantial stone building, of six rooms below and six above, with a brewhouse at the end of the building, and a plot of garden-ground, and was erected and endowed in 1750, under the will of William Eyton, Esq., of Plâs Warren, in the county of Salop, who died about 1710, and directed that the charity should have effect upon the death of his lady: the income amounts to about £107, arising from different farms and tenements in Denbighshire. There are but few claimants, and the college is never fully tenanted, so that the amount paid to the residents is greatly increased: only two of the apartments are now occupied, each of the inmates receiving £40 per annum. Six small almshouses, inhabited by as many poor families, are situated in the town, adjoining the churchyard, and connected with these is another small house, the rent of which is appropriated to their benefit; all being kept in repair by Colonel Vaughan, who has the selection of the inmates. There are also various pecuniary bequests for the relief of the poor, including one of £400, by Mrs. Lumley Salusbury, for clothing eight poor women of this parish, two of Gwyddelwern, and two of Llangar; and of £200, by Roger Salusbury, for clothing six old men and twelve children; one of £150, by Mrs. Jones, for the benefit of thirty decayed families; and £75 by Hugh Jones, £50 by William Jones, £20 each by Roger Jones, the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, Mrs. Maurice, and Mrs. Wynne, and £10 each by David and Jane Jones, and Robert Parry, for distribution among the poor. The elegant mansion of Rûg is memorable in history, as the spot to which Grufydd ab Cynan, King of North Wales, was inveigled by one Muriawn Gôch, soon after the decisive victory obtained by him at Carno, in 1077, which placed him upon the throne; and there betrayed to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he was conveyed to the castle of Chester, from which he escaped by stratagem, after an imprisonment of twelve years. Near it is a well, called St. Sulien's, the water of which is efficacious in the cure of rheumatic complaints. On one of the Berwyn mountains, called Moel Verma, in this parish, an urn of earthenware, containing human bones, and now in the possession of Colonel Vaughan, was discovered some years since.

The poor law union, of which this town is the head, was formed Jan. 7th, 1837, and comprises the following fourteen parishes and townships; namely, Corwen, Bettws-Gwervil-Gôch, Gwyddelwern, Llandrillo, Llangar, and Llansantfraid-Glyn-Dyvrdwy, in the county of Merioneth; Llanvihangel-Glyn-y-Myvyr, in the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth; and Cerrig-y-Druidion, Llangwm, Bryn-Eglwys, Llantysillio, Glyn-Traian (in the parish of Llangollen), Llanarmon-Dyfryn-Ceriog, and Llansantfraid-Glyn-Ceriog, in the county of Denbigh. It is under the superintendence of twenty-three guardians, and contains a population of about 15,098, of whom 9686 are in Denbighshire.

COSHESTON, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (N.) from Pembroke; containing 513 inhabitants. This place, which is inter-

sected by the great road from London to the Royal Pembroke dock-yard, is bounded on the north and west by a branch of Milford Haven, on the east by the parishes of Upton and Nash, and on the south by those of St. Mary's and St. Michael's, Pembroke; it comprises by admeasurement 2000 acres, of which 437 are arable, 1450 meadow and pasture, 47 woodland, and the residue waste land. The surface is varied with undulations, and the soil is in general of a light quality, resting on limestone, of which there are several quarries: the annual value of the rateable property is £1540. 13. The village is large, and stands on a beautiful site on the southern declivity of a hill, the base of which is washed by an estuary of Milford Haven, navigable for barges. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 12. 11.; present net income, £160, with a glebe-house; patron, George Bonling, Esq., of Woodfield. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat modern structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a low tower surmounted by a spire; it is 73 feet long and 32 broad, and contains an ample proportion of free sittings. There are two day schools, in which about thirty children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, attended by about thirty-five children, is supported by subscription. John Jones, Esq., M.D., in 1698, bequeathed certain property in St. David's, producing in the whole £337. 13. per annum, for apprenticing poor children, and the relief of the aged and infirm of the four parishes of Lawrenny, Cosheston, St. David's, and Lampeter-Velvrey, with a discretionary power to his brother, the Rev. Mr. Jones, as executor, to add other parishes: of the produce of this charity, Cosheston receives a sum amounting to about £30 per annum, which is expended in premiums of £3 each in apprenticing children, and gifts to the poor parishioners, varying from £3 to 5*s*.

SEAL AND ARMS.

COWBRIDGE, a borough and market-town, (having exclusive jurisdiction) and, jointly with Bridgend, the head of a union, in the parish of Llanblethian, locally in the hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 12 miles (w.) from Cardiff, and 170 (w.) from London, on the main western road through the county; containing 1080 inhabitants. The Welsh name of this place is *Pont-Vaen*, a corruption of *Pont-y-Vôn*, of which last the English name is a literal translation. The town is supposed to have been originally an appendage to the castle and lordship of St. Quentin; and was surrounded, in 1090, by Robert St. Quentin, one of Fitz-Hamon's knights, with a stone wall, having three gates, which, in Leland's time, were all entire, but of which only the south gate now remains. Its situation, though low, is salubrious, and its appearance prepossessing: the town consists principally of one spacious street, extending for nearly half a mile along the turnpike-road; the houses are in general well built, and several of them are handsome: it is neither paved nor lighted, but well supplied with water from springs, and from the small river Ddaw, which passes through the centre of it. The old town-hall, shambles, and market-house, which stood in the centre of the principal street, obstructing the thoroughfare, have been removed, and the old county bridewell, situated at this place, has been converted, chiefly by subscription, into a neat town-hall, with jury-rooms and other apartments. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday; the market on the latter is chiefly for butchers' meat and other provisions: the fairs, principally for cattle, are on the first Tuesday in February, the Tuesday before March 25th, May 4th, June 24th, and September 29th: there are also two great markets on the first Tuesdays in August and December.

The government of the town is regulated by charter of incorporation, which was confirmed in the 33rd of Charles II., whose charter recites that the burgesses had enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, and immunities, as well by means of grants of former kings of England and lords of Glamorgan as by prescription, and bestows upon the corporation all privileges, fairs, tolls, and lands which they then held, or had previously enjoyed, by virtue of any charter or by prescription; and the control is vested in the constable of the castle of St. Quentin, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, a treasurer, two serjeants-at-mace, two clerks of the market and shambles, and six constables. The constable, commonly called mayor, is appointed by the Marquess of Bute; the bailiffs are annually chosen, on Michaelmas eve, from among the aldermen, of whom four are nominated for that purpose by the burgesses, out of which number the mayor selects two; the aldermen are elected from the burgesses, by a majority of their own body, as vacancies occur; the capital burgesses are elected out of the body of burgesses, by the bailiffs, aldermen, and capital burgesses, in their corporate capacity as the common-council and governing body of the borough; the town-clerk is appointed by the Marquess of Bute, the treasurer by the common-council, and the remaining officers by the bailiffs. Cowbridge was formerly one of the eight contributory boroughs within the county, which returned a member to parliament, the right of election having been in the burgesses at large, in number between seventy and eighty, of whom about one-half are resident; but it is now, by the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People,"

contributory with Cardiff and Llantrissent in the return of a member; and the right of election is vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of houses of this value, situated within the limits of the borough, which comprise an area of little more than thirty-three acres, and were not altered by the late boundary act, is seventy-nine: the bailiffs of Cardiff, at which place the elections are held, are the returning officers.

The freedom is acquired by an apprenticeship of seven years to a resident freeman, inherited by birth by all sons of freemen born after their father's admission, or obtained by marriage with a freeman's daughter, or by gift of the common-council, who may confer the privilege on whomsoever they please; and all persons who have thus become burgesses, possess the right of exemption from toll within the borough. The revenues of the corporation are derived from houses and land, the tolls of the markets and fairs, and fines upon the admission of burgesses, and amount to about £130 per annum, of which sum about a third is produced from real property, and the remainder from the tolls, with the exception of an inconsiderable item composed of the fines of freemen. The mayor and bailiffs are justices of the peace, exercising exclusive jurisdiction, and having, according to the charter, power to enquire of all "delays, defects, and articles," within the town, as justices of the peace in England, provided that they do not proceed "to the enquiry, trial, and determination of any treason, misprision of treason, murder, felony, or any other thing, touching the loss of life or limb;" but no general or quarter sessions seem to have taken place since the year 1812, and even for some time prior to that date they appear to have been seldom and very irregularly held. The bailiffs, too, have liberty, also by charter, of holding a court of record every Thursday in every third week, for the trial of actions under £5, according to the laws, and in as ample a manner as in any other court of record in England; but this court has like the other fallen completely into disuse, the last summoning of it having taken place on the 30th of August, 1777; nor are petty sessions for the borough regularly held, the magistrates merely assembling from time to time for the despatch of business as occasion requires. The petty sessions for the hundred occur here every Tuesday, and the Easter quarter sessions for the county.

Cowbridge is commonly reputed a parish, but it has no distinct incumbency: the chapel, which was originally a chapel of ease to the church of Llanblethian, is still served by the vicar of that parish, who performs morning service at the one, and evening service at the other, alternately every Sunday. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £17. 3. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and venerable structure, and contains several handsome monuments of modern erection, and two of more ancient date, one to the memory of the Carnes, of Nash, and the other to that of the family of Jenkins, of Hensol, near Cowbridge. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. The free grammar school, in which are about thirty boys, is of considerable repute, and is supposed by some to have grown out of the ruins of an ancient establishment at Lantwit-Major, and to have been removed to this place in the reign of Elizabeth; it is under the superintendence of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, who appoint the master. The endowment was augmented by Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knt., Judge of the Admiralty in the reign of Charles II., who was educated in this school, and died in 1685, and who founded two fellowships, two scholarships, and one exhibition in Jesus' College, which are limited exclusively to natives of the principality educated at this establishment. After devising to the principal, fellows, and scholars, all his lands and tenements, and also the free school and school house, he charged the property with the payment of £80 per annum, for the following uses, *viz.*, £20 with the school-house, orchards, &c., to be given to the schoolmaster, for instructing fifteen youths of the town and contiguous parishes, five of them to be called pensioners (now named monitors), and to be paid £6 each for four years; after that period, three out of the five to be sent to Jesus' College, and have an exhibition of £10 each for four succeeding years; and two of these last to be regarded as scholars on Sir Leoline's foundation, and to have the preference in the selection of the two fellowships he had founded in the college. For the purpose of carrying the intentions of the benefactor into effect, the college transmits to the master annually £50 for himself and the monitors; together with £20 assigned by Sir Leoline, for clothing poor persons, or apprenticing boys born in the parishes of Llantrissent and Llanblethian, the town of Cowbridge, and the parish of Ystrad-Owen. There are five other day schools, in which about 220 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also a National school, in which fifty boys are instructed for small weekly payments; and four Sunday schools, one of which, attended by about fifty girls, is supported by subscription; and the other three, in which are about 160 children, are gratuitously conducted by the Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, respectively.

Some charitable benefactions are respectively managed by the corporation, and by the parochial authorities. Among the former is a grant of 2 acres

of land, situated south of the East-gate, devised by Mary Wilcox, and now yielding a rent of £8. 8. per annum, subject to a small payment for land-tax and repairs. A rent-charge of £4 on land called the Paddocks, situate in the western village of the town, was devised by Walter Williams in 1796; which bequest was void under the statute of Mortmain; but the owner generously purchased stock in the three per cents., and invested it in the name of trustees to secure the amount of the gift, and carry it into execution. The produce of these two bequests is distributed in small sums, by the bailiffs, among poor parishioners. Of the charities under the management of the parochial officers, is a bequest by Catherine Williams in 1682 of £100, the interest to be applied to clothe six of the poorest and most aged parishioners; the amount is in the hands of the corporation, who pay the interest at five per cent. Rebecca Wyndham bequeathed a similar sum, with which, and the accumulated interest, a moiety of a tenement and land, called Pencoed in the parish of Llanilid, was purchased, now yielding £20 per annum, which sum is applied in apprenticing poor children, as directed by the donor; and other sums arising from trifling rent-charges on houses in different parts of the town, and one of 12*s.* on a field in the parish of Llanblethian, the gift of William Thomas in 1710, producing altogether £2 per annum, are distributed in bread to the poor. Some Roman coins have been discovered at this place: one, which was of brass, bore the inscription CÆSAR TRAIANVS; the reverse, PONT MAX . . . . SII; the exergue, BRITANNI. At the distance of about two miles, in a field adjoining the road from London to Haverfordwest, on the southern side, and close to the common called the Golden Mile, is a square intrenched camp of small dimensions, supposed to be Roman; and on the south side of that common are vestiges of a similar work, both probably indicating the course of the *Via Julia Maritima*.

COYCHURCH, otherwise LLANGRALLO, a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (E.) from Bridgend; comprising the townships of Higher Coychurch, Lower Coychurch, Pencoed, and Peterston super Montem, each of which separately maintains its own poor; and containing 1251 inhabitants, of which number 308 are in Lower Coychurch. It derives its Welsh name from St. Grallo, by whom the church is said to have been founded, and to whom it is dedicated: this saint was nephew to Iltutus, the founder of Lantwit-Major, in this county, with which place a connexion appears to be indicated by a circular cross in the churchyard, corresponding in every respect with that at Lantwit, and from what is said to have been legible of the inscription, which is now totally obliterated, most probably erected by the same persons, *viz.*, Samson, the successor of Iltutus, and Samuel the sculptor. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £21. 1. 8.; present net income, £446 with a glebe-house; patron, Earl of Dunraven: the tithes of the township of Lower Coychurch have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130, subject to rates, averaging £15 per annum: with a glebe of 36*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.*, valued, with appendages, at £54. 10. per annum. The church, situated in this township, is a spacious and venerable structure, though much dilapidated. There is a chapel of ease at the hamlet of Peterston; and within the limits of the parish are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Elizabeth Davies, who died in May 1835, bequeathed £800, to be vested in government securities or used in the purchase of lands, the interest arising to be annually distributed among the poor of the three hamlets of the parish; and she also left £200 for the maintenance of the Sunday school at Coychurch, and a similar bequest for the support of a school at Penpriske; the produce of the first amount is distributed in sums varying from 2*s.* to 4*s.* among such poor as receive no parochial relief, and that of the other sums is respectively paid to the master and mistress of the schools: the Sunday school, previously held in a private house, has just been transferred to a new school-building erected with the aid of a subscription; and from 30 to 50 children attend it. About 24 children are taught in the school at Penpriske, which is held in a room built by subscription, and capable of containing 60 children. The only other charity now available in the parish, is a rent of £2. 12. payable out of a forge and small piece of ground, which were purchased by a bequest, in 1767, of Morgan Thomas, for the benefit of the poor of the lower hamlet, which sum is distributed at Christmas as directed. There are mines of coal in the hamlet of Higher Coychurch, of a bituminous quality, called the Hîrwaun collieries, in which several of the labouring poor are employed; and lead-ore has been found in the parish. Out of a rock of magnesian limestone issues a spring, the water of which forms beautiful incrustations; and there is a cavern in the parish, in which are fine specimens of bright calcareous spar. Near the church is a farm-house, supposed to have been anciently a religious establishment, subordinate to the abbey of Ewenny. The Rev. Thomas Richards, author of a Welsh and English Dictionary, was forty years curate of this parish.

COYCHURCH (HIGHER), a township, in the parish of COYCHURCH, union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridgend; containing 356 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Ewenny, and contains some collieries of bituminous coal, called the Hîrwaun collieries, which are situated at the foot of the Cevn-Hîrgoed mountain. There is a place of

worship for Independents; and about 80 adults and children are taught gratuitously in two Sunday schools, one of which belongs to the Independents, and the other to the Methodists. Some small benefactions, amounting to about £24, have been given for the benefit of the poor of this township, of which £14 were applied towards the erection of a house for their reception; and the sum of fifty shillings per annum, arising out of a tenement, is regularly distributed among such as do not receive parochial relief. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £125, subject to rates, averaging £13. 10. 10. per annum.

COYTY, otherwise COITY, a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the eastern bank of the river Ogmore; comprising the Higher Hamlet, or manor of Coyty Wallia, and the Lower Hamlet, or manor of Coyty Anglia, the latter forming part of the market-town of Bridgend, and known also by the name of Oldcastle, from a fortress anciently situated there: the whole containing 1925 inhabitants, of which number 477 are in the Higher Hamlet, and 1448 in the Lower Hamlet. The lordship of Coyty was conferred by Fitz-Hamon on Sir Payne de Turberville, one of the knights who accompanied him in his expedition into Wales, by whom the castle, which is extensive and magnificent even in its ruins, was completed, it was originally built by Paganus de Sourberville, in 1091. From the family of Turberville it passed into the possession of Sir Richard Berkrolles, and subsequently to the families of Gamage, Sydney, and Wyndham; and it is at present the property of the Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl, by marriage with the daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas Wyndham Esq., member for the county of Glamorgan in several successive parliaments. The living is a rectory, with the chapel of Nolton annexed, rated in the king's books at £21. 12. 3½.; patron, Earl of Dunraven: the tithes of the hamlet of Higher Coyty have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, and those of the hamlet of Lower Coyty for one of £300. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, possesses no extraordinary architectural interest: on opening a grave in the chancel, for the interment of the late rector, Dr. Richards, a vault was discovered, containing the remains of Sir Gilbert Gamage and his lady. There is a place of worship for dissenters in the village of Coyty. In Higher Coyty are a day school, in which 20 children receive instruction at their parents' expense; and a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions, and belonging to the Independents, in which from 20 to 30 children are gratuitously taught. In Lower Coyty are a National school, supported by subscription and containing about 150 children, the master and mistress of which have a salary of £70 per annum; five other day schools, in which about 45 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, one of which is conducted by the Independents and the other by the Methodists, and in which about 265 children are gratuitously taught. A sum of 15*s.*, arising from three bequests of £5 each for the benefit of the poor of the Lower Hamlet, is distributed at Christmas, among six widows; and a few other small charities have been lost. Davydd Hopkins, a poet, or Welsh bard, who, in 1700, was admitted to the Gorsedd of Glamorgan, at which he presided in 1730, was a native of this parish.

CRAIGIOGUWLAN (CREIGIOG UWCHLAN), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANARMON, hundred of YALE, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ruthin: the population is returned with the parish. The small river Alyn runs in a northerly direction through this hamlet, which forms the upper portion of the parish, and is partly bounded on the east by the elevated hills on the border of Flintshire.

CRAIGISGLÂN (CREIGIOG ÎS-GLÂN), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANARMON, hundred of YALE, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Ruthin: the population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet is situated in a narrow valley, bounded on one side by the Clwydian hills, and on the other by those on the confines of Flintshire, the river Alyn flowing near the centre. There are several respectable residences in different parts of it.

CRAY (CRAI), a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of DEVYNOCK, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9½ miles (W.) from Brecknock; containing 502 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the small river Crai with the Usk, which latter is here crossed by a bridge. The common of Little Forest, in this chapelry, was anciently attached to the Great Forest of Brecknock, but on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, as lord of Brecknock, it was separated from the latter, and granted, by Henry VIII., first to Lord Seymour of Sudley, Lord High Admiral, and again, on his attainder, to another favourite, whose descendants afterwards disposed of it to various purchasers. The proprietors of this portion of Crai are exempt from a feudal practice which anciently prevailed in the parish of Devynock, whereby the other tenants were obliged to resort to the lord's mill, to have their corn ground, but it is not now so strictly observed as it was formerly. There are several respectable residences in this chapelry, more especially in that part adjoining the vale of the Crai: the rateable annual value of the chapelry is returned at £2856. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Devynock, who receives £89. 2. 1., being a third of the amount for which the tithes have been commuted, namely £267. 6. 3., the other two-thirds being equally divided between the Bishop of Gloucester and

Bristol, and the impropriator. The chapel, dedicated to St. Ilid, and sometimes called the chapel of Llan-Ilid, stands higher up the vale, on the eastern declivity of an eminence, and close to the left bank of the Crai rivulet. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. In 1626, Sir John Davy, the owner of this property, bequeathed a portion of the tithes, amounting to £40 per annum, for erecting five almshouses and a free school; and a sum of £12 per annum was devised by Morgan Watkin, in 1699, for the benefit of the poor. Some vestiges of ancient barrows are still discernible, and of carneddau on the adjacent hills.

CREGRINA, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES.—See CAREGRINA.

CRESWELL-QUAY, a village, situated at the point of junction of the three parishes of LAWRENNY, CAREW, and JEFFRESTON, in the hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Pembroke: the population is returned with the respective parishes. It is situated on an estuary of Milford Haven, and in each of the three parishes is a small quay for the convenience of shipping the coal and culm from the mines with which this district abounds. From twenty to thirty thousand tons have been annually shipped at this place for exportation; but the quantity has recently much diminished, and at present not more than six thousand tons are annually shipped, generally in vessels of about thirty or forty tons' burthen.

CRICCIETH (CRÛGCAITH), a borough and parish (formerly a market-town), in the union of PWLLHELI, hundred of EIVIONYDD, Eivionydd division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Trêmadoc, the post-town, 18 miles (S.) from Carnarvon, and 240 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 811 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to take its name from the many shipwrecks which frequently occurred on this coast, the interpretation of the Welsh name being "the bitter cry" in allusion to that circumstance; or as others derive it, from *Crûg* and *Aith*, a pointed hill or mound, in allusion to the rock upon which the castle stands. At an early period it belonged to Ednyved Vychan, who was seventy-sixth in descent from Henwyn, Duke of Cornwall, and an ancestor in the ninth degree of Henry VII., and was baron of Brŷnfanigl, lord of Criccieth, and chief councillor to Llewelyn the Great. He acquired an honourable name, and possessed much influence among his countrymen, and is stated to have built a strong fortress here, which, having fallen into decay, was restored and enlarged by Edward I. This castle formed one of the defences of the passage over the sands called Traeth-Mawr, from the territory included in the present county of Merioneth into the country of Snowdon, during the wars between the Britons and the invading Saxons and Normans. About the year 1140, Grufydd ab Llewelyn, having been unjustly made prisoner by his brother Davydd, who afterwards succeeded to the sovereignty of North Wales, was imprisoned in it for a considerable time, and then delivered into the power of the English monarch, Henry III. Edward I., having completed the subjugation of Wales, restored and strongly fortified the castle, appointing William de Leybourn governor or constable, with a salary of £100 per annum, out of which he was to maintain thirty stout men (ten of them cross-bowmen), a chaplain, a surgeon, a carpenter, and a mason. Among its later governors was Sir Howel y Twgall, so called from his bearing the figure of a pole-axe upon his shield, who, having attended Edward the Black Prince on his continental expeditions, and meritoriously distinguished himself at the battle of Poictiers, was knighted by that prince, and appointed to the governorship of the castle, which he afterwards made his principal residence. The same prince also constituted the town of Criccieth a free borough, and made the constable of the castle mayor, granting the burgesses the same privileges as were enjoyed by those of Rhôs Vair, now Newborough, or Newburgh, in the county of Anglesey. It is not known at what time the castle first fell into decay; but, in the 24th of Henry VIII., orders were issued to the constable to put it into thorough repair, at the king's cost; and that monarch, in the 35th year of his reign, conferred upon the burgesses the right of participating in the election of a representative for the borough of Carnarvon, to which it consequently became a contributory borough.

Criccieth was a short time since only an inconsiderable village of mean appearance, but it has been much improved of late years, and contains some handsome houses, which, though much scattered, present a good appearance: from its contiguity to the shore of Cardigan bay, the situation is favourable for commerce; but only a few vessels touch here, bringing limestone and coal, and there is neither harbour nor facility for unloading vessels: only a few fishing-boats belong to the town. The coast is very dangerous, and many vessels are annually lost, though a pier might be made at a trifling expense, the promontory projecting into the sea already forming a part of a natural basin. The rateable annual value of the parish amounts to £1460. 2. 6. The market, which was on Wednesday, has been disused for several centuries; but three fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle, are held annually on May 23rd, June 29th, and October 22nd. The affairs of the corporation are regulated by a charter granted by king Edward I. in the 13th year of his reign, dated at Cardigan, and which bestows certain liberties at length, and refers to those of the city of Hereford, giving to the burgesses of Criccieth exemption from toll throughout the whole of England, and ordaining that the constable of the castle should be always

mayor of the town; and this charter was afterwards confirmed by the crown at various periods, including the 12th of Richard II., the time of Henry V. when prince of Wales, the 3rd of Henry VI., and the 9th of Henry VIII. The style of the corporation is "the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough of Criccieth, in the county of Carnarvon;" and the government is vested in a mayor, deputy mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, and a serjeant-at-mace, but the duties annexed to these offices are of a very trifling description, and the emoluments consequently insignificant. The situation of mayor is held by William Ormsby Gore, Esq., of Porkington, in right of his wife, whose family (named Owen) have held for a long period the hereditary office of constable of the castle, and whose ancestor, Ievan ab Meredith, is said to have been mayor in the reign of Henry IV. The bailiffs are elected annually on Michaelmas-day by the burgesses, and are in receipt of some small sums arising from a field containing about two acres, let for 22*s.* 6*d.* a year, and a house let for 20*s.*; the recorder, who is appointed during pleasure, and the serjeant-at-mace, have, like the mayor, no salary.

The corporation possess a common of 32 acres and the castle hill, the former of which was once used by certain persons paying quit-rents to the crown in respect of tenements within the borough, but is now open as general pasture ground to all who reside within the liberties, and is of great advantage to the poorer inhabitants. Criccieth is one of the boroughs contributory to Carnarvon, in the return of a member to parliament: the right of election was formerly in the burgesses generally, here about 54 in number, but is now, by the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of houses of this value, situated within the limits of the borough, which comprise an area of four hundred and seventy acres, and were not altered by the late boundary act, is only nine: the mayor is the returning officer. The freedom is obtained only by gift of the corporation. The charter empowers the corporation to hold courts of session for petty offences arising within the borough, but it does not appear that they have ever exercised that privilege: they hold a borough court annually, at which the bailiffs are chosen and the borough officers sworn in; and they have power to hold a court of requests for the recovery of debts, but no court has been held for many years: the county magistrates used to hold petty sessions here once a month, but they are now removed to Trêmadoc.

The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Trêvlys and Ynyscynhaiarn annexed, rated in the king's books at £13. 8. 11½.; present net income, £349, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes of Criccieth have been commuted for a rent-charge of £129. 18., and there is a glebe of about two acres, which with appendages, is valued at £15 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a spacious structure, partly in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle: in the east window are some portions of stained glass, and both internally and externally the building exhibits some good details, but is in a very neglected state. In this church were buried Robert Ellis, Groom of the Privy Chamber to Charles II. and many of the Ellises of Ystumllyn, also the Rev. David Ellis, A.M. rector of the parish, who was a celebrated Welsh bard and critic. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. David Ellis gave £200, directing the interest to be appropriated to the payment of a schoolmaster, to teach all the poor children of the parishes of Criccieth, Trêvlys, and Ynyscynhaiarn, in the Welsh language only; admitting no children but those of regular communicants of the Church of England: the school, which is both a day and Sunday school, consists of about 60 children, some of whom pay for their instruction. The sum is secured by a mortgage on a farm in Bottwnog parish, for which £8 per annum interest is paid to the master, the remainder of his salary, £20, being made up by subscription; but to enable the two other parishes to enjoy the benefit of the bequest, a National school for the whole is about to be erected in a more central situation. There are two Sunday schools, respectively appertaining to the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, which afford gratuitous instruction to about 190 children. Two cottages with small gardens, in the town, are in possession of the parish, arising from a bequest of £50 by Mrs. Jones, of Clenneny, in 1766, with which they were purchased. The castle occupies the summit of a conical hill, projecting into the sea, and overlooking the northern expanse of the bay of Cardigan: the rock upon which it was situated is precipitous on all sides, and connected with the main land only by a narrow isthmus, which for its greater security was intersected by a double fosse and vallum. The remains consist of two round towers, which are square within, and guarded or defended the entrance, and are supposed to have assumed their external form during the repairs by Edward I., when they were probably cased with stone; also a gateway; the fragments of wall, inclosing an area of irregular form; and the foundations of two square towers. Though a fortress of great importance, from its commanding situation, it does not appear to have been of very great extent, or to have been more strongly defended by art than by the advantages of its site. There are

several old mansions in the parish, including Ystumllyn, formerly the residence of the Wynnes, descended from Collwyn ab Tango, one of the fifteen tribes; and Parkia, the residence of the Anwyls, descended from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales.

CRICKADARN, or CERRIG-CADARN (CRÛG CADARN), a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Talgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 11½ miles (w. by n.) from Hay; comprising the North and South divisions, and containing 441 inhabitants, of which number, 236 are in the North, and 205 in the South division. The name of this parish signifies a strong mount, and may have been derived from the situation of its church, which occupies the summit of a high bank, overlooking the small river Clettwr, which flows into the Wye, at Errwd, on the road to Builth. The village is situated on the river Wye, by which it is separated from the county of Radnor, and the high road from Hereford through the Hay to Builth traverses the eastern part of the parish. The Clettwr, just above where it is crossed by a small bridge, flows through a deep winding dingle, the sides of which are nearly precipitous, and are well clothed with wood from the summit to the margin of the stream, presenting a strikingly picturesque scene. Of the rateable property of the whole parish the annual value has been returned at £1924, of which the northern division produces £1003, and the southern, £921. The living is an endowed discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Llandevalley; net income, £686, with a glebe-house; patron, George P. Watkins, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice, with a massive tower, but destitute of architectural interest; the interior contains the ancient rood-loft, which is of oak, ornamented with carvings in cinquefoil, and supported on pillars. The registers of the parish, as well as those of Llandevalley, were lost in the year 1792. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and in two Sunday schools, belonging to the latter, about sixy-five children are gratuitously instructed; books are furnished by collections made for that purpose. The Rev. David Williams, in 1712, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2, on the impropriate tithes, to be distributed among eight poor people, to whom also, in 1721, Mrs. Lettice Parry bequeathed a rent-charge on land producing £1 per annum. In 1581, Mr. William Evans bequeathed a rent-charge of £5. 4., which is annually distributed in bread; and 12*s.* in money, and 12*s.* worth of bread are given about Christmas to the churchwardens for the poor by the occupier of a meadow in the parish, being the benefaction of a person unknown.

CRICKHOWEL (CRÛG-HYWEL), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union in the hundred of Crickhowel, county of Brecknock, South Wales, on the high road from London to Milford Haven, 13 miles (s. e.) from Brecknock, and 153 (w. by n.) from London; containing 1257 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient British fortress, called Crûg Hywel, situated at the distance of about two miles to the north-north-east of it, and formerly of great strength and importance. In the reign of William II., Bernard de Newmarch, having wrested the province of Brycheiniog (now Brecknock) from Bleddyn, son of Maenyrch, the native sovereign, divided it among the Norman knights who were associated with him in the expedition, of whom Sir Humphrey de Bourghil received a grant of the manor of Crickhowel, to be holden by the service of one knight's fee, as of the paramount lordship of Blaenllynvi and Dinas, which Bernard retained for himself. The manor continued in the possession of this family for some generations, and afterwards passed to the Turbervilles, descended from Sir Payne de Turberville, to whom Robert Fitz-Hamon had granted the lordship of Coyty, in Glamorganshire. In 1172, the castle of Crickhowel was stormed and its garrison made prisoners by Sitsyllt ab Ririd, a chieftain of Monmouthshire. Sir Edmund Turberville is mentioned as lord of Crickhowel in the latter part of the reign of Richard I., and in that of King John, whom he is stated to have served in the wars in France. His grandson, Hugh de Turberville, adhered to Henry III., in opposition to the disaffected barons. In the reign of Edward I., Sir Hugh, assisted by Sir Grimbald de Pauncefote and Sir Roger de Bredwardine, raised troops in Wales for the king's service; to the former of these knights Sir Hugh gave his daughter Sybil, with his Brecknock estates, in marriage, and to the latter he assigned the mesne manor of Gwernvale, and other estates in Crickhowel. Sir Grimbald, in the fourth year of that reign, obtained from the king the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair on the 12th of May, to be held at this town, which was confirmed by Henry IV. to his descendant, Sir John de Pauncefote, with the additional privilege of free warren within the manor. Henry IV., in 1403, during the insurrectionary proceedings of Owain Glyndwr, issued especial orders to Sir John to fortify and defend his castle here against the threatened attack of that daring chieftain, by whom it was ultimately demolished, with many others in this part of the country. In the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the Pauncefotes were staunch supporters of the latter, and suffered greatly for their adherence to the cause. Hugh de Pauncefote, in the 23rd of Henry VI., settled upon that monarch and his heirs, by indenture, the reversion of this manor, in failure of issue of his own family; which ensuing, the name henceforward ceases to occur in connexion with this place. From a document among the patent rolls in the Tower, it appears that the barony of Blaenllynvi and Dinas, of which this

manor was held by tenure of knight's service, was in the possession *jure uxoris*, of Richard, Duke of York, who had espoused Anne, sister of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, in whose family it had for some time been vested. Edward IV., grandson of Duke Richard, and the lawful inheritor of the estate, soon after his accession to the throne, granted the manors of Crickhowel and Trêtower to his friend and favourite, Sir William Herbert, of Raglan Castle, Knt., whom he afterwards created Earl of Pembroke, which title, at the request of the king, was given up, in exchange for the earldom of Huntingdon by Sir William's son and successor, whose only daughter and heiress, the Lady Elizabeth Herbert, conveyed these estates by marriage to Sir Charles Somerset, Knt., afterwards created Earl of Worcester, from whom, by lineal descent, they have been transmitted to their present noble owner, the Duke of Beaufort.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the north-eastern bank of the Usk, upon a declivity sloping gently to the river, over which is a bridge of thirteen arches, of various dimensions, built of dark-coloured stone, and partially mantled with ivy, the whole being remarkably picturesque in appearance. It is irregularly built, but is inhabited by numerous respectable families, and is greatly resorted to, during the season, by anglers, for trout-fishing in the river Usk, which also abounds with salmon. The population of the parish has rapidly increased since the census of 1831, and more than 100 houses have been built: the annual value of rateable property has been returned at £4877. The environs, within a narrow compass, are strikingly picturesque, presenting a highly pleasing and luxuriant prospect of a richly cultivated vale, watered by the Usk, and, together with the sloping grounds, adorned with numerous elegant seats, genteel residences, farm-houses, and cottages. The line of the horizon is rendered beautifully irregular by the picturesque forms of the surrounding mountains; the vast Breannog, rising suddenly on the northern side of the vale, shelters it from the cold winds, and on the south the bold escarpment of the Darren, overlooking the little village of Llangattock, forms an agreeable contrast with the cultivated lands beneath. The steep, but well-wooded, declivity of Craig Llanwenarth, descending from the pointed Sugar Loaf, with the apparently opposite connexion of the Blorenge mountain, shuts out towards the east the view of the lower lands of Monmouthshire surrounding Abergavenny: while the verdant Myarth, with a chain of other eminences, terminates the prospect to the west. Crickhowel had formerly two trading companies, the Clothiers' and the Shoemakers', the wardens and officers of which had each a handsome pew in the old church, decorated with their respective emblems of trade, carved in oak. Dr. Smollett, in his excellent novel of "Humphrey Clinker," mentions the Crickhowel flannels; but the manufacture has been entirely discontinued: there is still, however, some business done in the making of shoes. The neighbouring mountains contain mines of iron-ore and coal, and there are several railways connected with the works. On the banks of the river, at a short distance from the town, are some paper-mills. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal passes at the distance of about a mile, affording a direct communication with Bristol: lime and coal, the produce of the neighbourhood, together with timber, iron, and grocery, are the principal articles conveyed along it. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on February 1st, April 13th, May 12th, September 24th, and November 6th, of which that in May is the greatest. The market-house, the upper part of which is used as the town-hall, is an incommodious building, inconveniently situated in the middle of the High-street, adjoining the turnpike-road, which it is in contemplation to remove to a more eligible site.

Prior to the union of Wales with England, Crickhowel was one of the marcher territories, subordinate to the paramount lordship of Blaenllynvi, and was comprehended within the district of the Lower Ystradwy, or, more properly, Ystrad Iw. On the abolition of the independent jurisdiction of the lords marcher, in the 27th of Henry VIII., it was consolidated with the county of Brecknock, and constituted the head of a hundred. The ancient name of Ystradwy is now lost, except in that part of the parish of Llanbedr which is called Llanbedr-Ystradwy. The Norman conquerors of lands in Wales, on introducing the feudal system of tenure, usually conceded to the natives many of their local customs. Thus, they had two courts, one called *Englischevia*, and the other *Welschria;* the former comprehending the freeholders, and the latter the customary tenants of the manor. The freeholders, for the most part, held their lands by military, or knight's, service, though a few were permitted to hold in socage; the customary tenants were originally the native peasantry of the country, who, having been despoiled of all real property, were allowed to hold small tenements by certain base services, or personal labour, for the benefit of the lord. These were at first rendered in kind, but afterwards commuted for money payments, still known by the name of *Cymmorth* rents, or rents in lieu of aid. On divesting the marcher lordships of their exclusive jurisdiction, and bringing them under the authority of the common law of the land, certain privileges were continued to the proprietors. Thus, the Duke of Beaufort, as lord of the manor of Crickhowel, appoints a coroner for the hundred, and holds a court leet twice a year, and a court baron every three weeks, for the manor: he also annually appoints a bailiff for the town, which is a borough by prescription, though the office is now merely nominal, its duties being confined to collecting the manorial chief-rents: two aldermen were also formerly elected for the borough, but this privi-

lege has not for some time been exercised. The lords of the manors of Crickhowel and Trêtower have also claimed and exercised the right of executing, by their bailiffs, within the limits of these liberties respectively, all the king's writs, that of *Non omittas* alone excepted. The county magistrates hold a petty session every Thursday in the town-hall, for the transaction of business relative to the hundred.

The *parish*, which is about two miles square, is divided into two hamlets, the borough hamlet and the country hamlet, each having its churchwarden and overseer of the poor, but not possessing separate jurisdiction, the assessments being levied generally upon the whole. It was formerly a chapelry within the parish of Llangattock, the rectors of which received one-third of its tithes, but was made a distinct parish by Lady Sybil de Pauncefote, relic of Sir Grimbald, by whom the portion of the tithes abovementioned was settled on the rector of Crickhowel. The *living* is now a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 8½., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the rector, Lord W. G. H. Somerset: the rectory is a sinecure, rated at £5. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, as lay impropriator of a certain remaining portion of the tithes of the parish, which is rated at £4. 14. 7. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100. 13., with which is connected a small glebe of about two acres, valued at £4. 10. per annum, and the vicarial tithes for one of £50. 6. 6., with a glebe of three roods, valued with appendages at £5 per annum: there is also an allotment for the sexton, consisting of the clear yearly tenths of certain lands specified, within the parish. In a terrier of buildings and lands belonging to the rectory and vicarage, taken August 1st, 1720, it is stated that "one vicarage-house, above sixty years ago, (i. e. before 1660) converted into a barn, with one plot of ground, about a quarter of an acre, and garden thereunto belonging," were then "in the possession of Anthony Prichard, vicar;" and a house erected recently on this site, has been enlarged and converted into a parsonage, through the exertions of the vicar, the Rev. John Evans. The *church*, dedicated to St. Edmund the King and Martyr, was founded and endowed by the munificence of Lady Sybil de Pauncefote, and consecrated in 1303, by David de Sancto Edmundo, Bishop of St. David's: it was originally much larger than at present, but having been found upon examination to be in a very dilapidated condition, a faculty was obtained in the year 1765, enabling the churchwardens to take down two side aisles, and apply the materials in repairing the remainder: it was thus left cruciform, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two transepts, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave with the transepts, containing five bells, and surmounted by a shingled spire, the only one in the county. To afford accommodation for the increased population of the parish, a new aisle was built on the south side of the nave, in 1830, by voluntary subscription among the inhabitants, as an equivalent for pews, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging Churches and Chapels: this additional portion contains one hundred and fifty sittings, half of which are free, and this is the first known instance of increased accommodation being added to a church by the equitable mode of allowing those who want seats to purchase and annex them in perpetuity to their houses. The south transept, called the Rumsey Chapel, was originally a chantry pendant to the estate of a family of that name in the parish, though erected and endowed prior to their connexion with the place: but the exclusive right has long been forfeited by the owners, from neglect in performing the necessary repairs. The north transept, called the Gwernvale Chapel, was also a chantry belonging to the Gwernvale estate, the proprietor of which still repairs it, and supports his claim to the exclusive possession of it. The chancel is long, narrow, and much lower than the remainder of the building: in each of the side walls are two low arched recesses, probably intended by the foundress as burial-places for the family, two of them having been used for that purpose. Within the upper recess on the south, upon a low altar-tomb, is the mutilated effigy of a knight, in a recumbent posture, cross-legged, and clad in chain mail, having a sword hanging from a belt, and upon the left arm a shield, bearing the device of three lions rampant, the armorial ensign of the Pauncefotes: the inscription is almost entirely defaced, but the tomb is probably that of Sir Grimbald de Pauncefote, husband of the foundress: the latter is supposed to lie interred beneath the opposite arch, where is a low tomb, supporting a recumbent figure of a lady, habited in ancient costume: the interments were evidently made from the outside, as appears from the worked stone facing of the walls at the back of the arches, the want of which behind the other two is considered a proof of their never having been occupied. Projecting into the chancel, near the communion table, is a large and handsome monument of black and white marble, inclosed by an iron railing, supporting the well-executed effigy, in alabaster, of Sir John Herbert, of San-y-Castell, near this town, who died May 10th, 1666, and his lady Joan, who died some years after: the knight is represented in a reclining posture, with flowing hair, clothed in plate armour, with a truncheon in his right hand, and a helmet at his feet: his lady, richly habited, is recumbent on a quilted mattress, having the head supported upon an embroidered pillow, with tassels at the corners, and a small book in her hand. The inscription states that the monument was erected, in 1690, by Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Le Hunt, serjeant-at-law, son of Sir John Le Hunt, of

Middleton, in the county of Warwick, Knt.; upon the east end of the monument are sculptured the figures of a man habited as a serjeant-at-law, the head broken off, and of a female, both kneeling, dated 1703, and 1694. In addition to these, there are some neat mural tablets, but of minor interest. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and for English and Welsh Wesleyan Methodists, attached to each of which is a school for the instruction of children. Two day schools and two Sunday schools have been established in the parish, for children of the church of England: for these, two school-rooms, for the education of children of both sexes, were erected on the site of the ancient vicarage house, upon the plot of glebe belonging to the vicarage, at the expense of the late vicar, the Rev. George Jones Bevan, who distinguished himself as the author of some valuable tracts and essays: they are conducted upon the National plan, and are supported by voluntary subscription, and by small payments from the children. A school-house has also been built on the same glebe, in which about 150 infants are instructed; another infant school-house has been erected in the centre of the town by voluntary contribution, on a plot of ground leased under his Grace the Duke of Beaufort; and there are two day and boarding schools, in which about 70 children are educated at the expense of their parents. John Williams bequeathed a rent-charge of £3 on land called "Ton Glebe," one moiety to be paid on the 29th of September, and the other on the 22nd of December, to two of the most indigent of the poor in the town and parish, and a similar bequest of 15*s.* per annum for the benefit of poor widows and orphans, by Jane Edwards, in 1743, has been declared void under the provisions of the Mortmain Act.

The *Castle* and its precincts formerly occupied a space of about eight acres, encompassed by roads, and terminating in a point upon the road to Abergavenny, on the south-eastern side of the town: the lower portion of this area is now occupied by houses, erected within the last few years: the structure itself, with its bailey within the walls, included a surface of two acres, one rood, and fourteen perches: the remains are small, and destitute of picturesque attraction. The mount, vulgarly called the "Castle Tump," commands a fine view of the transcendent beauties of the vale, both above and below; it was the site of the keep, or donjon, a lofty square building four stories high, the vaults of which are, no doubt, still entire beneath the present mount. About a mile and a half from the town formerly stood the "baptismal and parochial chapel" of St. Mary, still known by its Welsh name, Llanvair, or "Mary-church." That its erection was of a date long prior to that of the present parochial church of St. Edmund is certain, from the report of Giraldus Cambrensis, in the reign of Henry II., who states that he himself, as archdeacon of Brecknock, was cited to appear *in capellâ Sanctæ Mariæ de Crucohel*, to answer certain interrogatories to be proposed to him by the priors of Llanthony and Brecknock, respecting a fine imposed upon him, but not paid, at the suit of the archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he had been at issue. Having long since fallen into lay hands, it was used, until within the last twenty years, as a barn; it was then taken down, and a new farm building erected upon the spot, so that the name is now the only vestige of the ancient structure: a neighbouring field, called Cae Crochenydd, or "the Potter's Field," is said by tradition to have been the place of interment for strangers who died within the parish. The principal relic of more remote antiquity situated in this neighbourhood is the fortification of *Crûg Howel*, or "Howel's Mount," occupying a conspicuous situation upon a bold knoll of the Breannog mountain, rising to the north of the town. Leland notices it as *Cragus Hoelinus*, and in an old survey of the manor it is called *Cae Crûgiau*, or "the Mounded Enclosure;" but the present English inhabitants call it the Table Hill. It is of an irregular triangular form, and slopes gently from the north-western angle, which is very acute: a rampart of loose stones surrounds the area, which comprises a space of one thousand one hundred and sixty feet within the inner circumference. Towards the vale, the descent is precipitous: the only entrance being from the north, whence a steep narrow way, called Cevnfordd, or "the ridge-way," communicates with the mountain, a bold projection of which, overlooking the fortress, is called Disgwylva, the "look out," or "watching-place;" and upon the summit is the beacon, a high conical heap of stones. The great Roman road, denominated by Sir R. C. Hoare the *Via Julia Montana*, leading from the celebrated Silurian station of Caerlleon, by the station near Brecknock to *Maridunum*, now Carmarthen, passed through this parish, by the foot of the Breannog mountain; and in a field adjoining the old chapel of Llanvair is a high artificial mound, supposed by some to have been the site of a Roman *arx speculatoria*, or watch-tower. By the road-side, near Gwernvale, formerly stood a fine British cromlech, which was destroyed several years ago, for the purpose of ascertaining what lay beneath it: within the parish is a maen hîr, or "long stone," of which there are many more in the vicinity, and respecting which there is a variety of opinions, some supposing them to have been sepulchral, others simply commemorative, and others again the mere boundary marks of a territory, or district. By the side of the road leading towards Brecknock stands an old gateway, called Porth Mawr, or the "Great Gate," through the opening of which is a most delightful prospect of the vale and the river Usk, and which has erroneously been regarded as having formed an appendage to the castle, with which it is stated to

have had a subterraneous communication. It was, in fact, the entrance to a mansion called Cwrt Carw, or "Stag's Court," erected in the reign of Henry VII., by a member of the Herbert family: the old house, which is said to have been defended by its owner against a body of the parliamentarian troops under Cromwell, has long since been demolished: the estate upon which it is situated is now the property of Edward William Seymour, Esq., who resides there.

At the distance of half a mile from the town stands Gwernvale House, the handsome seat of John Gwynne, Esq., built about the commencement of the present century, by Tristram Everest, Esq. The more ancient mansion is situated on the hill behind it, and is now the property of Joseph Bailey, Esq. In old writings this estate is designated "Moelmore, alias Gwernvald," and the mesne manor to which it belongs still bears that name: it is now indiscriminately called Gwernvale, or Wernvale, which the late Archdeacon Payne ingeniously conjectures to be a corruption of *Tir Wronon Voel*, "the land of Wronon the Bald," since, from an ancient deed in the possession of that gentleman, prior to and at the time of his decease, it appears, in the 11th of Edward II., to have belonged to *Wronon*, surnamed *Voel*, or "the Bald," and styled *Comportionarius Ecclesiæ Beati Edmundi de Crûghoel.* In the year 1668, this estate was purchased by Sir Henry Proger, Knt., a branch of the Gwernddû family in Monmouthshire, who, being a staunch loyalist, retired, during the usurpation of Cromwell, with his exiled sovereign into France, accompanied by his brothers James, Valentine, and Edward, all of whom served Charles with exemplary fidelity, and even in some instances, with culpable zeal. Henry and Valentine are reported to have been personally concerned in the assassination of Ascham, the parliamentarian envoy at the court of Madrid, who was murdered in the open day at his own house. The former, after the Restoration, received the honour of knighthood from the king, who appointed him one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber: he left one son, Charles, a lieutenant-colonel in the Foot Guards, who sold the Gwernvale estate to his uncle, Mr. Edward Proger, of Hampton Court. This latter gentleman was appointed, early in life, page of honour to King Charles I., and, by His Majesty's command, sworn groom of the bedchamber to his son, then Prince of Wales, at Paris. Throughout the whole of that eventful period, his unbounded fidelity to his royal master sustained no diminution, personally attending him in all the vicissitudes of his fortune; and the affection with which His Majesty regarded him, and the estimation in which he was also held by some of the most distinguished royalists, are evinced by the correspondence that he maintained with them: several letters to him from the king himself, from Prince Rupert, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquess of Montrose, Lord Cottington, and others, were, in their several autographs, at the time of his death, in the possession of the Venerable Archdeacon Payne, who had also other curious documents relating to Mr. Proger, besides an original portrait of him, by Sir Peter Lely, purchased at a sale of property at Gwernvale, in 1789, and a good painting of his eldest brother, Sir Henry, by Cornelius Jansen. In the year 1650 he was with the king in Scotland, but, with several other noblemen and private gentlemen, was banished thence by a mandate of the estates of parliament, "as an evil instrument and bad counsellor of His Majesty's late father and himself." Still, however, he retained the good opinion of the king, who in the same year rewarded his services by a grant of two thousand acres of land in Virginia; but from this he derived no real benefit, owing to the inability of his royal master to enforce the grant, and his neglecting to confirm it after the Restoration. Lord Orford informs us that Mr. Proger received permission of the king to erect a house in Bushy Park, near Hampton Court, of which he had been appointed keeper, on the condition that at his death it should lapse to the crown. After representing this county in parliament for seventeen years, he at length declined a contest, and withdrew into retirement, in 1679, and, upon the death of his royal master, resigned all public business: he lived for several years after in depressed circumstances, notwithstanding the services he had rendered to two successive monarchs, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two, on the last day of December, 1713. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of — Wells, Esq., of Suffolk, he had a numerous offspring, of whom only three daughters survived: the eldest of these, named Philippa, upon the partition of property which took place after his death, obtained the estate of Gwernvale, which she bequeathed to her husband, Dr. Samuel Croxal, a man of considerable literary attainments, and holding good preferment in the church, who died in 1751, leaving it to a relative, Mrs. Hester Bailiss, with remainder to her niece, married to Mr. John Newby, who soon sold it to Mr. Everest, its late proprietor. As distinguished residents of Crickhowel may be noticed the late Rev. Henry Thomas Payne, archdeacon of Carmarthen, &c., a philologist, antiquary, and topographer; and Sir William Ouseley, an eminent orientalist, who has published his travels, &c.

The poor law union, of which this town is the head, was formed Oct. 6th, 1836, and comprises the ten following parishes and townships; namely, Crickhowel, Grwyne Vawr, Grwyne Vechan, Llanbedr-Ystradwy, Llanelly, Llanvihangel or St. Michael Cwm dû, Llangattock, Llangeney, Llangynider, and Partrishow. It is under the superintendence of 16 guardians, and contains a population of 17,666.

CRINOW, a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE,

South Wales, 1 mile (E.) from Narberth; containing 53 inhabitants. This parish, though in the hundred of Dungleddy, is almost entirely surrounded by that of Narberth, and, with the exception of a very small portion, belongs to the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Roger Eaton, Esq., whose elegant mansion of Park Glâs is situated within its limits. The rateable annual value is returned at £460. The living is a rectory not in charge, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £79: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £49. 16., and there is a glebe of one acre, valued at £3 per annum. The church is a very small edifice, without tower or steeple, but it has been lately repaired and beautified, and rendered one of the neatest in the county.

CROES, with Berwyn, a hamlet, in the parish of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Trêgaron; containing 256 inhabitants. This hamlet, the upper part of which is wild, rugged, and mountainous, takes its name from the river Croes, which flows through it, and, after being joined by the river Berwyn, unites with the Teivy a short distance below the town of Trêgaron.

CROESLWYBR (CROES-LIBIN), a township, in the parish of Llanidloes, upper division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 1 mile (N.) from Llanidloes: the population is included in the return for the parish. Three-fourths of the tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, and the remaining one-fourth to the vicar of Llanidloes.

CRONWERE (CRUNWEAR), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Narberth; containing 266 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern confines of the county, a short distance south of the turnpike-road from Laugharne to Narberth, is bounded on the north by Lampeter, on the south by Amroath, on the west by Ludchurch, and on the east by Carmarthenshire, from which it is separated by a small brook; the number of acres is about 2000, of which 1500 are arable, and 500 pasture; and the rateable annual value of the parish is £731. 10. The country is of a hilly character; the soil is various; red earth, affording rich pasture, extends across a portion of the parish in a direction from north to south; other parts are cold and sterile, with a subsoil of clay; the earth covering the limestone portions is good, but liable to become soon parched and dry. There is a village named Lanteague, which is the only one in the parish; also a corn-mill, and a mill where the coarse cloth of the country is prepared and dyed; and a limestone quarry is worked, producing a material of fine quality. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £100. The church, dedicated to St. Elidyr, is a very ancient structure, now nearly in ruins, and contains 200 sittings. There is a day school, in which about 55 children are taught at the expense of their parents; also a Sunday school, supported by subscription, in which are about 40 children.

CRÛGGION (CRÛGION), a chapelry, in the parish of Alberbury, union of Atcham, lower division of the hundred of Cawrse, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles (N. E.) from Welshpool; containing 171 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated in the north-east part of the county, being bounded on the north and west by the river Severn, and on the east by the line dividing Wales from England: the rateable annual value is returned at £2208. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108, arising from money and lands derived from royal bounty and private donations, with a glebe-house; patron, V. Vickers, Esq.; impropriators, Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £176; and the vicarial for one of £44. The chapel is a neat edifice of brick, situated not far from the left bank of the Severn. A National school, in which about 30 children are instructed, was established in 1820, and is supported by private funds and small payments from the parents. Methuselah Jones, in 1727, bequeathed a rent-charge of £3. 3. for providing annually ten coats for poor persons, five men and five women, of this place. On the loftiest of the Breidden hills, in this chapelry, an obelisk was erected, in 1781, in commemoration of the distinguished naval services of Admiral Lord Rodney, particularly of his defeat of the powerful French fleet in the West Indies, commanded by Count de Grasse.

CUGIAN (GOGOIAN), a township, in the parish of Llandewy-Brevi, union of Trêgaron, lower division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Lampeter; containing 118 inhabitants. This township is situated on the left bank of the river Teivy, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at the western declivity of some elevated ground.

CWM, a parish, in the union of St. Asaph, hundred of Rhuddlan, county of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles (E.) from Rhuddlan; containing 527 inhabitants. The name of this place appears to be derived from the situation of the church and village in a sequestered hollow, inclosed by lofty hills. The parish, which is about four miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, and is partly within the manor of Rhuddlan, belonging to the Bishop of St. Asaph, consists principally of mountainous tracts of common, with only a very small portion of inclosed and cultivated land. The scenery is highly picturesque; and from the hills which surround the village are obtained some fine prospects,

extending over the fertile and beautiful Vale of Clwyd, and embracing a view of the Irish Sea, and the summits of Snowdon, with the adjacent mountains. The elevated parts of the parish are thought to abound with mineral treasures, and iron-stone has been found; but no smelting of the ore has as yet taken place in the parish, though works have been commenced, which, if completed, can be impelled by a stream from Fynnon Asaph, or "St. Asaph's Well," a spring of great power, the waters of which already turn two corn-mills in the parish, at no great distance from its source, and another stream from which forms the cascade at Dyserth. Slate has also been found in the Cwm mountain, but not of a quality adapted for roofing. The turnpike-road from Chester to Holyhead passes within a mile and a quarter of the village. A part of the parish is within the limits of the contributory borough of Rhuddlan. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage: the rectory, which is a sinecure in the hands of the Church Commissioners, is rated in the king's books at £6. 15. 5.; and the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £5. 8. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty: they are both in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph, and are equal in value, the tithes having been commuted for a rent-charge of £242 each: there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Valacinian, is a plain substantial edifice, without either tower or spire, and, though the exterior walls are kept in good repair by the parish, the interior is in a miserable state of dilapidation; it contains several gravestones, supposed to be sepulchral monuments of Knights Templar; and in the churchyard is an ancient tombstone, on which is a bow sculptured in stone. According to tradition, the renowned Welsh prophet and bard, Robin Ddû, of Hîraddug, so called from a mountain of that name above the church, was buried under one of the walls of the church, in fulfilment of his own prediction, that he should neither be buried in nor out of it. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, in connexion with each of which is a Sunday school. The rent of some lands in the parish, a bequest of Elizabeth Hughes, producing £13. 2. per annum, is appropriated as a salary for the master of a school lately erected for the education of the children of the parishioners; previously to which, one boy was elected at vestry annually, and apprenticed with a premium of £10. The origin of this benefaction, which is of very ancient date, is not correctly known: it is vested in the Glynne family, and Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., is the present trustee. The parish is entitled to receive £2 annually from the Rev. George Smith's charity in the parish of Northop, for the instruction of one child; a similar sum is charged on the Brynllithrig estate: a grant of Edward Jones is distributed to the poor.

CWM, a division, in the parish of GWYDDELWERN, hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, comprising the united townships Aelhaiarn, Bonron, Maesgammedd, Maesgwyn, Myarth, Trebâch, and Trefrith; the population of which is returned with the division of Uwch-Mynydd. This division forms the lower portion of the parish, and the road from Corwen to Ruthin passes through it. The parochial church and village of Gwyddelwern are situated within its limits. The amount of some small benefactions, including a bequest of £40 by Roger Jones, and producing in the whole £4. 7. 6., is annually distributed at Christmas to the poor of the district.

CWMCOTHY (CWM-COTHI), a hamlet, in the parish of CAYO, higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llandovery: the population is returned with the parish. The river Cothi has its source contiguous to it, and in its irregular course in the vicinity passes through a vale, which is distinguished by striking features of great richness and diversity. In this hamlet are the remains of some ancient mines, now called Gogavau mines, supposed to have been worked by the Romans, as the vestiges of an aqueduct for bringing the waters of the Cothi to the excavations are still discernible. Dôlcothy, the seat of John Johnes, Esq., is situated here, and near it is a mineral spring of some repute.

CWMDARE (CWM-DÂR), a hamlet, in the parish and newly-created borough of ABERDARE, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is returned with the parish. The parochial church, and a great part of the village, or town, of Aberdare are situated in this hamlet, which occupies the left bank of the river Cynon, near its source. In the event of Aberdare receiving a charter of incorporation, Cwmdare will be abstracted from the hundred, and necessarily placed within the jurisdiction of the borough. Besides a dreary extent of bare mountain land, it contains very little which is not connected with the town or iron-works in the vicinity: towards the north-west is a large tract of waste land, at the extremity of which, on the north-western point of the parish, are the Hîrwaun iron-works, and the houses connected with them: the works are situated in another parish, but nearly all the houses are within the limits of this. Here are four almshouses, open to the poor of the whole parish, and endowed with a rent-charge of £5 by Mrs. Elinor Matthews, in 1724.

CWMDÛ (CWM-DÛ), a township, in the parish of LLANGONOYD, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8¼ miles (N. by W.) from Bridgend; containing 2880 inhabitants. This township, the name of which signifies "the black vale," is situated in a valley, through which flows a tributary of the river Llynvi, and in a wild and mountainous district, remarkable for its fossil and

mineral productions. The principal of these are iron-ore and coal; and, owing to the extension of the works, this place has of late years greatly increased in importance and population, the latter of which, in 1821, amounted only to three hundred and seven inhabitants. A tram-road for the conveyance of these articles to the harbour of Porthcawl and the town of Bridgend has been constructed.

CWM-GARW-LLWYD, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandilo-Vawr, lower division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles (n. by w.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 167 inhabitants, who are almost exclusively employed in agriculture. It forms a small vale, through which a stream flows, and falls into the Towy near Llandilo-Vawr.

CWMGILLA (CWM-GELLAU), a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales, 1 mile (s. w.) from Knighton; containing, with the lordship of Farrington, 167 inhabitants, of whom 50 are in the hamlet. The name signifies the hazel valley, which is descriptive of its situation in a small vale, intersected by a stream, which falls into the Teme at Knighton. A part of the hamlet is included within the boundaries of the borough of Knighton. There are two small tumuli, of which no satisfactory account can be obtained.

CWM-HÎR, county of Radnor, South Wales. —See Abbey Cwm Hîr.

CWMRHEIDOL (CWM-RHEIDIOL), a township, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr, union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Geneu-'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; containing 700 inhabitants, of whom 289 are in the upper, and 411 in the lower, division. The river Rheidol, which gives name to the township, flows through a vale here, remarkable for its varied and picturesque scenery. There are extensive lead mines, which afford employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants.

CWMTOYDDWR (CWM-DAUDDWR), otherwise LLANSANTFRAID-CWM-TOYDDWR, a parish, in the union and hundred of Rhaiadr, county of Radnor, South Wales, ¼ of a mile (w. s. w.) from Rhaiadr; containing 883 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the dingle of the two rivers," or "the church of St. Bridget in the dingle of the two rivers," is derived from that of the saint to whom the church is dedicated, and its situation near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Elain, which unite towards the southern extremity of the parish. From this latter circumstance some etymologists have supposed the name to have been originally *Cymmwer Dau Ddwr*, signifying "the junction of two rivers," from which they derive its present appellation; but the ancient name more probably was *Cwmmwd-dauddwr*, (the commote or district of the two rivers), it being so named in old MSS. The parish, which is pleasantly situated on the western side of the river Wye, by which it is separated from the town of Rhaiadr, extends nearly ten miles in length, and in the central part is nearly five miles in breadth: of the whole of this extensive tract, a very inconsiderable portion only is under cultivation; the remainder, being chiefly mountainous, affords excellent pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, which are reared for the English markets. The scenery in some parts of it is extremely wild, and in others highly picturesque: the higher grounds afford some pleasingly varied and interesting prospects, and some of the loftiest hills command a fine view, extending to the Brecknockshire Beacons, and the mountains of Plinlimmon and Cader Idris. In the vale of the Elain are the Cwm-Elain lead-mines, discovered in 1796, which have been for some time discontinued; and in other parts of the parish are some quarries of tolerably good slate. The veins of the lead mine run from north-east to south-west; their sides are but imperfectly indurated; and the ore is of the species called galena, contained, with blende, or sulphate of zinc, quartz, &c., in a mixed matrix of quartz and grey mountain rock. The woollen manufacture is carried on upon a very limited scale, affording employment to a small number of persons; and the high road from Rhaiadr to Aberystwith, passing through the parish, gives a facility of intercourse with the neighbouring places.

The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £95; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The vicar receives one-half of the tithes of the parish, with the exception of the hamlet called the Grange, of which he receives only one-third: the tithes have been commuted for rent-charges, of which the Bishop and the vicar receive £124. 3. 4. each, and the impropriator £62. 13. 4. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, and rebuilt in 1778, is a neat and well-constructed edifice of stone, well pewed and ceiled, and having a good gallery. At Nant Wyllt, about four miles from the mother church, is a small but well-built chapel of ease, erected in the year 1772. The Rev. Charles Price, Vicar of Llanarth, in the county of Cardigan, in 1719, bequeathed, in trust to the vicar of this parish and the vicar of Nantmel, a house and lands called Llawr-y-llan, in this parish, consisting of twenty-four acres and paying a rent of £50, directing the produce to be appropriated to the instruction of poor children, and for the preaching of five divinity lecture sermons, in the parish church of this place, on the first Sunday in May, and in the four following months: the school was formerly kept at Rhaiadr, and six boys of this parish were gratuitously instructed in it, in consideration of this bequest; but recently it has been agreed to establish a school in this parish, to receive the full benefit of the charity. There is a day school in the

parish, which contains from thirty to forty boys, twelve of whom are taught from the proceeds of a small endowment, and the rest paid for by their parents; and a Sunday school, in which are about thirty children, is supported by subscription. A house called Troed Rhiw, with thirteen acres of land attached to it, was bequeathed more than a century and a half since, by John Davies, for the reception of blind, maimed, and infirm poor of this parish: the land now produces £13 per annum, which income, increased by the annual sum of £4, the interest of a sum of money produced by a sale of timber on the estate, is divided among persons selected by the parochial officers. Jeremiah Powell, in 1696, charged a farm in the parish with the annual payment of £2 to the poor. There are some remains of a military post within the parish, on the bank of the Wye, nearly opposite to the site of Rhaiadr castle, with which it is said to have had a communication by a subterraneous passage under the bed of the river: part of this entrenchment was demolished in 1830, but an artificial mound is still remaining near the lines, which, at some remote period, was probably the site of the keep of a castle. Vestiges of two ancient chapels are still visible, called respectively Capel Madoc and Aber Hênllan: they are supposed to be of more ancient foundation than the original parish church, and, from their being respectively situated in the two hamlets into which the parish is divided, to have been, previously to the erection of the church, the only places of worship in the parish. The name of a neighbouring farm, called Coed-y-Mynach, or "the monks' wood," has led to an opinion that there was anciently a monastery at this place; but no satisfactory account of any religious establishment of that kind can now be obtained; and it is more probable that the farm was an appendage to the abbey of Strata-Florida, in the adjacent county of Cardigan, to which a road may still be traced over the mountains. A mineral spring, the water of which is strongly impregnated with sulphur, has been recently discovered at Hîrnant, in this parish.

CWM-TWRCH, a hamlet, in the parish of Cayo, higher division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 11 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llandovery: the population is returned with the parish. An old Roman road, called Sarn Helen, leading from Llanio to Llanvair-ar-y-Bryn, can be traced here through the valley of the Twrch. The declivities of the hills are well wooded, especially where the Twrch falls into the Cothi; and the road from Llandovery to Lampeter passes along the left bank of the former stream.

CYDPLWYF, a township, in the parish of Llanina, union of Aberaëron, hundred of Moyddyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; containing 220 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £45 per annum, of which £15 are paid to the Bishop of St. David's, £22. 10. to the rector of Llanllwchairn, and £7. 10. to the vicar.

CYFEILIOG (CYFFYLLIOG), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles (W.) from Ruthin; containing 633 inhabitants. It is situated in the southern portion of the county, and is intersected by several small streams, which, rising in the circumjacent hills, unite within the parish, and, flowing in a north-easterly direction, fall into the river Clwyd. It comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land in a good state of cultivation; the surface is varied, and the soil, especially in the lower grounds, is tolerably fertile. The annual value has been returned at £2204. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature; and the views, though obstructed in some parts by the intervening heights by which the parish is sheltered, are neither destitute of interest nor void of beauty. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llanynys; the appropriate tithes, payable to the Bishop of Bangor, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £223. 6. 8., and the vicarial, for one of £126. 13. 4., together subject to rates, averaging £72. 15. 2. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not remarkable for any architectural details. An endowment, now amounting to £3 per annum, was bequeathed, by John Maurice, in 1731, for the instruction and apprenticing of poor children; and the produce of several small charitable donations is annually distributed among the poor. The principal of these is a grant, in 1719, by Howell ap Thomas, of a cottage and some land, now producing £3. 4. per annum, and on a part of which ten other cottages have been erected, three of which pay a trifling ground-rent, and the other seven are occupied by paupers. Another is a rent-charge of £1, charged on the mansion of Maes Cadarn, by Madam Catherine Trevor; a third arises from a portion of a grant in Llanynys parish, by Mrs. Roberts, producing £1. 10. per annum; and a similar sum is payable as interest on several small legacies, but is in abeyance at present by the death of the party holding them.

CYLCH-BYCHAN, a hamlet, in the parish of St. David's, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 1½ mile (E.) from St. David's; containing 364 inhabitants. It forms one of the four cylchs, or hamlets, into which the parish is divided, the adjunct signifying the smaller hamlet, as compared with Cylch-Mawr, or the larger.

CYLCH-GWAELOD-Y-WLAD, a hamlet, in the parish of St. David's, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 1 mile (W.) from St. David's; containing 467 inhabitants. The name denotes that it consists of the lower, or coast, portion of the parish, which is divided into four cylchs, or hamlets, this one forming its western divi-

sion, and extending along the sea-coast, being the most western part of the principality. The island of Ramsey, on which there is a single farm, is included in this hamlet.

CYLCH-MAWR, a hamlet, in the parish of St. David's, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (N. E.) from St. David's; containing 528 inhabitants. The adjunct signifies that it is the larger, in contrast with Cylch-Bychan, or the smaller, both forming two of the four cylchs, or hamlets, into which the parish is divided.

CYNNULLMAWR (CYNNULL-MAWR), a township, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Geneu-'r-Glyn, union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Geneu-'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 6¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Aberystwith; containing 641 inhabitants. This township takes its name from an elevated mountain, at the western base of which the road from Aberystwith to Machynlleth passes: it is bounded on the north by the river Lery. Glànvraed, an old mansion, formerly situated on the left bank of this river, and the site of which is now occupied by a good farm-house, is remarkable as the supposed birthplace of the celebrated antiquary, Edward Llwyd, author of the Archæologia Britannica, and many other works on the natural history and antiquities of Wales: he also collected a great number of ancient British records, some of which were afterwards unfortunately destroyed in the fire which consumed Havod House, in this county.

CYNNULLMAWR-LLWYNSWCH, with Gelludie, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandarog, upper division of the hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with the parish. The Gwendraeth Vâch river flows through this hamlet, and is crossed by a bridge on the road from Carmarthen to Llandebie and Pont-ar-Ddulas.

CYNON, with Tâf, a hamlet, in the parish and newly-created borough of Merthyr-Tydvil, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (S.) from Merthyr-Tydvil, with which the population is returned. This hamlet is formed by the long isthmus of elevated ground at the junction of the rivers Cynon and Tâf, being bounded on the west by the former, and on the east by the latter: parallel to these run the Aberdare and Cardiff canals. At the southern extremity of the hamlet the Tâf is crossed by a bridge; and near the same spot an aqueduct conveys the Cardiff canal over that river and the road to Aberdare. The vale of the Cynon is well wooded, and the scenery is pleasingly varied and picturesque.

CYVOETH-Y-BRENHIN (CYFOETH-Y-BRENIN), a township, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Geneu-'r-Glyn, union of Aberystwith, hundred of Geneu-'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; containing 1190 inhabitants. This township, a part of which pays the great tithes to the vicar of Llanvihangel, is the property of the crown, and from that circumstance partially derives its name.

CYVRONNYDD (CYFRONYDD), a township, forming a detached part of the parish and liberties of Welshpool, locally in the upper division of the hundred of Cawrse, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles (N. W.) from Welshpool; containing 77 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Welshpool to Llanvair, on the banks of the river Banw, which empties itself into the Vyrnwy a little beyond Mathraval, nearly four miles to the north. The rateable annual value is returned at £402. Cyvronnydd Hall, the property and residence of P. Jones, Esq., is delightfully situated amidst thriving plantations, upon the declivity of a hill, the summit of which embraces a pleasing prospect of the beauties of the vale, through which winds the Banw, and the adjacent country, including the hills of Merionethshire. There are remains of fortifications on this and several of the hills in the vicinity. The impropriate tithes, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £34. 10., and the vicarial, for one of £11. 10.

D

DALE, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 392 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from a contraction of *De Vale*, the name of one of its ancient lords, in whose time it was dignified with the title of a borough, and appears to have enjoyed certain immunities. It still preserves the right of depasturing cattle on a plot of ground, called Dale Meadow, after the lord of the manor has cleared off the hay, which privilege was granted to the holders of burgage tenements by Henry VII., who, while Earl of Richmond, landed at this place, on his expedition to wrest the crown of England from Richard III. Here he was met by Rhŷs ab Thomas, who advanced from Carew castle with a well-disciplined and well appointed band of followers, to join the standard of the earl, with whom he was present at Bosworth Field, and to whose success he materially contributed, not only by his influence in adding to the number of his partisans, but by his valour and discretion in the field. This place is situated on a small bay, forming one side of the entrance into Milford Haven, and afford-

ing, in Dale Roads, good anchorage for small vessels, which may ride in safety in two or three fathoms at low water. Block-houses were built here in the reign of Elizabeth, and a chain is said to have been drawn across the mouth of the haven, from St. Anne's to Nangle Point on the opposite side, to obstruct the passage of the Spanish Armada. St. Anne's lighthouses were originally erected here, in 1712, by William Allen, Esq., to whom a lease was granted by the crown for ninety-nine years, which term expired in 1813: they were rebuilt and again opened in 1800. The lantern of one of them contains eleven lights, and has an elevation of one hundred and sixty feet; and that of the other has sixteen lights, at an elevation of one hundred and ninety-five feet. Copper-ore was formerly worked in the parish, but the operations have been discontinued. A small fishery is carried on, employing six boats, which are chiefly engaged in taking lobsters, oysters, and herrings, during their respective seasons; and there is a small trade in the importation of coal and culm from the interior of the county. The parishioners at large have the right of depasturing their cattle on Pickleridge common. Of the rateable annual value of the parish the return made amounts to £689. 9. 1. The surrounding scenery is of a bold and striking character; and from the higher grounds are obtained some extensive and pleasing views over St. George's Channel to the south and east, and of the surrounding country to the north. Dale Castle, formerly the family mansion of the Allens, passed by marriage with the heiress to John Lloyd, Esq., of Mabus, in the county of Cardigan, and is now the property of his grandson, John P. Lloyd Allen Phillips, Esq.: it is an embattled structure, and has been modernized and greatly improved by the addition of two spacious wings, communicating with the centre by two circular projecting towers; it now forms one of the finest castellated mansions in the county, and, from its situation, is a prominent and interesting object in the scenery of the place. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £65; patron and impropriator, Mr. Phillips. The church, dedicated to St. James, and rebuilt in 1761 at the sole expense of John Allen, Esq., is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and contains an elegant font of marble, presented to the parish by the same beneficent individual. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are three day schools, in one of which, containing from 40 to 50 children, the expense of instruction is defrayed partly by subscription and partly by the parents, and in the other two, in which are about 30 children, the instruction is wholly at the parents' expense. Along the cliffs, by which this part of the coast is bounded, are several remains of ancient encampments, apparently of Danish construction.

DAROWEN (DÂR-OWAIN), a parish, in the union and hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Machynlleth; containing 1041 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies Owain's oak, or forest, is bounded on the north-west by the river Dovey, and on the north-east by the Twymyn, which flows into the Dovey at its northern extremity, and includes about nine thousand acres of land, of which only about four thousand are inclosed and under cultivation, the remainder being in commons, chiefly applied as sheepwalks. A considerable quantity of peat is obtained in it, for consumption in the neighbourhood. There are three lead-mines, one in Fridd Cwm Bychan, another at Cwm Dû, and the third at Dylivau, all of which were in operation within the last few years, but the quantity of ore produced being inconsiderable, the former two have been discontinued: the manufacture of flannel is carried on. Of the rateable annual value the return made amounts to £2776. The turnpike-roads from Machynlleth to Newtown, through Carno, and to Welshpool through Mallwyd, run through the western and northern parts of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, not rated in the king's books; net income, £98 with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. It was instituted in the year 1545, by Bishop Robert Warton, at the request of Richard ab Grufydd, rector. The rectory is a sinecure, rated at £10. 17. 11., also in the gift of the Bishop; net income, £79. The church, dedicated to St. Tudyr, is in the early style of English architecture: it is situated in the township of Noddva, the name of which signifies a place of refuge, its limits being probably described by three stones, one called *Carreg Noddva*, standing about one mile to the east, another large stone, rising nearly three yards above the ground, about a mile to the south, and a smaller one about the same distance north-east. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, with a Sunday school attached to each, in which about 200 children are gratuitously taught. There are also a Sunday school of about 100 children in connexion with the Established Church; and a day school, in which about 40 children are taught at their parents' expense. One of the Welsh circulating schools was lately situated at this place. They were established by the Rev. Griffith Jones, rector of Llanddowror, in the county of Carmarthen, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, at different places, from which, after they had been held a year or two, or a sufficient time to teach the scholars in them to read, they were to be removed to other places. In this useful design the benevolent founder was assisted by subscriptions from many persons in England and Wales; and, after his death, they were continued by Mrs. Bevan, a benevolent lady of property residing at Laugharne, in the same county, who, at her demise, bequeathed a legacy of £10,000 towards their permanent support: but the validity of the will being disputed by

the heir-at-law, the matter was referred for investigation to the Court of Chancery, and was decided by the Lord Chancellor in favour of the schools, about the year 1810, at which period the principal and interest had accumulated to £30,000 in the three per cents. Trustees, principally residing in the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, were appointed, who nominated two visiters, one for North, and the other for South Wales, for the purpose of visiting the schools twice a year, and reporting upon the state of each; according to the tenor of which report they are either continued or removed, being seldom kept more than two years at one place. Richard Rowlands, Rowland ab Prichard, and Thomas Jones, left at periods unknown £5 each to the poor, the interest of which sums is paid out of the Rhiwvelen estate, and is distributed with a sum of £3. 10. a moiety of the rent of a small tract of mountainous ground bequeathed to this parish and that of Cemmes, by Derwas Griffith, about a century since, among the parish poor in small sums. A gift of £21. 15. by an unknown donor has been lost, the security having been placed in the hands of an attorney, and not recovered upon his death. At the distance of about half a mile westward from the church, on the summit of the hill Vron Gôch, in the township of Noddva, are the remains of an ancient encampment; and on the top of another, called Bwlch Gelli Lâs, is a tumulus, near which, on the sheepwalk of the farm Berllan Dêg, a celt and several brazen instruments of warfare were found some years ago. Dr. John Davies, author of the Welsh and Latin Dictionary, and the Welsh Grammar, and one of the translators of the Bible into the Welsh language, was appointed to the sinecure rectory of this parish by Bishop Parry, in 1615; it was also held by Dr. Randolph, Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards of London; the present rector is Dr. Luxmoore, Dean of St. Asaph. St. Tudyr, son of Arwystl Glof, who flourished in the seventh century, is stated in the Genealogy of the Saints to have been interred here. The wake, or feast, of his dedication is annually observed on the 25th of October, or the Sunday next after it; and the diversion is continued the following day, by what is called *Curo Tudyr*, "the beating of Tudyr," generally performed by the boys, one of whom carries a long pole, or branch of a tree, upon his shoulder, the rest beating it with clubs, probably to perpetuate the remembrance of the persecution which that saint endured.

DAVID'S (ST.) or LLANVAES, a parish, composed of the Lower and Upper divisions, the former constituting part of the borough of Brecknock, the latter included partly in the hundred of Devynock, the portion in which is designated "the township," and partly in that of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, containing 1364 inhabitants, of which number, 1178 are in the Lower, and 186 in the Upper, division. This parish, which is situated at the confluence of the Tarrell with the Usk, comprises some extensive tracts of arable and pasture land; the upper division is returned at a rateable annual value of £826, and the whole parish at £3386; the scenery is finely varied; and the views from the higher grounds are highly picturesque, comprising a pleasing variety of interesting objects. Frwdgrêch, the elegant seat of Samuel Church, Esq., and Dinas, the residence of John Lloyd, Esq., both of which are in this parish, are described in the article on Brecknock, in which will also be found a more minute account of other objects of importance, locally situated within the limits of the parish of St. David's, but forming conspicuous features in that borough and its environs. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 7½., and endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty; present net income, £160; patron and impropriator, Archdeacon of Brecknock. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260, subject to rates, averaging £5. 13. per annum, and the vicarial for £77. The church is situated in the borough of Brecknock; and there is a room adjoining the church, built within a few years, in which a Sunday school for boys and girls is held, and a day school for girls. In the parish are almshouses for twelve female decayed housekeepers of the town of Brecknock, founded and endowed by Mrs. Games and Mrs. Walker, which have a walled court in front, and are comfortably fitted up for the inmates, who receive a small stipend. The celebrated Sir David Gam, who accompanied Henry V. to the field of Agincourt, where, by his intrepidity, he saved that monarch's life by the sacrifice of his own, and was knighted on the field of battle, while in the agonies of death, is said to have resided at Newton in this parish.

DAVID'S (ST.), a city and parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 16 miles (w. n. w.) from Haverfordwest, 26 (n.w.) from Pembroke, and 265 (w. by n.) from London; containing, with Ramsey Island, 2463 inhabitants.

ARMS.

This city has been described by several historians as occupying the site of the Roman station *Menapia*, both from the evidence of various ancient roads leading in a direction towards it, and the situation of that station as noticed in the Itineraries. But modern writers are of opinion, chiefly from the absence of all military works or other relics of the Romans, that the site of *Menapia* was nearer the sea, on a sandy tract called "The Burrows," and is

now covered by that element, which has encroached considerably upon the shore in the vicinity. That the district now constituting the parish of St. David's was inhabited at a very early period is obvious, from the numerous Druidical remains with which it abounds. In the fifth century it appears to have been called by the Welsh *Mynyw*, which is also variously written *Menyw* and *Manyw*, and is probably compounded of the words *Mân* and *Yw*, signifying "small yew trees," which were formerly very plentiful in the vicinity, though divers other etymologies have been proposed. Its Roman name, which was probably a Latinized modification of the British Mynyw, was also altered into *Menevia*, which is still retained in the style of its bishops, who are called *Episcopi Menevensis*. The history of the present city commences with that of the saint to whom it owes its name, who is also the patron saint of Wales, and to whom its origin is ascribed. St. David was the son of Xantus, Prince of Caredigion, and Non, daughter of Gynyr, of *Caer Gawch in Mynyw*, or *Menevia*, a chieftain who lived about the middle of the fifth century, and who, embracing a religious life, gave all his lands to support the church, which was probably the first endowment of the see of Menevia. The period of David's birth is not with certainty known, but may be assigned to the middle of the fifth century. The author of his life in the *Acta Sanctorum* considers him to have been born in 445; Cressy in 462; and others at a still later period. In Leland's Collectanea it is related that St. David was baptized by Elveus, Bishop of Menevia; that he was brought up in a place called *Hên Fynyw*, or "Old Menevia," and that Gistilianus, Bishop of Menevia, was his uncle; from which it appears that this place had been made the seat of an episcopal see at least before David had arrived at years of maturity. Having been advanced to the honour of priesthood, and having long studied in the Isle of Wight, under Paulinus, a disciple of St. Germanus, David proceeded to propagate the truths of Christianity among the Britons, and to assist in uprooting the Pelagian heresy, in which he exhibited such surpassing abilities, whereby he collected around him a body of disciples, many of whom were afterwards canonized for their superior wisdom and piety, that at a great synod held at Llandewy-Brevi, in the county of Cardigan, he was preferred to the archbishopric of Caerlleon, the capital of Gwent, on account of the increasing infirmities of the holy Dubricius, who then enjoyed that high dignity. David, however, only accepted it at the unanimous request of the bishops, clergy, and laity present at the synod, and on condition that he should be allowed to remove the metropolitan see from Caerlleon to this place, where St. Patrick had already founded a monastery, over which David presided, and which he is said to have held in greater favour than all the other religious houses in the diocese. The archbishop, with the consent of his nephew, the renowned King Arthur, accordingly removed the seat of the primacy to Menevia, called by Giraldus Cambrensis *Vallis Rosini*, which Capgrave translates "the Rosy Valley," and Sir R. Colt Hoare "the Vale of Rhôs," and established it at his college in this vale, near *Hên Fynyw*, or "Old Menapia;" and the place was afterwards called by his countrymen, from respect to his memory, *Tŷ Ddewi*, "the House of David," or "St. David's," which appellation it has ever since retained. During his primacy he had for his suffragans the bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Bangor, Llandaf, Llanelwy or St. Asaph, Llanbadarn, near Aberystwith, called in Latin *Paternensis*, and Margam; the first two were at an early period accounted English bishoprics, and the two last being dissolved, the succeeding archbishops had only the bishops of the other three Welsh dioceses as suffragans. The period of the death of David, and the age at which he died, are as undetermined as the time of his birth. Pits considers this event to have occurred in the year 544; Giraldus Cambrensis, and John of Tynemouth, in 609; and Bishop Godwin in 647; whilst all concur in ascribing to him the almost incredible age of one hundred and forty-seven. Usher, and his biographer in the *Acta Sanctorum*, are also of opinion that he died in 544; but the former states that he was only eighty-two years old, and the latter ninety-seven. He was interred in the cathedral which he had founded, and many years after his decease was canonized by Pope Calixtus II.; but the distinction which he attained, as patron saint of Wales, is comparatively of modern origin. His immediate successor is stated by Giraldus to have been Ceneauc, or Kenanc, called also Kinothus, who was also interred in the cathedral, and was succeeded by St. Teilo, the celebrated bishop of Llandaf; but in Bishop Godwin's list of successors the name of Eliud appears next to that of David.

The city and cathedral of St. David were repeatedly exposed to the desolating effects of incursive warfare in the early ages, and the events which marked the progress of one had an equal influence on that of the other. In the year 808, during the reign of Cynan Tyndaethwy, they were reduced to ashes by the West Saxons, which disaster was followed by a destructive murrain among the cattle of the surrounding district: and in the reign of Anarawd, in the year 911, St. David's was utterly destroyed by the Danes: on the latter occasion a desperate battle was fought in the vicinity, in which Maylor, one of the Welsh princes, was slain. Bishop Godwin records that, in the time of Samson, the twenty-fifth archbishop, there were seven suffragans to this see, viz., the Bishops of Exeter, Bath, Hereford, Llandaf, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Ferns in Ireland; this prelate, in 915, according to Browne Willis, on account of a pestilential disease which then raged here, withdrew to Dôl in Brittany, taking his pall with

him, where he died; and his successors in the see, either for want of the pall, or for some other reason, were deprived of the title of archbishop, although they still exercised the power of consecrating the Welsh bishops of Llandaf, St. Asaph, and Bangor, until the reign of Henry I., when a Norman ecclesiastic, named Bernard, not chosen by the Welsh clergy, as had been the custom, but forced upon them by the English monarch, yielded an extorted submission to the see of Canterbury, which has continued to the present time; the bishops of St. David's and the other Welsh dioceses, being thenceforward suffragans to the primate of all England. The first mention of the archdeaconry of St. David's occurs in this reign, about the year 1128, when it was held by one William, whose successor was the celebrated Giraldus Cambrensis, who was afterwards elected to the bishopric, but not consecrated. Meanwhile, events of great importance to the city had occurred. In 982, during the reign of Howel ab Ievav, Geofryd, son of the Danish king Harold, laid waste the church of St. David and its possessions; and, towards the close of the same century, the Danes again landed, slew Bishop Urgenau, or Morgenau, and destroyed with fire and sword the inhabitants and their property. The reigning sovereign, whose two sons had been interred here, being unable to restrain the desolating progress of these marauders, was compelled to purchase their departure by paying them a tribute of one penny for every man in his dominions, commonly called "The Tribute of the Black Army," and is said to have died of grief in consequence. In 1077, in the reign of Trahaern ab Caradoc, St. David's was sacked and destroyed by a roving army either of Danes or Norwegians, who landed in great numbers from their ships. But, notwithstanding these disasters, the city rapidly increased in wealth and magnificence, owing principally to the many munificent largesses bestowed at the shrine of its patron saint, two visits to which were anciently deemed as meritorious as one pilgrimage to Rome. The amount of these offerings is reported to have been so great, that it was divided among the clergy of the establishment by measures, to save the trouble of counting it.

In 1077, William the Conqueror invaded Wales with a great army; but not experiencing the slightest opposition from the natives, he, with his accustomed good policy, changed his military expedition into a pilgrimage, and advanced at the head of his troops to this city, where he offered his devotions at the shrine of St. David, and received the homage of the Welsh princes. This shrine was sacrilegiously pillaged and the city plundered in 1087; and, a few years afterwards, the Danes once more landed, plundered and burnt the church, and, taking possession of the surrounding intrenchments, settled here for some time, during which they perpetrated the most cruel outrages in the adjacent district. In 1090, the descent of the Normans on the modern county of Pembroke commenced; and it is probably to the hardy valour of these invaders that the city of St. David's owed the tranquillity which it afterwards enjoyed. During the prelacy of David Fitzgerald, the immediate successor of Bernard, the Norman bishop, who, in the reign of Henry I., had surrendered the archiepiscopal authority of the see into the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, King Henry II. came hither, and having made his offering at St. David's shrine, was entertained by the bishop. Peter de Leia, the successor of Fitzgerald, finding the cathedral church almost in ruins, from the frequent assaults of the Danes and other piratical invaders, pulled it entirely down, in 1180, and built in its stead a new church, dedicated, as the former had been, to St. Andrew and St. David, and which constitutes the greater part of the present edifice. Prior to the preferment of this prelate, the chapter had elected Giraldus Cambrensis as the successor of his uncle, Bishop Fitzgerald; but the king, unwilling to elevate to that dignity a man of such influence and talents, refused to ratify their choice. The same body, however, on the death of Peter de Leia, again placed Giraldus at the head of a list of four persons, whom they nominated; but his election not being confirmed, the see remained vacant for six years, whilst Giraldus was endeavouring to procure his consecration to it; and it was ultimately filled by Geoffry de Henelawe, prior of Llanthony, whose successor was Iorwerth, or Gervase, by whom the precentorships in the cathedral were founded, about the year 1225, and in whose prelacy the new tower of the cathedral fell down, in November 1220.

During the war between Henry III. and the disaffected barons, Richard, Earl of Pembroke, Mareschal of England, and the most powerful of the barons, attacked this city, in 1233, and barbarously put to death all the king's partisans in it. In March 1248, whilst *Anselm* was bishop, a great part of the cathedral was thrown down by an earthquake. The office of Treasurer of St. David's was founded in 1259, by Bishop *Carew*, and the dignity of Chancellor in 1287, by Bishop *Thomas Becke*, who also established other offices in the cathedral, some of which exist at present, though under different names. During the episcopacy of Becke, King Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, in 1284, came on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. David. The next bishop was *David Martin*, who built a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, at the eastern end of the cathedral, still occasionally called Bishop Martin's chapel, in which he was interred. He was succeeded by *Henry Gower*, Chancellor of England, who erected the magnificent episcopal palace of St. David's, the interesting remains of which are so deservedly admired: he died in 1347, and was interred in a chapel, dedicated to St. John, which he had built for his own sepulture under the rood-loft of the cathedral. His immediate

successor was *John Thoresby*, Chancellor of England, and subsequently Archbishop of York; and Bishop Adam Houghton, who was also Chancellor from 1377 to 1379, was another early successor. The latter drew up certain statutes, which were to be observed in the church of St. David's: he also built St. Mary's College, adjoining the northern front of the cathedral, for a master and seven fellows, and endowed it with £100 per annum, and a separate house for each: to this institution John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was so great a benefactor, as to be reckoned joint founder with the bishop. Bishop *Houghton* was interred in the chapel of St. Mary; and his second successor was *John Gilbert*, who was twice appointed Treasurer of England. He was succeeded by *Guy Mohun*, who was also Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, Treasurer of England, and Treasurer of St. Paul's, London. This prelate's immediate successor, *Henry Chicheley*, afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury, and was accounted the most worthy and benevolent bishop of the age in which he lived. *Edward Vaughan*, the eighty-second bishop of St. David's, is recorded as the last who contributed materially to the embellishment of the cathedral: he built a most elegant chapel between that of St. Mary and the choir, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and adorned various parts of the building with appropriate embellishments: he also erected St. Justinian's chapel, about a mile from the city, and, dying about the year 1521, was interred in his own chapel, where was formerly a brass plate inscribed to his memory. His successor, *Richard Rawlins*, died in 1535, and was the last bishop buried in the cathedral. Bishop *Barlow*, the immediate successor of Rawlins, presided over the see thirteen years, during which, in order, as it is said, (by Browne Willis,) successively to provide for his five daughters, who were married to five bishops, he greatly impoverished it, even taking off the roof of the episcopal palace, for the sake of the lead, and thus occasioning so much damage to that magnificent structure, as to require the revenue of the bishopric for twelve years to repair; but this object was never attempted, so that it now presents a vast pile of picturesque ruins. Bishop Barlow's successor, *Robert Farrar*, was also a great dilapidator: but after the fall of his patron, the Duke of Somerset, he was imprisoned by the precentor and canons, and, having continued in confinement during the remainder of the reign of Edward VI., was, on the accession of Mary, adjudged an heretic, and burned at the stake at Carmarthen, in 1555. On Farrar's deprivation, *Henry Morgan* was elected, in 1553, but was ejected on the accession of Elizabeth, and succeeded by *Thomas Younge*, the precentor, who caused the imprisonment of Farrar, and who was driven into exile in Germany, during the persecutions in the reign of Mary, but finally was made Archbishop of York. His successor in this bishopric was *Richard Davies*, a man of great learning, and one of the translators of the Bible: he was succeeded by *Richard Milbourne*, *D. D.*, who was translated to the see of Carlisle in 1621, and was accounted one of the most learned, pious, benevolent, and public-spirited persons of the age. The next bishop was the celebrated *William Laud*, *D.D.*, who was subsequently elevated to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and was beheaded on Tower-hill in 1644. His second successor in this see was *Roger Mainwaring*, who was imprisoned and subjected to great persecution during the parliamentary war, in the midst of which he died, in 1653. About this period, lands of the value of £3547. 4. 8. were alienated by an ordinance of the parliament from the bishopric, which continued vacant from the death of Bishop Mainwaring to the election of *William Lucy*, in 1660. Another vacancy, of five years and eight months, occurred in the see, which was terminated in 1704, by the appointment of *George Bull*, one of the most eminent divines of the last century. *Robert Lowth*, prebendary of Durham, who was eminently distinguished for his learning and amiable manners, was elevated to this see in 1766, but was translated in that year to Oxford, and thence to London. *Samuel Horsley*, the one hundred and fifteenth bishop, was appointed in the year 1788: he was a man of great learning, and early distinguished himself by an intimate acquaintance with the mathematical sciences. Amongst his other publications were a complete edition of Newton's works, and a translation of Hosea: he was translated to Rochester in 1793, and afterwards to St. Asaph. Thus, with the divines who have since succeeded to this bishopric, has the see of St. David's had the greatest number of prelates of any in the kingdom: of these twenty-six were archbishops, and twenty-one more, although they did not bear the title, retained archiepiscopal authority over the other Welsh sees, and many others filled the highest civil offices in the state.

The PARISH comprises the westernmost portion of the great rocky promontory projecting into St. George's Channel, and forming the northern boundary of St. Bride's bay, and also the small islands lying off its extremity, which gave to this headland its ancient name of *Octopitarum*, or *Octo-petrarum*: these islands, with some sunken rocks, occasion in the intervening channels exceedingly strong currents. They are eight in number, of which seven are mere rocks, called "the Bishop and his Clerks;" and the eighth, which is called Ramsey Island, lies about one mile from the main land, and is about three miles in length and one in breadth. At the southern end of the intervening sound is a dangerous reef of rocks, denominated "The Bitches;" and in the middle of it there is a rock much dreaded, called "The Horse," which is covered at high water. The whole of Ramsey Island is elevated, and at each end rises a lofty hill, imparting to it a grand and romantic ap-

pearance, and presenting various picturesque groups of rocks: on the summits of these hills, which command prospects of great extent and magnificence, are various remains of antiquity, including intrenchments, carneddau, &c. The island contains much good arable and pasture land, and is amply supplied with water, the principal stream being powerful enough to turn a mill. The "Bishop and his Clerks," three of which afford scanty pasturage for sheep, are appurtenant to Ramsey: they are all included in this parish, and are the property of the bishop. At the eastern end of Ramsey, and scarcely separated from it, are two smaller rocky islands, one termed *Ynys y Byry*, or "The Kite's Island," and the other *Ynys y Cantwr*, or "The Precentor's Island," yielding a thick matted herbage, on which a few sheep feed. A little to the north-west of Ramsey is a bank, which is said to have been formerly noted for its excellent fishery of cod, turbot, soles, &c., long since entirely neglected. The rocky cliffs of this and the other islands are annually the resort of an immense number of migratory birds, including eligugs, razor-bills, puffins, &c., and were anciently likewise distinguished for their breed of falcons. The CITY of St. David's, exclusively of "the Close," is pleasantly situated on ground sloping gently towards the sea, and at the distance of one mile from it; and consisted formerly of five streets, called respectively High-street, St. Nun's-street, New-street, Ship-street, and Pit-street, but is now reduced in appearance to a mere village, the houses, with very few exceptions besides those of the clergy, being small and meanly built. In the middle of the town stands the *High Cross*, where the market was formerly held, and funerals were wont to stop, and from which the High-street is continued downward to "the Close," an extensive area at the foot of the hill, which comprises within its precincts the venerable cathedral, the magnificent ruins of the episcopal palace, the habitable houses of some of the dignitaries, and the ruins of several others; the whole exhibiting very interesting remains of the pristine grandeur of the buildings of this ancient city. The *Close*, which is extra-parochial, is twelve hundred yards in circumference, and was formerly encompassed by an embattled wall, of which there are still some remains: in this wall were four gates, corresponding with the cardinal points; but the only one remaining is the Tower Gate, situated at the bottom of the High-street, and forming the principal entrance into the Close. The small *river Allan*, which is celebrated for its trout, runs through this area, and is now crossed by a bridge, in lieu of an ancient marble slab, which was polished by the feet of pilgrims, and was superstitiously believed to possess miraculous properties. The only *prebendal house* now remaining is that of the prebendary of St. Nicholas Penvos, besides which there are five other houses for the dignitaries of the cathedral, *viz.*, the precentor, treasurer, chancellor, and the archdeacons of Brecknock and St. David's, which are neat modern buildings, much differing in character from the sacred edifice with which they are connected. The parish is very productive of *grain*, which in some years is shipped to a considerable extent: a haven is formed by the mouth of the river Allan, at Porth Clais, about one mile from the city, where a pier was constructed, at a very early period, to defend it from the violence of the waves, and was rebuilt in 1722. Of late years the quay has been extended, and the harbour otherwise considerably improved. To this small port, which is a creek to that of Milford, belong seven vessels, averaging about twenty-five tons' burthen, which are principally employed during winter in conveying grain (chiefly barley) and butter to Bristol and other ports on the Severn, and during summer in bringing limestone, coal, and culm from the shores of Milford Haven: the rateable annual value of the parish is £4962. 15. The market, which was formerly held on Monday and Thursday, has long been discontinued: fairs take place on March 12th and August 5th. St. David's has no municipal corporation, although there is an officer called mayor, whose duty consists only in collecting the chief-rents belonging to the bishop, within the limits of the city, which is co-extensive with one of the four *cylchs*, or divisions of the parish, called Cylch-y-Drêv, or "the Town Hamlet," the remaining three being denominated Cylch-Mawr, Cylch-Bychan, and Cylch-Gwaelod, "the Larger, the Smaller, and the Lower Hamlets," and all united for the maintenance of the poor. During the debates in parliament on the subject of "Amending the representation of the People," it was proposed by the first Reform Bill that St. David's should be contributory to Haverfordwest, but that arrangement was altered, and it was wholly omitted in the Act.

ARMS OF THE BISHOPRIC.

The DIOCESE appears anciently to have comprised the whole of South Wales, and is still of great extent, containing the four counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke; the whole of Radnorshire, except six parishes, which belong to the see of Hereford; and the hundred of Ewyaslacy, in the county of Hereford. Prior to the passing of the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, it also comprised the deanery of Gower, in the county of Glamorgan, and two parishes in each of the counties of Monmouth and Montgomery. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop (who is also dean), a precentor, chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons, eight prebendaries, and six canons cursal; a sub-chanter, four priest-vicars, four lay-

vicars, an organist, six choristers, a master of the grammar-school, verger, porter, sexton, and a keeper of the church during time of service. The diocese embraces 454 benefices, of which 140 have glebe-houses; 15 resident incumbents have curates, and 175 others are employed by non-resident clergymen. The bishop, who is visiter of St. David's College, Lampeter, has the patronage of all the dignities of the church, except three canonries, and of 98 benefices, and an income of £2500; the chapter has the patronage of 11 benefices, and a net revenue of £1300, which is equally divided, but the precentor (who in practice is dean), the chancellor, and the treasurer, have also separate revenues, together with free residences: one of the elective canonries is at present suspended, and the proceeds are paid over to the ecclesiastical commissioners. The precentor, chancellor, and treasurer are, by virtue of their dignities, styled *Residentiarii Nati;* and, in addition to them, three other canons are chosen by the rest of the members, as vacancies occur, from among the archdeacons, prebendaries, and canons cursal: these six residentiaries constitute the chapter, and hold an audit annually on the festival of St. James, which has been kept for several ages, and at which they are obliged by the statutes to be present, either in person or by proxy, to receive rents, impose fines, &c. On this occasion they keep by turns a public table, and he at whose expense the entertainment is provided is called "The Master of the Fabrick." The precentor is invested with the privileges of dean, and accordingly takes his seat in convocations, and subscribes in chapter next after the bishop, who is properly dean, and has a stall assigned to him at the entrance into the choir of the cathedral, on the right-hand side. Divine service is performed in the cathedral by the eight vicars-choral and four choristers, under the direction of the sub-chanter, who has a stall among the prebendaries. The sub-chanter and vicars-choral are of themselves a body corporate, having lands of their own, of which they grant leases under a separate seal, without the interposition of the chapter. The bishops formerly exercised almost sovereign authority throughout the diocese, particularly over the province of Dewisland, or honour of Pebidiawg, in which their jurisdiction was more absolute than the minor regality of a lordship marcher. In their instruments they called the inhabitants of Dewisland, including St. David's, their subjects; and such as dared to violate rashly, or infringe upon, their statutes, were punished by them. The mayor of St. David's acted in entire subordination to the bishops, whose statutes and mandates it was his duty to enforce; and he held his court in the building which formed the south-east wing of the Tower Gate. The bishop's seneschal, or steward, was usually some person of distinction in the country; and within his jurisdiction the prelate had several inferior courts, from which an appeal lay to the supreme court at his castle of Lawhaden, which place still confers on the bishops the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom. In some cases the bishop exercised the power of inflicting capital punishment; but on the other hand he was bound to garrison and protect the city and its suburbs, and, by his military tenure, was compelled to be present in war; on which occasion he made his progress with great state, being accompanied from this city, on the first day of his march, by the burgesses, carrying with them the relics and shrine of St. David, so far as permitted their return that night. The privileges of the sanctuary of St. David's were very extensive and much respected: the sanctity of the place was not confined to the limits of the Close, or of the city, but the whole parish, emphatically called in Welsh *Plwyv Tŷ Ddewi*, "the parish of the house of St. David," was overspread with chapels, crosses, and holy wells, some of the last being still held in great repute. In addition to the sumptuous episcopal palace of St. David's, the bishops had castles at Trêvdyn, about six miles distant, Llan-Vydd (now Lamphey), and Lawhaden, in Pembrokeshire; at Llandygwidd, in Cardiganshire; Llanddewi, in Brecknockshire; and Aberguilly, in Carmarthenshire; all which are now in ruins, except the last, where an establishment is still kept up. At present the bishop holds his consistorial court at Carmarthen for the whole of the diocese, at Brecknock for the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, at Haverfordwest for Pembrokeshire, and at Cardigan for Cardiganshire: at each of the last three places the principal registrar appoints a deputy.

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, is a magnificent cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, with aisles extending nearly the whole length of the building, a choir and chancel, north and south transepts, and a large square tower of elegant proportions rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, surmounted by pinnacles at the angles. The *exterior*, with the exception of an early Norman doorway on the north side, is wholly in the various styles of English architecture: the western front was rebuilt, towards the close of the last century, by Mr. Nash, and displays a fantastic intermixture of these various styles. The principal entrance is through a grand doorway at the west end, called the Bishop's Door; but this is seldom used, the common entrance being by a handsomely enriched porch on the south side. The *nave* is separated from the aisles by a row of five massive pillars on each side, alternately round and octagonal, with corresponding pilasters at each end, supporting six arches richly ornamented in the later Norman style, above which is a double series of Norman arches, reaching to the roof of the nave, and occupied in the upper part of the higher range by the windows of the clerestory, every alternate one of which, on the south side, has been closed: there is

also a range of five elegant windows, in the English style of architecture, in each of the aisles, opposite the arches which separate them from the nave. The roof of the nave is of Irish oak, divided into compartments, and ornamented with a carved pendent in the centre of each. The *choir* is entered from the nave by a flight of steps, leading to an arched narrow passage under the rood-loft, the front of which is adorned with a handsome stone screen, erected by Bishop Gower, and accounted, both for design and execution, one of the finest specimens of decorated English architecture: it is comprised within the four lofty arches that support the tower, three of which are of ancient English architecture, and the fourth, which is occupied by the rood-loft, and is supposed, from the decayed state of its pillars, to be the only one remaining of those on which the tower was anciently built by Bishop Peter de Leia, is in the Norman style, but all of them spring from Norman columns: it contains twenty-eight stalls, which are of oak, and the bishop's throne, which was executed at the expense of Bishop Morgan, and, for elegance of design and carved decorations, is probably only surpassed by that in Exeter Cathedral: in the north arch, and not in the rood-loft, as is usual, is placed the organ. The *chancel*, which is separated from the choir by a low screen, contains a beautiful Mosaic pavement, composed of small tiles, inscribed with religious mottoes and other ingenious devices: the high altar is placed under an elegant design of three arches, said to have been formerly filled with painted glass, which, combined with the elegant window above, consisting of three lancet-shaped compartments, and adorned with the most elaborate tracery, had a rich and beautiful appearance. Immediately beyond the chancel is the *chapel* erected by Bishop Vaughan, in the reign of Henry VIII., an exquisite specimen of the later style of English architecture, almost rivalling in richness and elegance the chapel of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey: the roof, which is of freestone, is beautifully designed in fan tracery, and the sculpture, from the great care with which it is preserved by the chapter, appears almost as fresh and perfect as when first executed. Beyond a small intervening passage, and forming the eastern extremity of the cathedral, is the decayed chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, built by Bishop Martin, which has been unroofed for some years, and is rapidly falling into ruins. In the same state also are the aisles eastward from the transepts, which were greatly damaged by Cromwell's soldiers, who unroofed them for the sake of the lead, which they sold to one of their partisans, then in possession of the priory estate at Cardigan, who made use of it in covering the church and priory house there. From the north aisle a considerable flight of steps forms the ascent into what was formerly the chapter-house, but is now used as a grammar-school. Under it is a room of the same dimensions, having an elegant groined roof, and probably that in which the entertainments of the chapter took place at their audits, there being at the upper end a *dais*, as in colleges and ancient baronial mansions. Both these ruined aisles retain vestiges of their groined roofs, with windows of beautiful proportions in the English style of architecture, and other corresponding decorations. The *transepts* have no distinguishing architectural feature: in the north transept stood formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, and in the south was one dedicated to St. David, and now called the Chanter's. The north-west door of the cathedral opens into a space much obstructed by some heavy and unsightly buttresses, which it was found necessary to erect for the support of this part of the building. Between this and the ruins of St. Mary's College stood the cloisters, of which only the pillars of the arches are now remaining. The extreme length of the cathedral, including the chapels of Bishop Vaughan and St. Mary, is two hundred and seventy-four feet and a half; its breadth along the transepts one hundred and eighty-four feet, and the width of the nave and aisles seventy-six feet.

Among the *monuments* are several of great beauty and antiquity: the celebrated shrine of *St. David*, now scarcely distinguishable from other ancient tombs, occupies a recess on the north side of the chancel, consisting of three arches in the ancient style of English architecture, resting on pillars of great delicacy and beauty, in the central one of which was placed an image of the saint, and on each side were those of St. Patrick and St. Denis: beneath a horizontal slab were four quatrefoil holes, for the offerings of pilgrims, of which two have been closed; and the whole was formerly enriched with precious stones, and veiled with silken drapery. Under the rood-loft are three recumbent effigies, one of which, formerly inclosed on two sides by a railing of brass, is that of Bishop *Gower*, and the other two are attributed by Browne Willis to *Thomas Wallensis*, who died in 1255, and *Richard de Carew*, who died in 1280, though other writers have assigned them to different persons. In the area of the chancel stands the altar-tomb of Edmund, *Earl of Richmond*, the eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Catherine, Queen of Henry V., and father of Henry VII., on which were formerly his effigy and various escutcheons and other ornaments in brass, removed by the parliamentarians, who stripped the cathedral of many of its costly decorations: the earl was first interred in the monastery of Grey friars, at Carmarthen, on the dissolution of which his remains are said to have been removed to this place. On the floor of the south side of this portion of the building are the recumbent effigies of Bishops *Iorwerth* and *Anselm*; and, under recesses on each side of the altar, are figures of two knights in armour, well executed in freestone. That on the south side, which is in good preservation, is interesting as the memorial of *Rhŷs ab Grufydd*, last prince

of South Wales, who died in 1196: the effigy represents a man rather advanced in years, in a recumbent posture, his vizor raised, and his head supported by a helmet, with a sword suspended at his side by a rich belt, a lion rampant sculptured on his breastplate, and another lion supporting his feet. The other effigy is that of a Welsh chieftain, named *Rhŷs Gryg*, and represents a younger man, similarly accoutred. Near it is the handsome tomb of Treasurer *Lloyd*, who died in the reign of James I. In the roofless aisle on the north side of the chancel are the mutilated effigies of a Knight Templar and a monk, another effigy with an inscription much defaced, and two arched ornamented recesses. Beneath a richly adorned canopy, on the south side of the dilapidated chapel of St. Mary, lie the remains of its founder; and on the opposite side is the tomb of Bishop *Houghton*. The decayed aisle on the south side of the chancel contains the monuments of various dignitaries of the cathedral, one of which is supposed to be the effigy of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who was interred here. In the north transept, in which is an effigy of some dignitary, many relics of antiquity, found in the cathedral, and some of them very curious, are deposited. In this part of the building is a place separated by a railing, said to have been anciently used as a penitentiary; and in the wall are some round holes, by means of which the voices of the priests officiating in the choir might be heard by the inmates. Near the west end of the cathedral stands a building, erected towards the close of the last century, as a chapter-house; but, from the inelegance and impurity of its style of architecture, and as it obstructs one of the finest views of the venerable cathedral, it has been the object of general censure. Besides a room in which the affairs of the chapter are transacted, it comprises a handsome apartment, forty-two feet long, in which the audit entertainments of the chapter take place, with kitchens, cellars, &c., the whole being surmounted by a fancifully ornamented spire. The records of the minor chapter are kept in a room over the porch on the south side of the cathedral.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Precentor and Upper Chapter of St. David's; net income, £110: the tithes have been commuted for three respective rent-charges, the largest, amounting to £720, payable to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's; the second, £320, payable to the Sub-chanter and Vicars-choral; and the third, £7, to the Bishop. The cathedral is used as the parochial church, divine service being performed in the nave four times every Sunday, twice in the English, and twice in the Welsh language. Formerly there were several small chapels in the parish, most of them situated near the sea side, adjacent to the landing-places, so as to attract the devotion of seamen and passengers; and the offerings received at them were carried to the cathedral, and there divided every Saturday among the canons and priests. Of these, the names of four have been preserved, *viz.*, St. Justinian's, St. Non's, Capel-y-Pistill, and Capel-y-Gwyrhyd. St. Justinian's is said to have been built by Bishop Vaughan, and now forms a very interesting ruin in a beautiful and romantic situation: there are also some remains of St. Non's. There are two places of worship each for Calvinistic Methodists and Independents, and one for Wesleyans. The *Free grammar-school* attached to the cathedral affords instruction to six choristers, the number fixed by Bishop Morgan, in 1501, who conferred upon it a handsome endowment, which, however, it lost at the time of the Reformation, by the act for the suppression of chantries: the master is appointed by the upper chapter, and has from that body a stipend of £20 per annum; and each of the choristers receives £3. 8. per annum from the same source. Another free school, which is both a day and Sunday school, has been established by the upper chapter, from whose funds it is principally supported: there are about 65 children of each sex in this school. There are four other day schools, in one of which, commenced in 1830, are 20 children, six of whom are paid for by an endowment of £1. 16. per annum, being the interest of £40 bequeathed by the late Thomas Beynon, in 1810; in the rest about 70 children are instructed at the expense of their parents. There are also five Sunday schools, one of which, conducted by the curate of the parish, is attended by about 10 boys and 15 girls, and the others are in connexion with the different classes of dissenters, and afford gratuitous instruction to about 870 children. About 1703, William Jones bequeathed £300 to the chapter, which sum, after a suit in Chancery, was, with arrears, vested to the amount of £500 in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities, producing £15 per annum, now distributed among six widows of clergymen of the diocese in equal shares. St. David's is one of the four parishes participating in the munificent bequest of the late Dr. Jones, made in the year 1698, for the relief of the poor and the apprenticing of children, and receives as its share £50 per annum, which are distributed according to the intentions of the donor. This sum is received from the trustees of the charity by the sub-chanter and vicars-choral, who pay £1 to each of the masters of four boys placed with them as apprentices, and divide the remainder among poor persons not receiving parochial relief, in sums varying from £3 to 2*s.* 6*d.* A rent-charge of £1 per annum, the gift of Mathias Adams in 1700, is also distributed among the poor.

A *College* for a master and seven priests was founded here, in 1365, by Bishop Houghton, to which John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Blanch his wife, were such great benefactors as to be considered its second founders: it was dedicated

to St. Mary, and at the dissolution had a clear revenue of £106. 3. 6. The buildings were connected with the north side of the cathedral by cloisters, which, with the exception of the pillars of the arches, have been destroyed; and the only part remaining is the shell of the chapel, from which some idea may be formed of their grandeur and extent. The chapel was sixty-nine feet in length, and about twenty-four in width, with a square tower at the west end, which is seventy feet in height: the side walls are forty-five feet high, and in each of them were three windows in the English style of architecture, twenty-four feet high and nine broad: the east window was similar in shape, but larger in dimensions, and the whole of them were enriched with painted glass. Underneath this edifice is a vaulted crypt of equal dimensions, through which runs a small stream of water. In addition to the cathedral and the college chapel, the remains of the *episcopal palace* complete the venerable and magnificent group of buildings which, with their varied architectural features, characterize the Close. This superb edifice was situated at a short distance to the west of the cathedral, on the western bank of the small river Allan, and was built by Bishop Gower, in the reign of Edward III.: it inclosed a quadrangular area, one hundred and twenty feet square, and presented four fronts, of which the south-east and south-west alone remain. In the latter is a noble room, measuring ninety-six feet by thirty-three, commonly called King John's Hall, which is entered from the court by an elegant porch, in the exterior of which are two niches, containing mutilated statues of Edward III. and his queen: it is lighted by lofty windows at the side, and by a rich and curious circular window at the south-west end, having sixteen radii diverging from its centre, which were originally filled with painted glass. At the other end of the hall is a drawing-room, opening into a small chapel, the freestone tower and spire of which are still standing. The bishop's apartments occupied the other remaining side of the quadrangle: the principal is a hall, sixty-seven feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, also entered from the court by an elegant porch, the archway of which forms a curious semi-octagon. At the south-east end, between these two halls, was the kitchen, alike convenient to the royal and the bishop's apartments, having in the centre a low pillar, from which sprang four arches, gradually diminishing into the same number of chimneys, the whole now presenting a heap of ruins. At the other extremity of the bishop's hall, was a drawing-room, opening also into a small chapel, corresponding with that at the extremity of King John's hall; the basement story is composed of a series of curious and spacious vaults. But the most remarkable feature of these interesting ruins is the majestic open parapet surmounting the walls, and which, rising to the height of seven feet above the ceilings of the upper rooms, is formed by a succession of arches, resting upon octagonal pillars with decorated capitals: besides its concealing the roof, and having been exceedingly ornamental to the palace, it afforded the means of defence similar to the battlements of a castle, and was adopted by the same bishop in the fortification and adorning of his residences of Swansea Castle and Lamphey Court. The entrance from the town to the ecclesiastical precincts of the Close is through the Tower Gate, an arched gateway that is flanked by two towers; and one of them is a noble octagonal structure, being sixty feet in height, which anciently comprised the consistory court and record office of the diocese, and it now communicates with the cemetery, a spacious area on the south side of the cathedral; the other is circular, and, as it communicated only with the town, it is supposed to have been appropriated to municipal purposes: the whole was secured by a ponderous portcullis. The lower part of the building consisted of a porter's lodge and prison, and to the latter was attached a dungeon, entered only by an iron grating, through which malefactors were lowered into it.

The promontory of St. David's abounds with ancient military and druidical REMAINS. The Barrows, on which the Roman *Menapia* is supposed to have been situated, are overspread with tumuli; and there, according to tradition, was the site of a town, anciently called *Caerlleon*, "the City of the Legion." The military work situated nearest to the town is a small circular encampment, about a mile to the north of it. In the same direction is St. David's Head, projecting a considerable distance into the sea, and displaying scenery of the wildest character. At the entrance to it, from a heathy tract producing various aromatic plants, rises a lofty mass of rugged rocks, called Carn Lludw, towering in the most grotesque forms, and commanding from their summits an extensive and diversified prospect by sea and land. At the southern base of this rocky elevation lies the celebrated *Maen Sigl*, or Logan Stone, which is of enormous size, and was once so delicately poised as to yield to a slight pressure; but its equilibrium was destroyed by the parliamentarian soldiers in the seventeenth century. Several ancient military inclosures of a great variety of shapes and dimensions are scattered over this part of the promontory, which is also intersected by the remains of a rampart, formed of loose stones, adjacent to which are divers square and circular areas, inclosed with stones; and there is also a remarkable cromlech, the table-stone of which is twelve feet long, eight feet broad, and about two feet thick, and which is supported by a single upright stone. A little beyond this is a huge work called Clawdd-y-Milwyr, "the fence of the soldiers," which consists of a high and broad rampart of loose stones, extending, like that above-mentioned, from one side of the promontory to the other, but across a narrower part of it, with

two outer lines of defence. This work is supposed to have been constructed by the North-men, who repeatedly ravaged the coast, and of whose habitations there are still some remains in various circular inclosures within the space protected by it. The parish is interspersed with numerous carneddau, or sepulchral heaps of stones; and on Crûglas, a common about three miles in length, bestowed on the parish by Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, is a huge stone, the supposed memorial of some victory obtained here by the Welsh over some of the northern pirates. There were likewise vestiges of an ancient fosse-way, called also "the military way," in the parish, which once extended from the coast of the Irish Sea to St. Bride's bay; and on the southern extremity of *Carnochun*, or *Carn Nwchwn*, are the remains of some ancient fortifications, the inclosed area of one of which is about 100 yards long and 60 broad, and is intersected by a natural perpendicular trench of great depth and width: the whole is flanked with four parallel ramparts. Here are also several metallic veins, most of them containing copper, which run in parallel directions, and are much impregnated with sulphur, but none of them are worked. In the clefts of the precipitous and abrupt rocks forming St. David's Head, is found a species of crystal, called "St. David's diamond," which, when first obtained, resembles the amethyst, and, being extremely hard, is susceptible of a better polish than most of the British gems: in this part of the promontory is also a large natural cave. The principal holy wells, of which there were formerly several in the parish, now held in repute, are, one situated near St. Non's chapel, which is arched over, and the water of which is esteemed efficacious in the cure of divers diseases, particularly those of the eye; another near Porth Clais; and a third just without the southern boundary of the Close: the last has also an arched covering, which yet exhibits some specimens of the rich sculpture that characterized an elegant chapel erected near it by Bishop Houghton. At a place called Llan-Druidion is a number of springs, called the Nine Wells, the waters of which are immediately united into a copious stream.

St. David's and its immediate vicinity are distinguished as the birthplace of several eminent characters, in addition to the patron saint. Carausius, the celebrated Roman general, was born at *Menapia:* he assumed the government in Britain, which he conducted with great dignity and splendour, but was assassinated by his minister Alectus, at the instigation of the Emperor Constantius. According to some writers, Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the Great, and commonly called *Asserius Menevensis*, was born here, about the middle of the ninth century; but others are of opinion that he was a native of a small village called Trêv Asser, in the parish of Llanwnda, and that he obtained the surname of *Menevensis* from having been a monk at this place, where his uncle Novis was archbishop. *John Erigena*, who is also known by the names of John Patrick Erigena and John Scotus, is claimed by the Welsh as a native of St. David's, whilst, so great is the obscurity of his birth, both the Irish and Scots regard him respectively as their countryman: he flourished in the middle of the ninth century, was a man of great learning, and, having resided for a considerable period in France, distinguished himself by some writings on school divinity, which gave offence to Pope Nicholas I. The late *Richard Fenton*, Esq., F.S.A., and author of a "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," was also a native of this parish.

SEAL AND ARMS.

DENBIGH, a borough, market-town, and parish (having exclusive jurisdiction), in the union of St. Asaph, locally in the hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh (of which it is the ancient shire town), North Wales, 218 miles (N. W.) from London, on the road from Ruthin to St. Asaph; containing 3405 inhabitants. This place was originally named by the Welsh *Castell Caled-Vryn yn Rhôs*, "the castle on the craggy hill in Rhôs," from the prominent situation of the castle in the ancient territory of that name. Its present name is a modernization of the Welsh designation *Dinbech*, signifying a small hill, probably from a comparison with the loftier eminences by which it is surrounded. Edward I. bestowed the lordship upon Davydd, brother of Llewelyn, the last sovereign of North Wales, who, on the death of that prince, assumed the title of Prince of Wales, and convened an assembly of the native chieftains, which was held at this place, in order to deliberate upon the most effective mode of prosecuting the war against the English. But their efforts were unavailing; and Davydd, having been surprised and taken prisoner in the vicinity, was conveyed to Rhuddlan castle, where Edward was then staying, and thence to Shrewsbury, where, having been tried and convicted of treason, he was condemned to an ignominious death, which was carried into execution in a most barbarous manner. Edward then granted the castle and lordship to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who built on the site of the former a magnificent structure, surrounded the small town with walls, one mile and a half in compass, and conferred divers privileges on the inhabitants, which entitled him to the distinction of founder of the future importance of the place; though it has been stated that the castle was not entirely finished by him, in consequence of the death of his son, who, falling into a deep well in the Red Tower, was drowned, and the afflicted parent, according to

Camden, "desisted from his work before he had laid on the roof." Scarcely were these fortifications completed, when Lacy was ordered by his sovereign to take the command of the army, jointly with the Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, then about to embark on a continental expedition: but a wide-spread revolt breaking out in North Wales, at the head of which was Madoc, an illegitimate son of the late Prince Llewelyn, the projected expedition was abandoned, and the Earl of Lincoln, with a view to preserve his newly-erected castle of Denbigh, advanced into Wales before the king, and, arriving in the vicinity of this place, on the 11th of November, 1294, was suddenly attacked by the Welsh, who, relying on the situation of the English army, determined to stake their hope of success on the issue of a single battle, in which they were signally victorious, the English being defeated and compelled to retire.

On the death of Lacy, the lordship passed to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in right of his wife Alicia, daughter and sole heiress of the Earl of Lincoln; but, reverting to the crown on his attainder, it was bestowed by EDWARD II. on his favourite, Hugh Spencer, Earl of Winchester, whose conduct towards his vassals was highly oppressive, in depriving them of several of the privileges conferred by Lacy. On the execution of Spencer, this lordship was again forfeited to the crown, and was conferred by EDWARD III. on Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. This nobleman having suffered the same fate as his two predecessors, that monarch assigned the lordship to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who died in 1333; and on the reversal of the attainder of the Earl of March, it was restored to his grandson Roger, and, passing to Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, by marriage with Anne, sister of Roger, the last Earl of March, it came to the house of York, and thus became vested in the crown. During the war between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, Denbigh was held for HENRY VI. by his half-brother, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, from whom it was taken by the Yorkists in 1460; but in 1468, Pembroke, returning with an army of two thousand Welshmen, burnt the town in revenge. Leland informs us that EDWARD IV. was besieged in the castle, from which he was permitted to retire only upon condition of leaving the kingdom for ever. The castle appears to have remained from this time in the possession of the crown, till the year 1563, when ELIZABETH granted it, with the lordship, to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whom she created Baron of Denbigh. The conduct of this nobleman rendered him obnoxious to the inhabitants, whom his extortions drove into open rebellion against his authority: various tumultuary proceedings took place, in which some of the gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood being implicated, were tried and beheaded. The queen, in order to allay the strong feelings of discontent which the rapacity of the earl had excited, secured to the tenants by charter, in the nineteenth year of her reign, the quiet possession of their property within the borough, and conferred upon the burgesses several new and valuable privileges; and the earl, with a view to make some satisfaction for the evils he had inflicted, and to conciliate the minds of the inhabitants, commenced at his own cost the erection of an elegant chapel in the castle, of which he laid the first stone on the 1st of March, 1579, as appears from a foundation stone now in the south-east corner of the building. This edifice, which was intended as a parochial church for the inhabitants, was from some circumstance not completed, and the walls, which had been raised to a considerable height, were left to moulder into ruin.

On the subsequent attainder of the Earl of Leicester, the castle and lordship again reverted to the crown; and from this time till the commencement of the civil war of the seventeenth century, very few circumstances of historical interest are recorded. In 1643, the castle was garrisoned for king CHARLES at the sole expense of the inhabitants of Denbigh and the gentry resident in the vicinity, and the custody of it was given to William Salusbury, a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and ancestor of the present Lord Bagot, who repaired it at his own expense, and raised and maintained an armed force sufficient to resist every effort made by General Mytton to reduce it for the parliament. The royalists retained possession of the castle, which after the disastrous battle of Rowton Moor, in September 1645, afforded an asylum to the vanquished monarch, who occupied for two nights the tower, now in ruins, which from that circumstance was called *Siambr y Brenin*, or "the royal apartment." On the 1st of October, in that year, the parliamentarians obtained an important advantage over the royalists, within sight of the castle, on which they afterwards made an unsuccessful attack, that fortress having resisted all their efforts to obtain possession of it, and after the battle afforded an asylum to the wounded royalists who were left upon the field. In 1646, the parliamentarians obtained a victory over the king's forces at Llanrhaiadr, about two miles from Denbigh; but they made no impression on the castle, which the garrison continued to defend with unabated intrepidity, till September 1646, when, in obedience to a special order from the king, dated at Newcastle, the governor capitulated on honourable terms, and, after the treaty was signed, delivered the keys to General Mytton, on the 26th of October: this being the last fortress which held out for the king. Soon after the Restoration, the fortifications were dismantled by order of Charles II. *William* III. granted the castle and lordship of Denbigh, together with several large possessions in Wales, to the Earl of Portland, which excited a considerable ferment among the inhabitants, who having sent a petition to parliament, which gave rise to some animated debates in the House of

Commons, the grant was rescinded, and the castle and lordship are still under the superintendence of a steward appointed by patent from the crown.

The TOWN is picturesquely situated nearly in the centre of the rich and beautiful Vale of Clwyd, partly at the base, and partly on the acclivity, of a steep, isolated, rocky eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the venerable remains of the castle. At a distance it presents an interesting appearance, which, however, is not entirely sustained on entering the town. It consists of three principal and several smaller streets and lanes, and is well paved and lighted, but only scantily supplied with water, which is brought from several springs, each at some distance from the more respectable portions of the town. Leland informs us that there were formerly several streets within the walls, but that at the period at which he wrote, namely, in the reign of Henry VIII., most of the houses were in a dilapidated condition, or wholly removed. The *environs* abound with beautiful and richly varied scenery; the air is remarkably salubrious; the land in the vicinity is rich and in a high state of cultivation; and in the immediate neighbourhood are numerous splendid seats and elegant villas, inhabited by opulent families, whom the advantages of its situation have induced to select Denbigh for their residence. Considerable improvements are now in progress, by widening the narrower streets and excavating the rock, by which some good levels have been obtained, and various other advantages gained. The great *Eisteddvod*, or Congress of Bards, was held here on the 16th and two following days of September, 1828, and was honoured by the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and most of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country. The proceedings were opened by reading the old proclamation, usual on such occasions; after which the prize compositions were read, and the medals were distributed by ladies to the successful candidates. The Duke of Sussex, on his arrival on the second day, was met by the corporation at the confines of the borough, where an address was read and the freedom of the borough presented to His Royal Highness, who, having returned a suitable reply, proceeded to the area beneath the castle, where the competitors recited their *englynion*, and displayed their trials of skill in performing on the harp: some of the most eminent vocalists from the metropolis were engaged at the festival, which was also enlivened by the Denbighshire band, during the intervals of the public performances. A Welsh *literary society* was formed here a few years ago, which now languishes for want of sufficient support: a news-room and reading-room have been for some time established, to which the terms of subscription are £2. 2. per annum. The TRADE is principally confined to the supply of the inhabitants, for whose use commodities of every kind are brought by land-carriage from the port of Rhuddlan, eight miles distant. Some *tanneries* are carried on to a considerable extent; and on the banks of a stream, at a small distance from the town, are mills, principally employed in carding and dressing wool for the manufacturers. The manufacture of *gloves* and *shoes*, from skins dressed at Dôlgelley and other places, is still carried on to some extent: about seven thousand dozen pair of gloves were formerly annually sent to London, Bristol, and other places; and the shoes were sent to Liverpool, and there shipped for the West Indies, &c. A most extensive *bleaching* establishment was erected at Lleweni, in 1780, by the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, who, in order to encourage his tenantry in Ireland, and to promote the national manufacture, received his rents in brown linen cloth, which was sent to this place to be bleached; and for this purpose he erected, at an expense exceeding £20,000, one of the most complete and elegant structures of that kind in the kingdom, in which, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, more than four thousand pieces of Irish linen were bleached annually. After his decease, the works were carried on by some persons from Lancashire, for a few years; but this extensive concern has been discontinued, and the buildings have been taken down. The annual value of the parish is returned at £6925. The *markets* are on Wednesday and Saturday (the former being the principal), and are plentifully supplied with provisions, which are sold at a moderate price: fairs are held on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 14th, the last Wednesday in June, July 18th, September 25th, and the second Wednesday in November.

The earliest charter of INCORPORATION obtained by the inhabitants, was that granted by Henry Lacy, Earl of Chester, in the reign of the first Edward, written in the French language, and undated; subsequently to which, the burgesses received charters from the crown, in the 18th of Edward I., 6th of Edward III., 2nd of Richard II., 2nd of Richard III., 22nd of Henry VII., 1st of Henry VIII., 5th of Edward VI. (in whose charter those of nine previous sovereigns are "inspected"), 39th of Elizabeth, and 14th of Charles II. By this last charter, which, until the passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act, in 1835, was that by which the borough was governed, the title of the corporation was declared to be "the Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough of Denbigh," and the control was vested in two aldermen, two bailiffs or sheriffs, two coroners, a recorder, town-clerk, two leave-lookers, two serjeants-at-mace, a town-crier, a beadle, and several constables: the capital burgesses, constituting the common-council, were 25 in number, including the aldermen, bailiffs, coroners, and recorder. The aldermen and bailiffs were elected annually by the capital burgesses; the aldermen were justices of the peace for the borough, and on quitting office became coroners;

and the bailiffs were returning officers of members to serve in parliament, and acted as sheriffs in the court of quarter-sessions, and as presiding judges in the court of pleas. The recorder and town-clerk were appointed by the same authority, and continued in office during the pleasure of the body, with power to appoint each a deputy to perform their respective duties. The burgesses at large, who were admitted to that right by the common-council, were about 350 in number; they were exclusively liable to serve on juries within the borough, but were exempted elsewhere; and their privileges consisted of freedom from toll in Denbigh and throughout the counties of Chester, Stafford, Gloucester, Hereford, and Salop, and also, until 1802, when the Hênllan Inclosure Act was passed, of a right of common over about 150 acres of very good land.

By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, together forming the council of the borough, which is not divided into wards. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially from among the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen annually on Nov. 1st by and out of the enrolled burgesses, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must possess a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually, on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; a recorder is appointed by the crown; and the council appoint a treasurer, town-clerk, and other officers, who hold their office during pleasure. The municipal and parliamentary limits are the same, extending, as defined by the ancient charters and confirmed by the "Boundary Act," of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV. c. 64, to the distance of one mile and a half in every direction from the centre of the town, including the parish of Denbigh, formerly called Whitchurch parish, and parts of the parishes of Hênllan and Llanrhaiadr. The income of the borough for the year 1833 amounted to about £250, of which about £100 were derived from tolls, and £90 from an allotment of 56 acres and a half of land, assigned under the Hênllan Inclosure Act to the corporation, in lieu of the estrays and right of common which they had enjoyed upon the forest of Lleweni, in the parish of Hênllan.

The borough first received the *elective franchise* in the 27th of Henry VIII., and in the year following Ruthin and Holt were made contributory boroughs, since which time they have continued jointly to return one member to parliament: by the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People", Wrexham has been added to this district of boroughs. The right of election is vested in the old resident burgesses, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, amounting at present to three hundred and forty-eight, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough is two hundred and sixty: the mayor is the returning officer. The corporation has a separate commission of the peace, consisting of eight magistrates, with exclusive *jurisdiction* within the borough; but by the passing of the Municipal Act, its separate court of quarter-sessions was abolished. A court baron for the lordship is held by prescription, every three weeks, under the steward, who also appoints a recorder, in which debts to the amount of forty shillings and upwards are recoverable: this court has also the power of attaching goods, and, in default of special bail, of issuing a writ of *fieri facias*, for levying on them for the debt and costs. The Easter and Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the county are held here. The *town-hall*, which is situated in the centre of the market-place, was erected in 1572, by Robert, Earl of Leicester, and was considerably improved and enlarged in 1780: it is an extensive and commodious building, comprising in the lower part a covered area for the use of the market, above which are the council-chamber, in which the business of the corporation is transacted, and a court-room, in which are held the quarter-sessions and court of record for the borough, and the Easter and Michaelmas sessions for the county.

The LIVING consists of a discharged rectory and vicarage, united by an act passed in the 29th and 30th of Charles II., and rated in the king's books at £23. 17. 3½.; present net income, £445; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400. The ancient *parochial church*, dedicated to St. Marcellus, and now in a very dilapidated condition, is situated at Whitchurch, about a mile from the town, from which place the rectory was transferred by act of parliament to Denbigh, which was made the head of the parish. In the porch of this church are two monumental effigies, in brass, and in a kneeling posture, of Richard Myddelton, of Gwaynynog, governor of Denbigh castle, in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and of his wife Jane, both of whom were here interred; the latter died in 1565, and the former ten years subsequently. In the body of the building is an ill-executed mural monument to the memory of the learned Welsh antiquary, Humphrey Llwyd, of Foxhall, near Denbigh, who is repre-

sented kneeling beneath a range of small arches, and in Spanish costume. He was born in 1527, and, in addition to his great skill in physic and music, is celebrated as an excellent rhetorician, a sound philosopher, and a profound antiquary: he was representative in parliament for his native place, and, dying prematurely, was interred here in 1568. There is also a large altar-tomb to the memory of Sir John Salusbury and his lady, the former of whom died in 1578. A neat mural monument on the western wall has been erected, by the Gwyneddigion Society in London, to the memory of Thomas Edwards, of Nant, commonly called Twm o'r Nant, the celebrated Cambrian poet, who died on the 3rd of April, 1810, at the age of seventy-one, and was interred in the churchyard. All parochial duties are now performed at the *chapel of St. Hilary*, within the walls of the castle, with the exception of funerals, which still take place at Whitchurch, there being no cemetery attached to the former. The chapel of St. Hilary is a spacious structure, in the later style of English architecture, with various modern additions, by which its original character, especially in the northern part, has been materially destroyed. A conditional order has been made by her Majesty's Commissioners, for a grant towards the erection of a new church at this place; and there are places of worship of Baptists. Independents, Roman Catholics, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, of which that belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists is large and commodious.

The *Free grammar-school* was founded in 1727, by subscriptions from thirty-three individuals, amounting to £340. 2., which were vested in the purchase of an estate in the parish of Tremerchion, county of Flint, now under the management of three trustees: this estate consists of about twenty-nine acres and a half, paying a rent of £39. 10. per annum, which, with a previous grant of three acres in the parish of Hênllan, now let at £15 per annum, by Robert Lloyd Tanner and Anne Twiston, in 1726, towards the maintenance of a free grammar-school, and two small allotments under an inclosure act, constitutes the foundation. The representatives of the original subscribers once had the privilege of nominating a boy for every £5 subscribed, but only seven exercise the right at present: the entire income is £55. 10. per annum, and there are twenty boys on the foundation: the school is held in the vestry-room under the chancel of the church. The *Blue-coat* charity school was founded, pursuant to the will of Mrs. Oldfield, dated 1714, whereby she bequeathed lands in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, now producing £91 per annum, for its endowment: this was subsequently augmented by a bequest of £200 by Mr. Morgan Evans, vested in the three per cents. reduced, and paying an interest of £6; and accumulations of Mrs. Oldfield's charities were vested in the Old South Sea annuities and turnpike-tolls to the extent of £461, yielding dividends of £15. 19. per annum: there are twenty-four boys upon the foundation, who are clothed and educated from these funds. A *National* school in connexion with the parent institution, built by subscription, in 1816, and in which one hundred and eleven boys and one hundred girls are instructed, has been incorporated with the Blue-coat charity school, and is principally supported by subscription. The whole income produces £180; the master has a salary of £40, the mistress a similar one; and £10. 10. are paid to a Welsh teacher employed on Sunday. One of Dr. Daniel Williams' schools is also held here, attended by about fifty boys, thirty of whom are taught gratuitously, and one apprenticed annually with a fee of £7 from the same foundation; the master has a salary of £25. There are two boarding schools, in which about forty females are instructed at their parents' expense; and by the same means also seventy-five children of both sexes are taught in a day school, and 135 in four infants' schools. Four Sunday schools, consisting of 1780 males and females, are supported by subscription. Numerous charitable bequests have been made for distribution among the poor, amounting in the aggregate to more than £1700; but nearly the whole has been lost, owing to the charity and corporation funds having been blended together. The amount at present distributed among the poor on St. Thomas'-day, is £7. 2. 8., of which £5. 0. 8. are derived from rent-charges, and £2. 2. are the rent of a house in Sandy lane; and a sum of £1. 12. is paid to the minister for preaching a lecture at Easter, arising from a grant for the purpose by William Middleton. The committee of the Royal Eisteddvod held at Denbigh in 1828, presented to the corporation £50, the interest to be applied to apprenticing a poor boy from the parish of Hênllan, and one from the Blue-coat school of this town, which is occasionally carried into effect. It being considered highly important to erect a *hospital for the insane poor* of North Wales, of whom there are at least 700, a proposition has been just made, which has every prospect of being speedily accomplished, by the establishment of such an institution in the neighbourhood of Denbigh, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A site has been provided through the munificence of Joseph Ablett, Esq., of Llanbedr hall, who has presented a piece of land comprising twenty acres, valued at £2000, and admirably adapted for the purpose, within half a mile of the town; and a liberal subscription has been commenced, towards which her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have contributed £50 each; the Prince of Wales, one hundred guineas; the Marquess of Westminster, Lady Emma Pennant, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Dean of St. Asaph, and the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, £200 each; Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, the Misses Luxmoore, the Archdeacon of Essex, the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, Lord Dinorben, B. W. Cumming,

Esq., and Lord Mostyn, £100 each; Viscount Dungannon and Lord Kenyon, £50 each; &c., &c.

Contiguous to the town are the remains of a *priory* of Carmelite, or White friars, founded before the year 1289, and dedicated to St. Mary, by John Salusbury, of Lleweni, who, from an inscription on a mutilated brass plate, discovered some time since, appears to have been buried in the conventual church of the priory, which was the mausoleum of the founder's family until the period of the Reformation. The remains consist principally of the church, now converted into a malt-house, of which the eastern window is a fine composition, in the later style of English architecture, and in excellent preservation: the roof also, which is a beautiful specimen of carved oak, is still entire. Various mutilated effigies, and fragments of tombs, bearing inscriptions in some instances much defaced, have been discovered among the ruins of this once stately structure. The *castle* is situated on the summit of the Caled-Vryn, an isolated limestone rock, rising abruptly to the height of two hundred and forty feet from the western boundary of the Vale of Clwyd, and incloses an area of considerable extent: the principal entrance is on the north, under a lofty and magnificent arch, which is nearly entire, and flanked by two large towers, now in ruins: above it are two niches, in one of which is a robed figure of the founder, Henry Lacy, in a sitting posture, and in the other was once a figure of his lady: the whole of the rooms and towers are in a state of the utmost dilapidation. The citadel is surrounded with walls, a mile and a quarter in circumference, which inclose the whole of the ancient town: the principal entrance is on the north-west, and is defended by two majestic towers, which are nearly entire; from these the walls extend round the brow of the hill, on the most elevated and precipitous parts of which numerous lofty towers have been erected, forming together one of the strongest bulwarks in the kingdom. There were two gates on the line of wall, called the Exchequer gate and the Burgess' gate, the former from having been the place where the court for the lordship was held, and the latter from having been appropriated to the same use by the burgesses: over this last is what is called the Burgess Tower, in which, when the assizes for the county were held in Denbigh, the prison was. Within these walls are the ruins of the church, or chapel, founded by the Earl of Leicester, and the chapel of St. Hilary, formerly appropriated to the use of the garrison, and now a chapel of ease to the parochial church. The former appears to have been of very large dimensions: the walls inclose a considerable area, now covered with grass, in which horses and cattle are depastured: of the original building, one lofty arched gateway alone remains, of which it was vulgarly said that the key-stone would one day fall on the head of the most illustrious man in Denbigh, but the key-stone was removed many years since, by Dr. Price, the rector. Within the walls of the fortress are numerous cottages, which materially diminish the interest commonly excited by these extensive ruins; and on the south-west front of the castle, and on the boundary wall on this side, are an extensive terrace and bowling-green, commanding one of the richest and most interesting views of the fertile Vale of Clwyd, embracing the whole of the eastern portion of this beautiful and finely varied tract, and terminated by the ocean at Llandulas bay, and on the south by the whole range of the mountains of Clwyd, with their numerous camps and tumuli. On this delightful spot, the grand congress of the Bards, called the Great Eisteddvod, was held in 1828.

According to Leland, a chapel of ease was built here by a person named Fleming, after whom it was called Capel Fleming; and near it anciently stood an almshouse, founded by the same individual, and built of hewn stone, which, in Leland's time, had already fallen into decay: no traces of either of these buildings are now visible. Among eminent men who have been connected with this place, in addition to those already noticed, was *Sir Hugh Myddelton*, who was born at Galch Hill, within half a mile of the town; he was alderman of Denbigh in 1597, and 1611, presented the corporation with two maces, and an elegant cup of silver. In 1608, Sir Hugh succeeded in bringing the New River to London, upon which occasion he received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1622, was raised to the baronetage: he represented the borough in many successive parliaments, and died in 1631. In the park of Gwaynynog, about two miles from the town, a monument, consisting of a tall Grecian urn, resting on a square pedestal, has been erected to the memory of *Dr. Samuel Johnson:* on one side is inscribed the time of his death, and on the other an inscription records that the spot was often dignified by the presence of that great moralist, whose writings, "exactly conformative to the principles of Christianity, gave ardour to virtue and confidence to truth." Denbigh gives the title of earl to the family of Fielding.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the north by Flintshire, the Irish Sea, and a detached part of Carnarvonshire; on the west by Carnarvonshire; on the south by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; on the south-east by the English county of Salop; on the east by a detached portion of Flintshire; and on the north-east by the English county of Chester. It extends, from 52° 48′ to 53° 18′ (N. Lat.), and from 2° 54′ to 3° 47′ (W. Lon.); and includes an area, according to Evans' Map of North Wales, of three hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred statute acres, or nearly six hundred and six square miles. The population, in 1841, was 89,291, of whom 44,617 were males, and 44,674 females; and the number of

houses amounted to 18,485 inhabited, 991 uninhabited, and 167 in course of erection. The annual value of the whole rateable property of the county assessed for poor-rate has been returned at £282,703; of which the proportion of the hundred of Bromfield was £94,526; that of Chirk, £37,544; that of Isaled, £55,777; that of Isdulas, £41,258; that of Ruthin, £42,758; and that of Yale, £10,840.

At the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, the territory now forming the county of Denbigh, in Welsh called *Sîr Dinbech*, was included in the country of the *Ordovices*, a people who, according to Whitaker, extended their dominion over Nôrth Wales, from the districts now forming the county of Salop, a great part of which, on their advance towards the north-west, fell into the possession of the Cornavii. Under the Roman sway it formed a portion of *Venedotia*, one of the minor divisions of the great province of *Britannia Secunda*, but retains hardly any trace of its occupation by that people. No station is known to have been situated within its limits; and the only roads connected with it were, a branch of the Watling-street, which crossed the northern parts of it, from the station *Varis*, at Bodvari, on the western confines of Flintshire, to that of *Conovium*, at Caerhên, near Aberconway, in Carnarvonshire; and the *Via Devana*, which, from the station *Deva*, at Chester, passed southward within or near the eastern confines of Denbighshire towards that of *Nidus*, at Neath, in Glamorganshire. Nothing of importance is recorded concerning this territory until the reign of Offa, the Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia, who, to put an end to the predatory incursions made by the Welsh into the western parts of his dominions, led a powerful army against them, pursued them to their fastnesses, and extorted a peace on his own terms; by these means he annexed to his former dominions extensive districts, until then possessed by the native Britons, which he colonized with a Saxon population, and separated from the territories of the Welsh by the vast ditch and rampart which bears his name, extending from the estuary of the Dee to the banks of the Wye, and including in the Mercian territory part of the present county of Denbigh. To the eastward of this is another similar boundary line running nearly parallel with it, at a distance varying from five hundred yards to three miles, and called Wat's Dyke, of the formation of which there is no authentic record. Offa's Dyke, however, prevented not the hostile incursions of the Welsh into the Saxon territories; and the Saxons retaliated by making dreadful ravages on the more accessible parts of the country of the Cymry. Egbert, in the year after his accession to the throne of Wessex, entered North Wales with a formidable army, devastated the whole country to the foot of the Snowdon mountains, and seized upon the seigniory of Rhyvonioc, in Denbighland. On the death of Rhodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, sovereign of all Wales, the greater part of this county became included in the principality of North Wales, called by the Welsh Gwynedd, and the seat of the government of which was at Aberfraw, in Anglesey; while those parts of it lying eastward and southward of the Vale of Clwyd were included in the sovereignty of Powys, the seat of government being at Mathraval, near Meivod, in Montgomeryshire. Anarawd, the son of Roderic, who succeeded to his kingdom of Gwynedd in 877, was, a few years afterwards, applied to for an asylum in his dominions by the remainder of the Strath-Clyde Britons of the North, who had been long harassed by the Danes, Saxons, and Scots, and had lost Constantine, their king, in battle. Anarawd received them on the condition of their recovering a portion of the Saxon territory, on which to settle, and of their defending it by arms: under the conduct of one Hobart, they easily dispossessed the Saxons of the country between the Dee and the Conway, of which they remained in quiet possession until Eadred, Earl of Mercia, began to make preparations for regaining the territory from which he had been so summarily expelled. The Britons, receiving early intelligence of his designs, removed their cattle and goods beyond the Conway, and being promptly joined by Anarawd with a powerful body of forces this prince completely defeated the Saxons at Cymryd, about two miles from the town of Aberconway, and pursued them into Mercia, whence his troops returned to their own country loaded with spoil. The northern Britons were allowed to establish a separate state in the conquered country, which included the greater part of the counties of Denbigh and Flint, and received from its inhabitants the name of Strath-Clwyd, or Ystrad-Clwyd, from its being traversed by the river Clwyd. In the contests maintained for the sovereignty of Wales between the sons of Hywel Dda and those of Edwal Voel, the former, assembling their forces in South Wales, laid waste the territory of North Wales, as far as the river Conway, on the banks of which they were encountered by the latter at Llanrwst, where, after a sanguinary conflict, the sons of Edwal Voel were victorious, and, pursuing their enemies into South Wales, they retaliated upon their territories the evils which had been inflicted upon their own.

From this period no event peculiarly affecting Denbighshire is recorded, until after the conquest of England by the Normans. Henry II., leading a large army into North Wales, in the year 1157, drove Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, out of his camp near Northop in Flintshire; and the latter took up a strong position, since called Cîl Owain, or "Owain's Retreat," near the city of St. Asaph: on Henry's further advance, Owain retreated to Brŷn-y-Pin, a still stronger post, situated about five miles to the west of St. Asaph, in this county, and soon after concluded a peace with the English monarch, among other conditions of which, he and

his chieftains submitted to do homage to Henry. A few years after this, all the princes of Wales, with Owain at their head, entered into a confederacy for the recovery of their independence; and the first enterprise of the revolt was an inroad by Davydd, son of Owain, into Flintshire, whence he carried off the inhabitants and the cattle, and brought them into the Vale of Clwyd. Henry advanced with a small army to Rhuddlan, in Flintshire, but soon returned into England, where, having assembled the choicest troops from every part of his dominions, he advanced into Powys by way of Oswestry in Shropshire. The combined forces of the Welsh assembled to oppose him at Corwen, a little beyond the southern border of Denbighshire; and Henry, desirous of bringing them to action, led his army to the Ceiriog, a small river in the south-eastern part of the county, the woods on the banks of which he ordered to be cut down, to escape the danger of ambuscades. In attempting to force a bridge over this river, the English monarch was aimed at by a Welshman, whose arrow would inevitably have pierced his body, had not Hubert de St. Clair, constable of Colchester, sprung forward and received it in his own. While the English were cutting down the woods, a strong party of Welsh, without any orders from their leaders, being acquainted with the ford, crossed the river, and suddenly attacked the van of Henry's army, which was composed of pikemen: and in the warm action that ensued many were slain on both sides. Henry, however, effected the passage, and advanced across the south-eastern part of this county and the Berwyn mountains to the confines of Merionethshire, where he encamped for several days, the Welsh being posted upon the opposite heights, losing no opportunity of cutting off his supplies. The English army was at length reduced to great distress, and its difficulties were rendered still greater by sudden and violent rains; so that Henry was constrained to return into England with great loss of men and ammunition: in revenge for the disappointment of his designs, he commanded the eyes of the hostages, which he had previously received, to be plucked out: this defeat has generally been called the battle of Crogen. After the death of Llewelyn, the last prince of North Wales, his brother Davydd held a meeting of the Welsh chieftains at Denbigh, of which he possessed the lordship, in which it was determined to maintain the war against the attacks of the English. This task, however, proved far beyond their strength; and Davydd, being soon afterwards taken prisoner near this place, was put to death as a traitor by the English monarch. About the period of the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., the eastern parts of this county fell into the hands of English possessors, under very peculiar circumstances: Emma, widow of Grufydd ab Madoc, who died in 1270, disagreeing with her husband's relatives respecting the education of her sons (or, as Mr. Pennant thinks, her grandsons) obtained possession of the eldest two and delivered them over as wards to Edward I. One of them, named Madoc, with his inheritance of Bromfield and Yale, was placed by that monarch in charge of John, Earl Warren; and Llewelyn, the other youth, with his patrimony of Chirk and Nanheudwy, in that of Roger Mortimer, third son of Roger Mortimer, the son of Ralph, Lord Mortimer, of Wigtown. These noblemen having obtained possession of the territories above-mentioned, conspired together, and caused the sons of Grufydd to be drowned in the river Dee; after the perpetration of which murder they each received from the king a grant of the estates of their respective wards, dated at Rhuddlan, October 27th, 1281, with the exception of the castle of Hope, and the lands thereto appertaining, which Edward retained in his own possession. The first-mentioned lordship continued in the family of the Warrens until the year 1347, when it descended by an heiress to the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, who purchased from John, grandson of Roger Mortimer, the lordship of Chirk and Nanheudwy: these united domains remained with the Fitz-Alans for several generations, and at last, after repeated attainders and forfeitures of different heirs, became finally vested in the crown.

The *lordship of Denbigh* was bestowed by Edward I. upon Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who, among other conciliatory concessions to his new vassals, granted them permission to kill all kinds of wild animals, except in certain parts reserved for his own amusement: but the exercise of these privileges seems to have been abridged by his successors, for, in the reign of Henry VI. five parks are enumerated in this lordship, *viz.* Moylewike, Caresnodooke, Kyfford, Bagh, and Posey, the rangership of which that monarch gave to Owen Tudor. Lacy erected a castle to secure his new acquisition, and converted the neighbouring village into a walled town, thus laying the foundation of the future importance of the present county town. A wide spread revolt soon compelled Edward again to head an expedition into North Wales, on which occasion the Earl of Lincoln, to preserve his newly-erected castle of Denbigh, advanced before the king, and, arriving under its walls on November 11th, 1294, was suddenly attacked by the Welsh insurgents, who, encouraged by the situation of the English, were desirous of hazarding their fortunes upon the issue of a single battle, in which the English forces were defeated and compelled to retire. From the Earl of Lincoln the lordship descended to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who married that nobleman's daughter Alicia, and, after whose attainder, Edward II. gave it to his favourite, Hugh le Despencer. After the execution of the latter nobleman, Edward III. bestowed it on Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who being a few years after attainted of high treason, the seigniory of Denbigh was granted by the same monarch to William Mon-

tacute, Earl of Salisbury; but it was soon restored to the family of Mortimer, in which it remained until conveyed by marriage to Richard, Duke of York, on the accession of whose son Edward to the throne of England, it became vested in the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in the sixth year of her reign, granted it to her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, at the same time creating him Baron Denbigh; but on the attainder of this nobleman, the title and estates reverted to the crown. In 1696, William III. issued a patent, under the great seal, conferring on William, Earl of Portland, the lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale, without regard to the tenures of persons then occupying various parts of such estates, by compositions, rents, royal payments, and services to the crown, or to the Prince of Wales, on whom it had been usually settled for his support: but the Welsh landholders, aware that such an unqualified grant would encroach upon their liberty and property, and form a dangerous precedent, applied to their representatives to state their grievances before parliament; and the commons, after due deliberation, presented a petition to the king, from the whole house, earnestly requesting him to recall his grant of the above-mentioned lordships, with which the king complied. The lordship of Denbigh, with the *forests* (as they are legally termed) of Bromfield and Yale, still form a part of the landed possessions of the crown.

The other grand seigniorial territory in this county, namely, the *lordship of Ruthin*, was granted by Edward I. to Reginald Grey, second son of Lord Grey, of Wilton, in whose descendants it remained until the reign of Henry VII., when, for some valuable consideration, it was conveyed to the crown by George Grey, Earl of Kent, and Baron Ruthin, in whose family the latter title continued until the death of Charles Grey, eighth Earl of Kent, after which it descended by female heirs, through the families of Longueville and Yelverton, to that of Talbot, by which it is now enjoyed. The lordship of Ruthin, after its conveyance to the crown, seems to have been possessed by the Earl of Warwick, and subsequently formed part of the estates belonging to the Myddeltons of Chirk castle, and in the early part of the present century was vested in three co-heiresses of that family: by a decree of Chancery, in 1819, it was finally settled on Miss Myddelton, the present owner. *Richard* II., during his expedition into Ireland, deposited a vast amount of treasure in the castle of Holt, in this county, which had been originally erected by Earl Warren, and which was delivered up to Bolingbroke, in 1399, prior to the deposition of that unfortunate monarch. During a fair holden at Ruthin, in the year 1400, the Welsh chieftain, Owain Glyndwr, suddenly made a descent upon that place, attacked its castle without success, and, after pillaging the inhabitants and burning the town, returned to the mountains. In the wars of the Roses, *Edward* IV. is said by Leland to have been besieged in the castle of Denbigh, on which occasion he entered into a compact with the Lancastrians, by which he was allowed a safe retreat, on condition that he should leave the realm, and never return. Denbigh, among several other strong places in Wales, was held during the latter part of the year 1459, by Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, in behalf of his half-brother, *Henry* VI.; but in the following year it was taken by the Yorkists. In 1468, however, the earl is said to have returned into Wales, and being joined by a large body of forces, he pillaged and burned the town of Denbigh. The statute of the 27th of *Henry* VIII., which for ever abrogated the peculiar jurisdictions of the lordships marcher, at the same time incorporated the lands subject to such jurisdictions in new and additional counties, of which this of Denbigh is one. In the year 1643, during the great civil war of the seventeenth century, Holt castle, which had been garrisoned for the king, was taken for the parliament by the troops under Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddelton, the latter of Chirk castle, in this county, which he represented in parliament: it was soon after retaken by the royalists, but, in April 1646, was again compelled to surrender to the parliamentarian forces, after a vigorous siege of about two months. After the retreat of *Charles* I. from Chester, in 1645, he took refuge for some time at Denbigh. In November, the parliamentarian forces under General Mytton gained an important victory, near that town, over the royalist troops commanded by Sir William Vaughan, slaying about one hundred, taking nine hundred prisoners, and totally dispersing the remainder. The castle of Denbigh, nevertheless, remained in the undisputed possession of the royalists until July of the following year, when it was besieged by General Mytton, to whom it surrendered on the 3rd of November ensuing. In the meantime the castle of Ruthin, which had been first attacked by the same commander in the middle of February, had surrendered to him in the middle of April. In 1659, Sir Thomas Myddelton, in concert with Sir George Booth, having declared too precipitately in favour of the restoration of Charles II., the castle of Chirk was besieged and taken by the troops under the command of General Lambert.

Denbighshire is in the DIOCESE of St. Asaph (excepting fourteen parishes, which are in that of Bangor), and in the province of Canterbury: the portion in the first-mentioned diocese is included in the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, and deaneries of Rhôs, Bromfield, and Yale, and Marchia; the fourteen parishes of the latter are in the immediate jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bangor, and form the deanery of Dyfryn Clwyd: the total number of parishes is fifty-eight, of which twenty-three are rectories, twenty-one vicarages, and fourteen perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the six hundreds of Bromfield, Chirk, Isaled,

Isdulas, Ruthin, and Yale. It contains the borough and market-towns of Denbigh, Ruthin, and Wrexham, the last having been added to the district of boroughs by the Reform Act of 1832; the borough of Holt, and the market-towns of Llangollen and Llanrwst. One knight was formerly returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative is now returned for Denbigh and the three other boroughs conjointly: but the county is now entitled, under the late act, to the return of two members, who, with the member for the boroughs, are elected at Denbigh: the polling-places are Denbigh, Llangollen, Llanrwst, and Wrexham. The county is included in the North Wales circuit: the assizes are held at Ruthin, and the quarter-sessions at Wrexham and Denbigh alternately: the county gaol is at Ruthin, and the county houses of correction, or bridewells, are at Ruthin and Wrexham: there are about forty acting magistrates. It comprises the poor-law union of Ruthin, and parts of the unions of Wrexham, St. Asaph, Llanrwst, Conway, Corwen, and Llanvyllin.

The FORM of the county is extremely irregular; and beyond its south-eastern extremity is a detached portion, comprising part of the village of Llanymynech, bounded on the west by the river Tanat, and on the south by the Vyrnwy (which streams separate it from Montgomeryshire), and on the east and north by Shropshire. Its SURFACE and SCENERY are much diversified: and the rugged and mountainous features of the principality are here conspicuous, though frequently softened into picturesque beauty by an intermixture of varied fertility. The hundred of Yale, in the eastern part of the county, is for the most part mountainous, bleak, and barren. This elevated district, almost the only produce of which is heath, is formed by the Clwydian and Hiraethog range of mountains, which, with its dependent hills, also form the greater part of the elevated wastes which occupy so much of every other district of the county: this range is in the form of the Roman letter U, its two sides running parallel with each other, and inclosing the beautiful Vale of Clwyd. The north-eastern, or Clwydian wing, entering within the north-eastern border of the county from the vicinity of Ysceiviog, in Flintshire, presents a variety of limestone and argillaceous strata in its course by Yale, Minera, the Vrondeg hills, Eglwyseg lime-works, Oernant slate-quarries, and Cevn dû, to Brŷn Eglwys, where it completes the curve which connects it with the south-western, or Hiraethog range: this wing extends from above Derwen, on the southern border of the county, to Eglwys-Vâch, on the river Conway, its north-western extremity, and forms one of the most extensive and dreary wastes in the whole principality, being from twenty-five to thirty miles in length, and varying in breadth from five to nine miles: its chief covering is heath. Among these hills, in the western part of the county, are several small lakes, which give rise to numerous meandering streams. The hills on the coast extend no farther eastward than Abergele, where the country begins gradually to sink into the extensive plain of Morva Rhuddlan, which stretches eastward into Flintshire. By much the greater part of the far-famed Vale of Clwyd is in this county, in which it extends in length more than twenty miles, and in breadth generally from five to seven: thickly studded with towns, villages, and seats, its appearance is rendered still more pleasing by being inclosed on every side by mountains, whose brown and barren summits form a fine contrast with the verdant meads and luxuriant fields below. The dreary appearance of the desert moors is also in many parts relieved by small and fertile valleys, watered by sprightly streams, one of the principal of which is that called the Valley of Yale. Bromfield, by far the most important division of the county, with regard to population and wealth, was anciently called *Maelor Cymreig*, "Welsh Maelor," to distinguish it from the detached portion of Flintshire, on the opposite side of the Dee, called *Maelor Saesneg*, "English Maelor:" lying to the north and west of the Dee, and to the south and east of the Alyn, the former in its western parts shares in the wild and mountainous character of the adjoining hundred of Yale; but the greater portion of it is fertile, pleasant, and highly cultivated. Chirk, anciently called *Gwayn*, forming the south-eastern extremity of the county, almost wholly consists of hills, of which the two most conspicuous are Cader Verwyn and Cevn Uchâ, forming part of the Berwyn range of mountains, which, from the vicinity of the village of Chirk, extends south-westward into Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, and Merionethshire. The mountains of Denbighshire are not among the highest in North Wales: some of the most remarkable elevations are, Moel Vammau, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five feet above the level of the sea; Cyrn-y-Brain mountain, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; Moel Venlli, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven; Craig Eglwyseg, one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight; Moel Arthur, one thousand four hundred and ninety-one; Pen-y-Cloddiau, one thousand four hundred and fifty-two; Molvre Uchâ, one thousand two hundred and thirty-four; Llanellian mountain, one thousand one hundred and ten: and Moelvre Isâ, one thousand and thirty-seven.

The CLIMATE is very various in different situations. On the hills the air is generally cold and sharp, for even the westerly winds, during the greater part of the year, are deprived of their genial mildness in their passage to this county by the snow-clad heights of the Snowdon range; and the more elevated districts are wholly exposed to the east and north: this keenness of the air, however, added to the dryness of the soil, renders the inhabitants of the more hilly regions particularly hardy and robust. The atmosphere of the valleys is milder and more humid;

but the Vale of Clwyd, as it opens northward to the sea, is exposed to the full violence of boreal blasts, which are nevertheless supposed to contribute to the salubrity for which it is celebrated; its inhabitants are distinguished for the soundness of their constitutions and their longevity. On some parts of the Hiraethog hills no grain is sown but the hardy oat; and so unpropitious is the climate there, that in some years it never ripens, but is quite green in the month of October. The SOILS vary in richness, in proportion as their situation is more or less favourable for receiving alluvial deposits from higher grounds. Strong loams, excellently adapted for the cultivation of wheat, &c., and for permanent pastures, occupy the Vale of Clwyd below Ruthin, a low maritime tract in the vicinity of Abergele, the banks of the Conway near Marl, and upwards towards Maenam and Trêvriw, the borders of the Dee adjoining Cheshire, and much of the detached portion of the county bordering on the river Vyrnwy. Free loams, adapted for the general purposes of tillage, are found in patches adjoining to, or intermingling with, the strong loams; as also in the Vale of Clwyd, above Ruthin; in the valley of Llanrwst above Trêvriw; in small proportions in the valley of the Tanat, and in the lower parts of the smaller valleys. Light soils, consisting of various admixtures of sandy loams, rounded pebbles, gravel, and peat, more particularly adapted for the culture of barley, peas, turnips, &c., abound in the valleys, particularly in their higher recesses, and on slopes having a southerly aspect: the soils of this kind on the limestone, though shallow, are fertile. Ferny soil, or hazel mould, of various colours, occurs in small tracts, intermingled with the foregoing soils, and on the sides of the inferior hills, naturally producing fern, broom, furze, and underwood of various kinds, particularly hazel and hawthorn. On the slate hills, and on the slopes of the lesser valleys, is found *till*, or a hungry light mould, tinged with oxyde of iron, producing mountain-ash, birch, and dwarf furze. Some parts of the Vale of Clwyd have their soils tinged by a substratum of a reddish sandstone, of loose texture; and a similar soil touches this county at Holt, on the Dee. The dry argillaceous substrata, of which most of the mountains consist, are generally covered with a thin coat of light peat, upon a substratum of till or of shale, and overrun with common heath. The hollows and levels of the Hiraethog mountains abound with a considerable depth of excellent peat for fuel, which is so close-grained that if cut with a sharp instrument, when dry, it presents a polished surface.

About a third part of the vales of Denbighshire is under TILLAGE, and annually produces great quantities of grain for exportation. The common corn *crops* are wheat, barley, and oats. Wheat is commonly cut with the reaping hook; and barley, in the Vale of Clwyd, with cradled scythes. Rye is occasionally grown, as also are peas, though to a much less extent than formerly: beans are hardly ever seen. The culture of turnips was introduced into this county about the year 1765, and though it has here made more progress than in the other counties of North Wales, it is yet far from being extensive. Potatoes are grown for home consumption. The most common *artificial grass* is red clover, with which rye-grass is sometimes mixed; some of the clover is seeded; in the hilly districts hay seeds are obtained from Anglesey. Only the meadows of the Vale of Clwyd, and those bordering on the Dee and the Vyrnwy, are rich enough to fatten cattle: the hilly parts of the county rear great quantities of cattle, to be sold lean to the graziers of richer districts. Artificial irrigation is assiduously practised in all convenient situations. In the more fertile vales of the eastern parts of the county, the grass lands are chiefly appropriated to the dairy, the produce of which, in both *cheese* and *butter*, is conveyed in considerable quantities to the markets of Chester, Shrewsbury, and Bridgenorth: the greater part of the cheese is made and sold as Cheshire cheese; a small quantity as Gloucester: annatto is used for colouring in the lowlands, but seldom in the uplands. Lime is the most general *manure*, where it can be conveniently obtained: it is frequently burned in sod kilns, on the field to be manured. Sea-thong, or sea-weed, is collected in considerable quantities on the coast after storms, and is highly valued as a manure. Shell-sand, containing a proportion of from two-thirds to four-fifths of decayed shells, is sometimes imported in sloops from the coast of Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, for the same purpose, and is the most fertilizing of all. The "Lummas plough," a variation of the Rotherham plough, is in almost universal use, having been first introduced, in place of the large old-fashioned plough, about the year 1760: the Scotch plough, drawn by two horses abreast, is also occasionally seen; but the horse-teams more generally draw singly: oxen are commonly yoked in pairs. The *cattle* of the high lands are almost wholly of the diminutive race which occupies so much the greater part of North Wales, and are provincially called *runts:* their colour is chiefly black; their horns long, and curving upwards; and their particular value consists in their extreme hardiness, owing to which they may be reared on their scanty pastures at little expense or trouble. In the vales the cattle are of a superior kind, larger, and of all varieties of colour: those reared in the maritime plain extending from Abergele eastward are distinguished for their aptitude to fatten. The *sheep* in the mountainous districts are small and hardy, having generally white faces and legs, and sometimes horns, and their wool is commonly coarse; the weight of their carcass varies from seven to twelve lb. per quarter; that of their fleece, from three-quarters of a lb. to two lb. and a half. Another native breed is that which occupies the south-eastern and eastern

parts of the county, from the border of Montgomeryshire to Wrexham; they have black faces, and as fine wool as any sheep in the island, that of the Ryeland breed only excepted: the mutton of those fed on the limestone lands is reckoned particularly delicious. Other breeds, of various kinds and crosses, are kept by individuals in the inclosed districts. *Hogs* are most numerous in the dairy district. In the vales, excellent draught *horses*, both for the coach and for the waggon, are obtained: their colour is generally black or bay, and they are strong, active, and well made. Towards the eastern border of the county are some *orchards*, from which, in plentiful seasons, cider and perry are made for home consumption. The most extensive *woodlands* are in the Vale of Clwyd and on the eastern border of the county: on the latter side there are about five hundred acres in the parish of Chirk only. The woods around Erthig, or Erddig, the seat of Simon Yorke, Esq., are distinguished for their luxuriance, and the taste with which they have been formed: this is the only spot in North Wales where the song of the nightingale is known to have been heard. Some of the most flourishing trees in the Vale of Clwyd are, the oak, sycamore, ash, chestnut, elm, and poplar. The inclosures of *waste lands*, since the year 1790, when they formed one-half of the county, have been very numerous and extensive. The more elevated regions, being sterile, and having so ungenial an aspect, are applied with most profit to the rearing of lean cattle. Some parts of the Vale of Clwyd are rendered of very little value by stagnant water for which there is no outlet, and which causes the soil to produce little besides rushes and other coarse aquatic grasses; but much of this land has been greatly improved by draining and embanking. Coal is the common *fuel*, except in the districts most distant from the pits, where peat is used. In the year 1796, an Agricultural Society was established at Wrexham, which extends the sphere of its transactions over the country around that town, to the distance of twenty miles in every direction. In the Vale of Clwyd is a Farmers' Club, which holds its meetings monthly.

The GEOLOGY of the county is interesting, and its mineral productions are various and important, consisting chiefly of coal, iron, and lead ores, slates, limestone, and freestone. The Berwyn range of mountains is composed of primitive schistus, that is, such as does not contain iron pyrites, or any impressions or remains of organized bodies; the position of the strata being at the same time nearly perpendicular. The greater part of it lies in thick irregular laminæ, intersected in different places by veins of quartz; but the slates that are quarried are unmixed with quartz, and frequently incline in their position considerably from the perpendicular: the position of the strata is most irregular on the eastern descent of Trim-y-Sarn, and the southern side of Llangollen Vale. On the border of Flintshire, the Clwydian hills consist of argillaceous shale, which, proceeding south-eastward, is bounded on the north-east by the limestone of that county, and on the south-west by that bordering the Vale of Clwyd: from Moel Accre to where this range joins the Hiraethog mountains, at the head of the Vale of Clwyd, limestone and argillaceous strata are met with alternately. The Hiraethog range consists of shale, with grey mountain rock, or semi-indurated whinstone, and flags used for flooring and for tomb-stones: this is bounded on the east by limestone, and on the west is intersected by narrow tracts of grey limestone, which run transversely to the direction of the chain of hills. The great limestone tract of North Wales commences in an abrupt precipice, about nine hundred feet high, at Llanymynech, in the south-eastern detached part of this county, and thence proceeding northward, the range of hills of which it is composed forming the western boundary of the great plain of Salop, it is found successively at Porth-y-Waûn, Coed Trêvlech, Soughton, Cyrn-y-Bwch, Brŷn-y-Garth, and the Vron: near the latter place it reaches the river Dee, and, making a turn towards the north-west, it extends over almost the whole county of Flint, and a great part of that of Denbigh. The south westernmost line of rocks may be traced from Trevor, on the northern side of the Dee, by the bold rocks of Eglwyseg, near Valle Crucis Abbey, the heights of Yale, and the upper extremity of the Vale of Clwyd, down the south-western side of that beautiful district from Llanelidan to Evenechtyd, Coed Marchan, Llanrhaiadr, Denbigh, Cevn, Meiriadog, and Llandulas; and terminates in the cliffs overhanging the sea at Llandudno, or Orme's Head, in Carnarvonshire: the north-easternmost range passes the collieries and freestone quarries at Ruabon to Minera, and thence runs parallel with the former into Flintshire. Eastward and north-eastward of this limestone range, which, in geological position, rests upon the slate, is a rich tract of COAL measures, resting upon the limestone, from which they dip eastward while it ranges northward, and north-eastward, when its direction is changed to the north-west. The thickest seam, at Brymbo, near Wrexham, is fifteen feet; further south, at Ruabon, nine feet; at Chirk, seven feet; and at Llwyn-y-maen, and other places near Oswestry, only six feet: while at the southern extremity of the field, at Alderbury, in Shropshire, there are no seams thicker than from eighteen inches to two feet: the dip of the strata varies from two yards in three to one yard in seven. The coal is of different qualities: the most bituminous species is called binding, or coking coal; while others, having less bitumen, and exhibiting varieties of fracture, are called stone coal, hard coal, run splent, &c.: the latter are most useful for domestic purposes, as they do not cohere in burning, or leave many cinders, but emit a clear flame and diffusive heat. The principal

coal-pits are in the vicinity of Wrexham and Ruabon, and at Minera, Acrevair, the Cevn, and Black Park near Chirk. *Iron-ore* is found in connexion with the coal strata, and is raised of a peculiarly excellent quality, and in great quantity, at Brymbo, where there are several furnaces for smelting it, together with the glossy and more fusible ore of Cumberland: there are also extensive iron-works at Acrevair, Rhôs-Llanyrygog, and the Cevn; in the neighbourhood of which last place is obtained iron pyrites in large masses, which, being in some cases used in dyeing black, is sent in great quantities, by the Ellesmere canal, to Chester and Liverpool, to be shipped for America. The *lead-ore* is chiefly found in the limestone, though in some places in a grit-stone, and in others in a blackish shale: the principal mines are, that at Minera, near Wrexham, and those in the parish of Llanverras, which have been worked for a long series of ages: the calcareous rocks of Coed Marchan, in the neighbourhood of Ruthin, of Llanverras, and Llanarmon, and along the sea-coast, are also known to contain ores of this metal. A green, dusty, rich ore, called by the miners *copper-malm*, is found in the Llanymynech lime-rocks, whence many tons of it have, at different times, been exported to be smelted; *calamine* is also obtained in great quantities at the same place. The *limestone* is of an excellent quality, and very white in its efflorescence after calcination: it is worked in almost innumerable places. The principal *slate* quarries are in the south-eastern part of the county, being those of Oernant, near Llangollen, and Glyn Ceiriog: to the former quarry there is a branch from the Ellesmere canal, and the latter are within five miles of the same canal at Chirk: the slates obtained at the former place are more durable than those of the latter, which, when exposed to the action of sulphuric acid, show symptoms of decomposition in four days. *Chert* is found at Trêvarclawdd, near Oswestry, and on the Llêchrydau hills, near Glyn Ceiriog. On the banks of the Dee, between Overton and Bangor, are great quantities of ductile *clays*, that will bear calcination, but are not used by any pottery. Carbonate of lime, in the various forms of spars, stalactites, and coarse mineral agaric, are found at Trevor, near Llangollen.

The principal article of MANUFACTURE is what are provincially called *webs*, and, by the London drapers, *Welsh plains*, or *cottons*, a coarse sort of thick, white, woollen cloth, made in pieces of from ninety to one hundred and twenty yards long: this is confined to the small district of Glyn, which comprises a few parishes to the north and west of the town of Oswestry in Shropshire, and contains eleven fulling-mills: the webs here made are termed by the drapers "small cloth," to distinguish them from those manufactured in Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, which are about one-eighth of a yard broader. Instead of lambs' wool, in this manufacture, the clothiers mix, with the woofing of the coarse sort of webs, flocks from the fulling-mills, and, with the finer sort, combings from Yorkshire and Lancashire, generally in the proportion of about one-third. The market for the Glyn webs is held every Wednesday, at the town-hall in Oswestry. The southern parts of the county share in the manufacture of knit *woollen stockings* and socks, of which Bala, in Merionethshire, is the centre: the northern boundary of this manufacture extends from Bettws, in Merionethshire, by Yspytty-Ivan, and Llanrwst, in this county, to Penmachno, in Carnarvonshire: next to Bala, the principal market for these stockings is at Llanrwst. In the Vale of Llangollen is a factory for *spinning* cotton yarn, and *weaving* it by means of power-looms. Many skins of the native sheep, and foreign lamb and kid skins, dressed at Dôlgelley, in Merionethshire, are sent to Denbigh, and there manufactured into *shoes* and *gloves*, the former of which are sent to Liverpool, to be exported to the West Indies, and the latter are disposed of to London, Bristol, and other places. Notwithstanding that this is geographically a maritime county, it possesses neither sea-port nor haven; and as none of its rivers, except the Conway, near its mouth, are navigable, while flowing through it or upon its borders, its natural facilities for water-carriage are very limited. The chief *exports* are, lean cattle and sheep: webs, stockings, shoes, and gloves; lead, malleable and manufactured iron; slates; and butter, cheese, and bacon: and the principal imports, besides the various kinds of shop-goods for the ordinary supply of the inhabitants, are, dressed skins, to be manufactured at Denbigh; and pig iron, to be rendered malleable. The produce of the greater part of the county in wool is either sold to the adjoining manufacturing districts, or taken to the fairs of Chester and Shrewsbury, where it is purchased by the clothiers of the North of England. At Wrexham is held the greatest fair in North Wales, to which, besides the ordinary articles of sale, is brought the surplus clover and trefoil seed of the surrounding country, and, in some years, great quantities of Dutch grass seeds: at this fair, which commences on the 23d of March, and continues to the end of the following week, are also exposed great quantities of Yorkshire cloths, and Lancashire and Sheffield manufactured goods, which supply nearly the whole of North Wales, and a great part of South Wales, for the ensuing year. A wool fair was established at Denbigh in the year 1808.

The principal RIVERS are the Dee, the Clwyd, and the Conway; besides which, the smaller rapid streams, descending from the mountains towards any of these three great channels, or from the south-eastern extremity of the county towards the Severn, are very numerous. The *Dee*, descending from Llŷn Tegid, or Bala lake, in Merionethshire, enters a few miles below the small town of Corwen, in that county, and crosses the south-eastern part of Den-

bighshire from east to west, through the beautiful and picturesque Vale of Llangollen: on reaching the eastern side of Denbighshire it becomes its boundary, and forms the line of division between England and Wales; but flowing north-eastward, it separates from this county, in a very devious part of its course, the large isolated portion of Flintshire, which for several miles occupies its eastern bank: then, becoming the boundary of Cheshire, it takes a northerly course towards the city of Chester, and wholly quits Denbighshire at its north-eastern extremity, at Holt. The chief tributaries of the Dee from this county are, the Alwen, which has its source in one of the lakes in the western part of the county, and flows south-eastward into Merionethshire; the Ceiriog, a torrent which descends from the slate mountains in the hundred of Chirk, and joins it below Brynkinalt, in the parish of Chirk; the Clywedog, which it receives from the westward, a little below Bangor, in Flintshire; and the Alyn, which, rising among the hills about Llandegla, flows northward into Flintshire, through which county it makes an extraordinary circuitous course, and again touches Denbighshire in the vicinity of Gresford, from which village it runs eastward to the Dee, a little below Holt.

The *Clwyd* descends northward from a small lake among the hills on the southern border of the county, through the rich and spacious vale to which it gives name, being joined in its course by numerous streams from the mountains on either side; having flowed past the town of Ruthin, it reaches the border of Flintshire, a little below the village of Llandyrnog, and, taking a north-westerly direction, enters that county in the vicinity of Bodvari: its chief tributary is the Aled, which descends in a very irregular north-easterly course from the mountains near the source of the Alwen, in the south-western part of this county, and joins it a little below St. Asaph, in Flintshire. The *Conway*, issuing out of the small lake called Llyn Conway, at the point of junction of the three shires of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Carnarvon, makes a rapid descent northward in successive cataracts, almost immediately becoming the boundary between the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon: emerging from under the wooded cliff of Gwydir, it rushes into the beautiful Vale of Nantconway, and, a few miles below the handsome bridge of Llanrwst, enters the eastern confines of Carnarvonshire, between which and Denbighshire, after a course of a few miles, it again becomes the boundary, and so continues until below Llansantfraid, where, fast increasing in breadth, it again enters Carnarvonshire: the Conway is navigable to Llandoged, in this county, near which place it meets the tide. The south-eastern extremity of the county is bounded on the south-west by the rivers Rhaiadr and Tanat successively; the former, about midway in this line, falling into the latter, which in its further course to the Severn is joined by a small stream from the hundred of Chirk.

The *Ellesmere canal*, which forms a communication between the navigable channels of the rivers Mersey, Dee, and Severn, was originally designed to pass from Chester, through the eastern part of the county of Flint, and, entering Denbighshire in the parish of Gresford, to have proceeded southward through the eastern part of this county, to Shrewsbury; thus also opening a direct communication between Chester and the great coal district of Denbighshire. But, owing to the broken and unsound state of the country, caused by the various excavations which had been made for coal and other minerals, it was found necessary to abandon the construction of the above-mentioned line, in the country lying between Chester and the vicinity of Ruabon, to which a branch of the main canal now extends northward from the vicinity of Ellesmere, and terminates on the northern side of the Dee, at Pont Cysylltau. Here it is met by several rail-roads from the collieries, furnaces, and forges in the parish of Ruabon; and adjacent to it have been constructed basins, wharfs, and warehouses, which afford facilities for a considerable trade in the mineral produce of the country, &c. Hence a navigable branch extends up the northern bank of the Dee to Trevor, Llangollen, and the vicinity of the Oernant slate quarries, near Llantysillio, where it receives a powerful stream of water from the river Dee, turned into it by a very extensive weir and flood-gates, and by this means supplies an extent of nearly forty miles of the main canal and its branches. From Pont Cysylltau the principal branch crosses the Dee and the Vale of Llangollen upon a magnificent aqueduct, constructed partly of cast-iron, one thousand and seven feet long, and one hundred and twenty-six feet eight inches high above the bed of the river: from the southern end of this aqueduct it is conveyed, by means of a high embankment, about five hundred yards in length, to the same side of the valley, passes the Vron lime-works, and then, after being carried through a tunnel, proceeds between the village and castle of Chirk, within a very short distance of Black Park colliery, from which there is a tram-road leading to a wharf on its banks: it then enters another tunnel, on emerging from which, near the village of Chirk, it is conveyed across the valley and river of Ceiriog, into Shropshire, by a second aqueduct of freestone, of ten arches, seven hundred feet in length, and seventy feet high above the surface of the ground below: proceeding towards Shrewsbury, a branch from the vicinity of Frankton takes a south-westerly direction to the Llanymynech lime-works, in the detached part of the county, on the borders of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire. Here terminates, in this direction, the property of the Ellesmere Canal Company, and the navigation is continued to Welshpool and Newtown by the *Mont-*

gomeryshire canal, the work of a separate company, which hence crosses the river Vyrnwy into the county of Montgomery, on an aqueduct of five arches, each of forty-five feet span, and twenty-five feet high above the ordinary level of the water in the river beneath: there are, besides, various smaller arches for the passage of flood water. From the lime-rocks at Llanymynech a railway, about two miles and a half in length, greatly facilitates the conveyance to the boats on the canal. The total length of the branch canal, which terminates at Pont Cysylltau, is little more than eleven miles; that of the navigable feeder, which extends to the Dee at Llantysillio, nearly six miles; and that of the Ruabon brook railway, which proceeds from the termination of the canal at Pont Cysylltau through an extensive coal field to Ruabon brook, three miles and a quarter. The *roads* of Denbighshire are in general good, the materials for making and repairing them being abundant and of good quality: their extent has also of late years been greatly increased. The great mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, by Birmingham and Shrewsbury, enters it from Oswestry at the village of Chirk, and crosses its south-eastern extremity, through Llangollen, to Corwen in Merionethshire, beyond which it again passes for some distance within its southern boundary. The old mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, by Chester, runs across the northern part of the county, from St. Asaph, in Flintshire, through Abergele, to Aberconway in Carnarvonshire: a branch from this, at the village of Northop, in Flintshire, passes through Denbigh, and rejoins the main road at Aberconway.

This county contains no REMAINS of Roman occupation, unless the vast mining level which pierces the limestone hill at Llanymynech be of their formation: in this, now called Yr Ogov, or "the Cavern," have been found various Roman coins and other interesting antiquities, besides numerous skeletons. On one of the sloping sides of this hill is raised a stupendous rampart of loose stones, accompanied by a deep fosse, beyond which are two other fosses, cut in the rock with immense labour. But the most ancient monument of known date is "the Pillar of Eliseg," raised in memory of a British chieftain of that name, slain in battle against the Saxons, near Chester, in the year 607, by his grandson, Concenn: it is situated about two miles from Llangollen. *Offa's Dyke*, still by the Welsh designated by the synonymous appellation of Clawdd Offa, may be plainly traced in nearly the whole of its course through this county, which it enters from the north-western part of Shropshire, in crossing the river Ceiriog to Glyn, whence it proceeds by Chirk Castle and across the river Dee and the Ruabon road, and forms part of the Wrexham road, as far as Pentre Bychan; hence it is continued, by Plâs Power, Adwy 'r Clawdd near Minera, and Brymbo, across the little river Cegidog, and on the southern side of Brŷn Yorkyn mountain into Flintshire, its direction being first northward and then north-westward: near Chirk Castle, by the river Ceiriog, is a large breach in it, supposed to be the place of interment of the English who fell in the battle of Crogen, and still called Adwy 'r Beddau, or "the Pass of the Graves:" it is observable that the ditch is in all parts on the western, or Welsh, side of the rampart, and along its course are many artificial mounds, the sites of small forts. *Wat's Dyke*, to the east of Offa's Dyke, of equally large proportions, but not of so great a length, is first discoverable to the south of Maesbury, in the vicinity of Oswestry, whence it may be traced across the eastern part of this county to the estuary of the Dee, near Basingwerk, in Flintshire; it enters Denbighshire, in crossing the Ceiriog at the spot where that river unites with the Dee, between Brŷnkinalt and Pen-y-Lan; and then takes its course through Wynnstay Park, and by Pentre 'r Clawdd to Erddig, where there is the site of a strong fort: hence it passes above Wrexham, near Melin Puleston, by Dôlydd, Maes-gwŷn, Rhôsddû, Gwersyllt, across the Alyn, and through the township of Llai, to Treuddin, in the county of Flint. Mr. Pennant notices it as remarkable, that Wat's Dyke should have been overlooked, or confounded with that of Offa, by all early writers, except Thomas Churchyard, the poet, who supposes the object of its formation to have been, that the intervening space between it and the latter might be free ground, for the purposes of traffic, between the Danes and the Britons. On one of the limestone hills to the west of Abergele, called Copa 'r Wylva, or the "Mount of the Watch Tower," are the remains of a very strong British post; as there are also of another, called Caerddin, or Garthen, on a lofty hill, about two hundred yards distant from Offa's Dyke, near Ruabon; and of a third, at the extremity of the elevated ridge, overlooking the Vale of Gresford, in a field called the Rofts. In the parish of St. George, on the summit of a hill called Pen-y-parc, are vestiges of the camp occupied by Owain Gwynedd, after his retreat from Cîl Owain. In the parish of Llanarmon are numerous remarkable sepulchral tumuli, or barrows, of different forms, composed of stones and earth, covered with sods, and inclosing cinders, fragments of bones, and urns containing ashes.

At the time of the Reformation there were, at Denbigh, a house of Carmelite friars; at Ruthin, a college of regular priests; and at Llanegwest, a Cistercian abbey, called *De Valle Crucis*: the remains of the last form an interesting and romantic object. The most remarkable *churches* are those of Gresford, Llanrhaiadr, Ruabon, Ruthin, and Wrexham, which latter is one of the most beautiful specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the principality: that of Hênllan, too, is rendered worthy

of notice by the peculiarity of its tower standing on a lofty rock, while the body of the edifice is situated in the vale below. There yet exist picturesque ruins of the *castles* of Castell Dinas Brân, near Llangollen; Denbigh; Holt; and Ruthin: Chirk Castle is now the large and ancient mansion of Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., having been awarded by the Court of Chancery to his mother, as one of the coheiresses of the Myddelton family. Near the village of Llanarmon, on a remarkably large artificial mount, called Tommen-y-Vaeldre, may be traced the foundations of a square fort. The principal *modern residences* in the county are, Acton Hall, the seat of Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart.; Bathavern Park; Bryniestyn, that of Sir William Lloyd, Knt.; Brynkinalt, that of Viscount Dungannon; Dyfryn Aled; Erddig; Eyarth; Galltvaenon; Glanywern; Gresford Lodge; Gwersyllt; Kinmel, that of Lord Dinorben; Llanbedr Hall; Llanerch; Llangedwin, that of the Rt. Hon. Charles Williams Wynn; Llŷs Meirchion; Pen-y-Lan; Penbedw; Plâs Heaton; Plâs Power; Pool Park, that of Lord Bagot; Ruthin Castle, that of the Hon. Frederick West; Trêvallyn; and Wynnstay, the princely residence of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. Though the *farm-houses* and offices are, in numerous instances, upon modern and improved plans, yet the greater number are of an inferior kind. In the vicinity of the slate hills the *fences* are commonly walls of flat stones; but modern fences are most frequently made of hawthorn sets, of which great quantities are raised by nurserymen in this county. In those parts of Denbighshire bordering on Cheshire, *servants* hired for the year commence their term of service on the 1st of January; but in the rest of the county, on the 1st of May. During the hay and corn harvest, the farmers of the Vale of Clwyd and its vicinity go every morning to the cross, or market-place, of any of the towns of Wrexham, Ruthin, or Denbigh, to hire workmen for that day only; the latter being there assembled for the purpose, with their scythes and hooks. From time immemorial it has been customary for men, of from forty to sixty years of age, to come down, during the winter season, into the lowlands of this county, from Merionethshire and other mountainous districts, as professed feeders of cattle: they are commonly called "cow-men." The farmers of the lower parts of Denbighshire excel those of most other parts of North Wales in the quality of their bread, beef, bacon, cheese, and ale, which constitute the main support of the labouring classes; but advancing thence into the more mountainous tracts, the wheaten bread is found mixed with different proportions of rye and barley, or wholly superseded by oat-meal cake. There are *springs* of ancient celebrity, for their medicinal qualities, in the parish of St. George; at the foot of an eminence, called Gwladus' Chair, to the north-west of the church of Llanrhaiadr; and near the church of Llandegla. A lofty precipice on the sea-shore to the west of Abergele, called Cevn Ogov, is pierced by several *caverns*, washed by the waves at high water: the largest of these, by way of distinction, is called Yr Ogov, or "The Cavern," and has its roof and sides decorated with stalactites, in various fanciful forms. The most remarkable *waterfalls* are, two upon the river Aled, near its source; and that of Pistyll-Rhaiadr, near Llanrhaiadr-yn-Môchnant.

DENIO (DENEIO), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Gaflogion, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, including the town of Pwllheli, and containing 2355 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the bay of Cardigan; its rateable annual value is returned at £4190. 5. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llannor. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is situated about half a mile to the north of Pwllheli; but being very small and in a state of great dilapidation, it is in contemplation shortly to erect a new church at that town, where all ecclesiastical rites, except that of burial, will be performed; the present ancient structure is built somewhat in the form of the Roman letter L. Here are three day schools, one of which, supported by endowment, contains about 45 boys, and has a lending library attached; and in the other two about 60 children are instructed at their parents' expense. About 50 children are taught also at the expense of their parents in two day and boarding schools; and in the parish are five Sunday schools, in connexion with various denominations of dissenters, in which about 1000 children receive instruction. A sum of £15 is annually divided among ten poor widows of the parish, arising from a property called Ddwyryd, consisting of six small cottages and nearly five acres of land, the latter the gift of Grace Stoddart, as appears by a table of benefactions in the church, dated 1767; the cottages were built at the expense of the parish, and are principally inhabited by paupers. On the same authority it is stated that Lowry Bodvile left a garden, on which a house has been built, and a piece of land, the whole yielding £4. 10. per annum rent, which is distributed among the poor; and Mary Lewis, in 1811, devised £20, the interest of which is at Christmas divided among eight widows. It also appears that Griffith Humphrey gave £20 for the encouragement of psalm-singing, and Roger Middleton £50, and Evan Hughes £30, for the benefit of the poor, but nothing is now known of these donations.—See Pwllheli.

DERWEN, or DERWEN-ANIAL, a parish, in the union and hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 7 miles (s. w. by s.) from Ruthin; containing 569 inhabitants. The affix to the name of this parish, which signifies "a desert uncleared," is supposed to have originated in the circumstance of the ground upon which the present church stands, which is the northern slope of

a deep glen, having been in former times an uncultivated tract abounding in forest trees. A tradition prevails, that a church still more ancient than the present one existed here, a spot of ground near the summit of a lofty hill being still called "Yr Hên Eglwys," viz., the old church; and this opinion is strongly corroborated by a comparison of the date upon a square stone on the west end of the church, under the belfry, with the date of the commencement of the present register of baptisms, marriages, and burials, the former being 1688, and the latter 1632, which circumstance renders it highly probable, that as the register bears an earlier date than that relating, as is supposed, to the erection of the present structure, a prior edifice existed upon the site before-named. A part of a wall still remains in an oblong circle, measuring 35 paces by 25, which appears to have been the churchyard, and the whole of the land in the vicinity, which is now common, exhibits evident marks of having been formerly cultivated. The village is situated near the source of the river Clwyd, and abounds with springs of excellent water, one of which, called Fynnon Sarah, was in great repute for its efficacy in the cure of cancer. About a mile from the village is a quarry of stone, which is soft and of peculiarly fine grain, and is much esteemed for sharpening the finest instruments, being found no where else in this country; great quantities are sent to London, and also to America. The annual value of the parish has been returned at £1838. A fair is held on February 11th. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10. 15.; present net income, £340, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small but interesting edifice, in the decorated English style, containing much beautiful screen-work: in the churchyard is a richly sculptured stone cross, in the same style of architecture, seventeen feet high, ornamented in alto-relievo with a device of the Crucifixion, and with emblematic figures of Justice, Mercy, and Faith, in richly canopied niches. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A day school, containing about 45 boys and girls, instructed in the principles of the church, is supported partly by subscription of the rector and landed proprietors, and partly by payments from the children; and there are also two Sunday schools, one conducted by members of the Establishment, and the other by Calvinistic-Methodists, containing together about 120 children of both sexes. Godfrey Roberts, of Richmond, in 1828, gave a rent-charge on the estate of Tŷ-Cerrig, for the benefit of three aged men and three aged women, which sum is distributed annually at Christmas; and there is also a rent-charge of £6. 6., distributed among the poor on St. Thomas's-day.

DERWLWYN, a hamlet, in the parish of Carno, lower division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 12 miles (w. n. w.) from Newtown; containing 243 inhabitants. The name of this hamlet denotes that it formerly abounded with wood, though little timber is observable at present, it being for the most part rugged and mountainous.

DERWYDD, with Garn, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandebie, upper division of the hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3¼ miles (s. s. w.) from Llandilo-Vawr: the population is returned with the parish. The name of this place signifies that it formerly appertained to a Druid, and several appearances in the neighbourhood indicate that it was anciently the resort of some of that class. It is situated near the south bank of the river Cennen, and is partially wooded.

DEVYNOCK (DEFYNOG), a parish, in the hundred of Devynock, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 9 miles (w.) from Brecknock; comprising the townships of Cray, Glyn, Maescar, Senni, and Glyn-Tawe; and containing 1927 inhabitants. The name of this extensive parish, which anciently formed part of the great forest of Devynock, may, according to the historian of Brecknockshire, be traced to the same British root as that of the English county of Devon, both names being equally descriptive of the face of the country, which is every where varied by deep valleys and extensive hills. By other writers, and perhaps upon equally good authority, the name is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Dyfnog, an eminent British saint, who flourished towards the close of the sixth century. The whole of the parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Usk, is comprehended within the lordship or manor of Devynock, which was held as a fief under the crown by the lords marcher of Brecknock, and was subject to the arbitrary operation of the forest laws, which were enforced with unrelenting rigour under the lords marcher and their successors. This extensive district was designated the "Manor of the Great Forest," or of the "Great Forest of Devynock," within the county of Brecknock; and the whole, or at least a considerable part of it, having been acquired by the successors of Bernard Newmarch in the lordship of Brecknock, formed no part of the lordship marcher, but was held by them separately under the crown of England. Under the feudal laws all the tenants of the manor were compelled to bring their corn to be ground at the lord's mills, of which, within the limits of the manor, there were within the last twenty-five years, no less than seven remaining, four of them in this parish, situated respectively at Devynock, Cray, Glyn-Tawe, and Senni; this custom, however, is not now observed with the same strictness as formerly. On the banks of the river Senni was anciently a small castle, from which the farm whereon it stood is still called *Castell Dû*, or "the Black Castle:" this fortress, which was of Norman origin, is supposed to have been the

residence of the constable of the forest, an office held at one time by a descendant of Sir Reginald Aubrey, one of the companions of Bernard Newmarch, serving also as a keep, or prison, for the confinement of mountain robbers, who frequently made predatory incursions into the vale, and also for the punishment of offenders against the forest laws. During the insurrection of Owain Glyndwr against Henry IV., that monarch, on visiting the principality, is said to have stayed for some time at this castle, where he caused a proclamation of pardon to be drawn up, which received the royal signature at Devynock, September 15th, 1403, and is still extant. Upon the attainder of the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., this extensive district was subdivided into the manor of the Great Forest of Devynock, and that of the Little Forest, both of which, at no remote period, were held by different tenures under the crown; and, with the exception of the lands of the latter division, which, reserving the manor, have been sold to different purchasers within the last twenty-five years, are now the property of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar. The appearance of this now cultivated district even lately formed a striking commentary upon the tenour of an ancient document of the 9th of Elizabeth, reserving "all wild beasts and fallow deer, all woods, underwoods, and timber trees, &c.," in this desolate tract of country, where until lately not a single tree of any kind was to be seen for miles, where even the fences were of stone, and where the only animals to be found were a few mountain sheep, ponies, and small hardy cattle.

The parish is bounded on the north by that of Trallong, from which it is separated by the river Usk; on the south by Ystradvelltey, on the east by Llanspythid, and on the west by Llywel; and comprehends a large extent of surface, of which 7331 acres of uninclosed land, belonging to the great forest of Brecon, form a considerable part: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £9557. The portion under tillage produces chiefly oats, barley, and wheat; but the great wealth of the farmers arises from their almost interminable flocks of fine sheep, and their numerous herds of native black, Scotch, and Herefordshire cattle, which, with great numbers of Welsh ponies, traverse the forest, hills, and mountains, exhibiting fine specimens of their respective breeds, and of the excellence of their pasture and locality. The soil in general is a stiff marl, and requires draining, but the crops are of fair quality, and occasionally heavy; the surface is greatly diversified, and displays every variety of picturesque and romantic scenery, consisting of hill and dale, and wood and water, of much interest and beauty, in addition to the wild and extensive tract of Brecon forest, which runs far beyond the limits of this parish into that of Ystradvelltey, and which, interspersed in every direction with groups of sheep and cattle, supplies a striking and imposing feature in the diversified appearance of the district. The river Usk is celebrated for its salmon fishery; and the Cray, Senni, Trewarren, and some smaller streams, for their excellent trout. Glanwyst villa, beautifully situated, is the residence of A. M. R. Storey, Esq. who possesses numerous plantations of fir, oak, &c., standing thick in the valleys, and to whom the poor of the parish are greatly indebted for the employment afforded in the numerous and expensive improvements so long carried on in the house and grounds. The village is pleasantly situated at the extremity of the Vale of Senni, and is intersected by the river of that name, which flows through the parish, and empties itself into the river Usk near Rhŷd-y-Briw; it is sheltered by some abrupt eminences, two of which, being richly clothed with wood, add greatly to the beauty of its appearance. There are two corn-mills on the Senni, and at Senni bridge is a small manufactory for home stuffs, near which also are an iron-foundry and forge, and several good flagstone quarries: coal, culm, and limestone are found in abundance in the southern part of the parish and the adjacent district; and a tramroad from Gwain Clawdd, in the parish of Ystradgynlais, intersecting an extensive limestone district, traverses it from south to north, and terminates near Rhŷd-y-Briw, in the Vale of Usk. This road, which was constructed at the expense of John Christie, Esq., of London, connects those parts of this and the adjoining parishes which border upon Glyn-Tawe, being the chief seat of the mineral works in this part of Brecknockshire, with the centre of the same county. The great road from London to Milford passes through the northern part of the parish, running nearly parallel with the course of the Usk: the parish roads in general are not in good condition, owing to the sudden, and frequently violent, overflowing of the streams in the neighbourhood, by which they are torn up and destroyed. Fairs are held on April 16th, May 9th, August 12th, October 6th, and December 5th.

The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ystradvelltey annexed, rated in the king's books at £14. 14. 4½.; present net income, £284, with a good house, and two acres of glebe land; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who is impropriator of one-third of the great and small tithes, under the charter, as is supposed, of Bernard Newmarch, by whom they were granted to the abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, the church of which, on the foundation of the bishopric, was made the cathedral church. Another third, which was anciently the property of the priory of St. John, in Brecknock, now belongs to Penry Williams, Esq., and the remaining third belongs to the vicar, who is patron of the three perpetual curacies of Llan Ilid, in Cray, Llan Illtyd, in Glyn, and Callwen, in Glyn-Tawe. The church, dedicated to St. Devynog, and situated at the northern

extremity of the village, where it forms an interesting and prominent feature in the view, is a spacious and venerable structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with a well-built tower at the western end, having on its south-western angle an inscription in ancient Saxon characters, which has not been satisfactorily decyphered: the body consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, and is 23 yards long, and 15 wide: the nave has been thoroughly repaired, if not entirely rebuilt, and the whole of the interior is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. A curious custom prevails here, by which the parish-clerk is intitled, on the death of any inhabitant, to certain garments of the deceased, which is more fully detailed in the account of the parish of Llywel, where it is also observed. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A free-school for the gratuitous instruction of all children of this parish and of the hamlet of Isclydach, in the parish of Llywel, and five almshouses in the village of Devynock, were founded by Sir John Davy, of Aldermanbury, in the city of London, who, in 1624, bequeathed for their support £40 per annum, charged upon his advowson of Abernant, and the chapel of Conwell, in the county of Carmarthen: the almshouses and school-room, with a house for the master, were erected in 1626, and have regularly, since that period, been appropriated to the purposes of the founder's will. Of the £40 per annum left for their endowment, £13. 6. 8., increased to £20 by the trustees, are paid to the master, who has also a house and garden rent-free; £10 are annually given in equal portions towards apprenticing three of the scholars; £10 are divided in equal shares among the five inmates of the almshouses, and the remainder is employed as a loan fund to tradesmen, and reserved for the necessary repairs of the premises. The concerns of the charity are under the superintendence of twelve trustees, consisting of the vicar and eleven of the most respectable inhabitants of the parish. There is also a school of industry for 35 girls, in which they are taught to knit, sew, &c., in order to make them good servants; it is held over the boys' school, both having been recently built with apartments for master and mistress, the latter of whom has a salary of £20, raised by voluntary subscriptions. The Rev. William Watkins, who died about 1814, bequeathed £400 stock in the three per cents. of 1726, the interest to be distributed among the pensioners of this charity, and he also gave the interest of £100 in the three per cent. annuities, of which £1 was to be paid to the minister for a sermon on the 29th of May, and the residue annually expended in a dinner for the feoffees of Sir John Davy's charity. The incomes left by the two benefactors are now blended together, and produce £55 per annum; the master in addition to the above salary receives £4 from Watkins's charity, also the £1 to be paid for a sermon and the £2 for the dinner, and £1. 10. the rent of a cottage which, with another for an additional almswoman, was erected in the rear of the old almshouses at an expense of £50. These almshouses, now consisting of six, for as many poor women, generally widows, comprise two rooms each, the inmates respectively receiving £1 additional from Watkins's charity. About five boys upon an average are apprenticed every year from the school, in which are forty-two free scholars, with fees of £3. 6. 8. each; the loans to tradesmen are granted for only one year, and never exceed £3 or £3. 6. 8. to each. The school is in the township of Maescar, in which also are two other day schools, wherein about 50 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, respectively in connexion with the Established Church and the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and supported by subscriptions. In the township of Cray is a day school of about 30 children, who are taught at their parents' expense; also two Sunday schools, in which 130 children are instructed gratuitously by the dissenters. In Glyn township are a day school of about 30 children, who pay for their instruction; and a Sunday school, in which 50 children are taught free; both are in connexion with the Independents. The parish participates in the benefits resulting from the Boughrood charity for apprenticing poor children, four being the general annual number from this parish; and also from the establishment of Games' Hospital, both in the town of Brecon. The rent of a farm called Pathegau, in the township of Glyn, bequeathed by an unknown benefactor, and now producing about £20 per annum, is distributed among the poor of the parish. Lewis Havard, by will, in 1716, charged two tenements in Glyn-Tawe with the annual payment of ten shillings to the poor of each of the townships of Maescar and Cray, and twenty shillings to the poor of the township of Senni. David Gwalter, of Maesgwalter, in the year 1723, bequeathed £5 per annum, to be paid out of the tenement of Maesgwalter, for apprenticing two children of the township of Senni, or, in default thereof, of the parish at large, not participating in Sir John Davy's charity, and to be nominated by the occupier of Bailiau farm. The same benefactor also left five houses and gardens, adjoining Maesgwalter, one of which was to be divided into two, for six poor persons of the township of Senni, or, in default of such, for persons of the parish at large: four of these houses having been suffered to fall down from neglect, the ground has been taken possession of, and built upon; and the intention of the testator has thus been frustrated; but two of the houses and three of the gardens being situate in the village of Senni are still preserved entire: the only stipulation made by the testator was that the occupiers should give a day's work in harvest time as an acknowledgment that they held under his will. Morgan Watkins, in

1699, bequeathed to the poor of the parish the rental of a farm called Baddege in the hamlet of Modridd, consisting of 130 acres, 40 of which are coppice, the whole yielding a rent of £33. 10. per annum: a new house and farm buildings have been recently erected at a cost of £120, for which £12. 10. are to be annually allowed out of the rent to the tenant until the sum is liquidated, and the residue is distributed in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* on St. Thomas's-day among the poor.

On the mountain adjoining Llywel, on the western confines of the parish, were formerly two monuments of supposed Druidical origin, one of which, now destroyed, consisted of seven stones, said to have been arranged according to the configuration of the Pleïades, and called Meini 'r pedair Cawres, "the memorial stones of the four heroines;" but to whom these monuments were erected is not known, neither has any traditionary account of them been preserved; they have been incorporated in the wall of a sheepfold. The other monument, which still remains, near the road from Trêcastle to Tavarn-y-Garreg, is called Cerrig duon, or the "Black Stones:" they are arranged in the form of a circle, and are said to resemble the stones called the Hurlers, in the parish of St. Clare, in the county of Cornwall. Two Roman roads traversed this parish: one passed by its northern confines, from the Camlais to the Senni, in its course from *Bannium*, near the present Brecknock, to *Maridunum*, the modern Carmarthen; the other, called the Sarn Helen, anciently forming the great road from *Deva*, now Chester, to *Nidus* at Neath, entered this parish from the Vale of Senni, proceeded in a direction across the forest to a great stone called "Maen Llia," and thence declined into the Vale of Ystradvelltey. Maen Llia, which is about eleven feet high, is by some antiquaries supposed to have been a Roman milliary, but by others to have been erected as a guide to travellers in traversing the forest: it is situated at the distance of a few hundred yards from the present turnpike-road leading from Brecknock, over the Great Forest, to Neath, and within fifty yards of the old Roman road. Numerous carneddau, or heaps of sepulchral stones, are scattered over the hilly parts of the parish; and barrows are frequently found in the valleys. A golden angel, of the time of Henry VII., was dug up about twenty-five years ago, in the north-eastern extremity of the parish.

DEYTHUR, a chapelry, in the parish of Alberbury, lower division of the hundred of Deythur, county of Montgomery, North Wales. This place, anciently called the manor or lordship of Deythur, was formerly of much greater extent than at present, and perhaps stretched over the whole of the hundred of the same name; it includes within its limits the township of Llannucheela, and is the property of William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., of Porkington, near Oswestry, who purchased it some years since from the Duke of Cleveland, then lord of the manor. The living is endowed with £36 per annum; arising from a rent-charge of £12 on the Collvryn estate, granted by the Darlington family; a charge of £8 on the Llwyn estate, the gift of Hugh Derwas, Esq.; and the rent of a farm called Craig Nant, in the parish of Llanervul, which farm was purchased by a grant from Queen Anne's bounty, and comprises about thirty acres, let for £16 per annum. The right of presentation is exercised by Mr. Gore. The endowed school of Deythur, situated near the chapel, is a small inconvenient building, surrounded by the lands belonging to the charity, and was founded in 1690 by Andrew Newport, Esq., lord of the manor, who erected it at his own expense, and inclosed the lands forming its endowment. These lands comprise 55 acres, 46 of which are situated in Deythur, and the remainder, with a cottage and garden, in Llandisilio parish; and the whole produces an income of £87 per annum, which is paid to the head master, who also receives a rent-charge of £2 from a small estate in the parish of Meivod. The school, which is open to all the children of the hundred, is attended by about 20, between the ages of seven and fourteen, who are gratuitously taught.

DIHEWYD, a parish, in the union of Aberaëron, partly in the hundred of Troedyraur, and partly in that of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Lampeter; containing 518 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the pleasant Vale of Aëron, and not far from the river Mydur; the scenery is beautifully diversified, and towards the vale becomes highly picturesque. A fair is held at Llanwyddalys, within its limits, annually on the 9th of May. It constitutes the endowment of a prebend, formerly in the college of Llandewy-Brevi, but now in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with that of Llanychaëron, and endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £83; patrons and impropriators, Earl of Lisburne and Major Lewis. The church, dedicated to St. Vitalis, was rebuilt within the last fifteen years, and is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. On the summit of a lofty hill, called Moel Dihewyd, are the remains of an ancient encampment, of the origin and history of which nothing is known.

DINAS, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Fishguard; containing 820 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, and intersected by the turnpike-road from Fishguard to Newport, is of small extent, and probably owes its name, which signifies "fortress," or "city," to the bold promontory of Dinas Head, which forms one side of Fish-

guard bay, and was *fortified* on the land side by an agger, now nearly demolished: the rateable annual value is returned at £1081. 2. 6. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8; patron, Thomas Lloyd, Esq. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140; and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 40 acres, valued at £50 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, occupies a remarkable situation on the beach, and at spring tides the walls of the churchyard are washed by the sea: but it is probable that this was not the site of the original structure, as a place called *Bryn Hênllan*, "old church hill," is in the vicinity. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. About 35 children are taught in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, respectively belonging to the different denominations of dissenters, and affording instruction to about 190 children.

SEAL AND ARMS.

DINAS MOWDDWY, an incorporated market-town, in that part of the parish of Mallwyd which is in the hundred of Tàl-y-Bont and Mowddwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 10 miles (e. by s.) from Dôlgelley, and 202 (w. n. w.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place is disreputably distinguished in the Welsh annals as having become, soon after the termination of the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the resort of numerous felons and outlaws, from whom sprang a race of lawless banditti, principally divided into *Gwylliaid y Dugoed*, "the banditti of the Black Wood," and *Gwylliaid Cochion Mowddwy*, "the red-haired banditti of Mowddwy," who for some time set the laws at defiance, and perpetrated the most frightful outrages, filling with terror the minds of the peaceable inhabitants of the district; who, rather than hazard their lives and property by proceeding along the regular roads to Shrewsbury and other places, were accustomed to pass over the mountains, and, to protect themselves from being surprised in the night, placed scythes in the chimneys of their houses, some of which singular defences were remaining so late as the close of the last century. To put an end to such acts of robbery and bloodshed, a commission was granted to John Wynn ab Meredydd, of Gwydir, Esq., and Lewis Owen, of Llwyn, near Dôlgelley, Esq., Vice-Chamberlain and Baron of the Exchequer of North Wales, who, by virtue of this authority, raised a body of strong men, and on Christmas eve made prisoners of about eighty of the depredators, upon whom they proceeded to hold trial, punishing them according to the extent of their crimes. Among these were two young men, whose mother urgently entreated Owen to spare one of them, which being denied, she, with all the vindictiveness of malignant fury, vowed that revenge should be taken by her remaining offspring upon the baron, who, on his journey to the assizes at Montgomery, in 1555, was waylaid among the thick woods of Dugoed Mowddwy, by a band of desperadoes, who blocked up the road with several long trees, which they had felled, and, after discharging a shower of arrows, rushed upon their victim, whom they assassinated, and left his body covered with upwards of thirty wounds: the scene of this tragical event is now called *Llidiart y Barwn*, "the Baron's Gate." This act of atrocity against one of the king's justiciaries drew down upon the proscribed bandits that punishment which a long series of merciless outrages demanded: vigorous measures were adopted for their extirpation; many of them, having been apprehended, were tried and executed, and the rest obliged to abandon their haunts, so that security and tranquillity were restored throughout the district. Bwlch Oerddrws, "the Cold Door Pass," which is gained from this town by ascending a steep hill on the road to Dôlgelley, is noted as having been one of the three places where the most powerful individuals of certain districts met, and entered into a compact for enforcing the strict dispensation of justice for all wrongs done prior and subsequently to the war brought on by the ambitious proceedings of Owain Glyndwr, whereby each individual who had been deprived of property was to have it restored to him without lawsuit, and various regulations for restoring the government of the country were resolved upon.

The town is pleasantly situated on the shelf of a rock, called Craig y Dinas, near the margin of the small river Cerist, at its conflux with the Dovey, and on the road from Dôlgelley to Mallwyd, at the junction of three vales, each of which is inclosed by lofty mountains: it consists principally of one street of meanly built houses. There are some deserted lead-works on the road to Dôlgelley, in which a kind of blueish ochre is found; this the shepherds wet and pound in a mortar, and then form into balls, which they use in marking their sheep. A great quantity of flannel is made in the neighbourhood, chiefly at the houses of the inhabitants, but partly also in factories. The market is on Saturday, but it has almost fallen into disuse; fairs are held on the Friday before Palm-Sunday, June 2nd, September 10th, October 22nd, and November 13th. Dinas Mowddwy was anciently a place of much greater importance than it is at present, and is said to have been a fortified city, and the residence of a chieftain: it still retains its corporate privileges, and is the capital of a lordship, which includes the whole of the parishes of Mallwyd and Llanymowddwy (except the township of Caer Einion Vechan in the former), over which

also the jurisdiction of the corporation extends. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, serjeant-at-mace, and burgesses: the mayor is elected annually at a court, styled the general sessions of the peace, by the majority of the jury, who must be burgesses, from three persons nominated by the lord of the manor or his steward; he is a justice of the peace, and possesses the power of trying criminals, but seldom exercises it, except in cases for which the punishment of the stocks, or confinement in the *veg vawr*, or "great fetter," is assigned, or in such cases as the duties of a magistrate ordinarily embrace. The recorder formerly determined all actions regarding property, not exceeding forty shillings; and still holds a court leet twice a year, in May and November. The burgesses, who are elected by the major part of the jury at the court of the "general sessions of the peace," are about twenty in number; they reside within the borough, and are exempt from tolls at the fairs, and have a right of common of turbary as well as of pasture, though this privilege, which some suppose to be not confined to the burgesses, is really exercised indiscriminately and very freely by all the inhabitants, as the mountains which border their cottages are extensive and grassy. The freedom is inherited by birth by the sons of freemen, on the decease of the father. The corporation are entitled to the exclusive right of licensing victuallers within the lordship; and although they have lost much of their ancient authority, they still retain its insignia, consisting principally of a mace, standard measure, stocks, and the *veg vawr*, or "great fetter." The county magistrates exercise concurrent jurisdiction within the borough and lordship, and hold petty sessions once a month. There is a place of worship for Independents.

DISCOED, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and borough of PRESTEIGN, locally in the hundred of RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (W. by N.) from Presteign; containing 115 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. It is situated in a pleasant valley, a short distance south of the river Lug, on the road between Presteign and Cascob. Offa's Dyke passes within half a mile north-west of the village.

DISSERTH, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES.—See LLANSANTFRAID GLAN CONWAY.

DISSERTH (DISERTH), a parish, in the union of BUILTH, hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (N.) from Builth; comprising the townships of Disserth and Tre 'r Coed, each of which separately supports its own poor; and containing 627 inhabitants, of whom 350 are in the township. This place is said to have derived its name from the flatness of its surface, the word Diserth signifying in the Welsh language a tract of country without a rise or elevation. A place called Llêchryd, situated within its limits, has generally been considered the scene of the celebrated victory, gained by Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, the rightful prince of South Wales, at the head of his Irish forces, over the usurping princes of Powys, the three sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn; but this event may, with greater probability, be referred to Llêchryd, near Cardigan, on the banks of the river Teivy. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Wye, which is not navigable in this part of its course; and is intersected by the turnpike-roads from Builth, in the county of Brecknock, to Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, and to Aberystwith, in the county of Cardigan. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Llandrindod and Kevenlleece, on the south by that of Llanelweth, on the east by the parish of Llansantfraid, and on the west by Llanyre; and comprises, according to a late survey, 6650*a*., 0*r*., 27*p*., of which 2030 acres are arable, 470 pasture, and 400 woodland, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, and larch. The soil is in general wet and clayey, and the produce of the ground, wheat, barley, and oats, but the main dependence of the farmer is on stock reared on pasture land. The general uniformity of the surface is occasionally broken, especially by a range of hills called Carneddau, which rise to a considerable height, and command an extensive and interesting prospect over the northern parts of the county of Brecknock, and a considerable portion of that of Radnor: these hills afford good pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, of which the wool is of very superior quality, and highly esteemed. Attempts have been made to obtain lead on the side of the Gilwern hill, towards the eastern boundary, but they have not been attended with success. The river Ithon intersects the parish, and it is also watered by the rivulets Howey and Dulas; the principal seats are Howey Hall, Maesgwynne Hall, Newcastle, Bryngroes, Newmead and Tyncoed, and the parish contains the small villages of Howey, Pentre, and Smithfield. Fairs were annually held, on Howey Common, on the Saturdays before the 11th of February, the 11th of May, and the 11th of November, chiefly for the sale of live stock; but they have fallen into disuse. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Bettws-Disserth annexed, rated in the king's books at £16; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £299.19.11., subject to rates averaging £43. 13. 8¼. per annum, with a glebe of three quarters of an acre, valued at £1. 1. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cewydd, is a spacious and venerable structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower, 70 feet high, containing three bells, and crowned with turrets, and which, from being white-washed, forms a conspicuous object in the distant view, but loses much of its original character upon nearer inspection; the length of the edifice is 63 feet, and the breadth 25, and there are many free sittings for the benefit of the poor. About twenty-five children are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and

about fifty-five attend a Sunday school, supported by the clergyman. In the township of Tre-'r-Coed is a day school, in which about eighteen children are instructed at the expense of their parents. Ezekiel Williams, in 1762, bequeathed £40 to the poor not receiving parochial relief; but the money having been entrusted to a person who afterwards became insolvent, only £28 were received, with a part of which, a cottage, garden, and appurtenances were purchased; and out of the rent, £2 are distributed on New Year's day among poor decayed housekeepers, selected by the vestry; the cottage being occupied rent-free by a pauper.

DOGMAEL'S, ST. (ST. DOGFAEL), a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (W.) from Cardigan; containing 2429 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and is connected with some events of importance during the earlier periods of the history of the principality. In 987, the Danes, who had effected a landing on this part of the coast, after ravaging and laying waste the surrounding country, plundered and burnt the church of this place. In the reign of William Rufus, Llewelyn and Einon, sons of Cadivor ab Collwyn, and Einon ab Collwyn, their uncle, formed a conspiracy against Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales; and having prevailed upon Grufydd ab Meredydd, another nobleman of that country, to join them, advanced with their united forces to St. Dogmael's, where Rhŷs at that time resided, hoping to attack him by surprise. But Rhŷs was fully prepared for the encounter, and a severe and well-contested battle took place near the village, in which, after much slaughter on both sides, the confederates were totally defeated. Llewelyn and Einon were both killed in the engagement, and Grufydd ab Meredydd was taken prisoner after the battle, and beheaded, as a traitor to his country. Einon ad Collwyn, the only leader who escaped, fled for refuge to Iestyn ab Gwrgan, lord of Morganwg, who was at that time at enmity with Rhŷs; and, suggesting to him the fatal expedient of having recourse to Norman auxiliaries, introduced into that part of the country a power which afterwards displayed itself in violent acts of aggression, and in the rapacious seizure of territory, by finally depriving Iestyn of his dominions, which were distributed among the Norman knights. A monastery of the order of Tirone was begun here by Martin de Tours, who forcibly obtained possession of the district of Kemmes, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was completed by his son, Robert Fitz-Martin, in the reign of Henry I., and dedicated to St. Mary: its revenue, at the time of the dissolution, was estimated at £96. 0. 2., at which period it was granted to John Bradshaw, who lies buried beneath the chancel, under a tombstone bearing the following inscription:—"*Hic jacet Johannes Bradshaw, Armiger, qui obiit ultimo die Maii, A.D.* 1588:" of this family was Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I. The buildings, which were in the early style of English architecture, appear to have been substantial and on a considerable scale: the remains consist of part of the choir and transept of the church, and the refectory, which has been converted into a barn.

The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Teivy, and is intersected by a small rivulet, across which, and serving as a foot bridge, was a Roman monumental stone, about five feet and a half in length, bearing the inscription "*Acrani Fili: Cvnotami:*" it has, however, been removed, and is now placed in the corner of a wall near the church. The surrounding scenery is pleasant, and in some instances picturesque; and the view, embracing the course of the river Teivy from its influx into the sea, with the town of Cardigan and its ancient bridge, is exceedingly interesting. The lands are all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is fertile and productive; the rateable annual value of the parish being returned at £3874. A salmon fishery is advantageously carried on during the summer, and a herring fishery in the autumn and winter, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. A small portion of the town of Cardigan, called Bridge-End, which has been very recently built, extends into the hamlet of Bridge-End, in this parish, and has, by the late Boundary Act, been included within the enlarged limits of that borough: one of the Cardigan fairs is held here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of Llantyd and Monington annexed, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty; present net income, £143; patron, the Crown; impropriator, W. Deedes, Esq.: the impropriate tithes of St. Dogmael's have been commuted for a rent-charge of £408. 11., and the vicarial for one of £70. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, and three Sunday schools, of which one in connexion with the Established Church, supported by the clergyman, contains about 140 children, and the other two, conducted by gratuitous teachers, and respectively belonging to the Baptists and Independents, afford instruction to about 135. A school, held during the winter, is supported by the trustees of Mrs. Bevan's charity. The sum of £3 per annum, partly bequeathed by William Rowland in 1738, and partly by his grandson, is distributed in clothes and money among the poor on Easter Monday. There is a strong chalybeate spring in the parish.

DOGWELL'S, ST. (ST. DOGFAEL), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest, on the

road from that town to Fishguard; containing 461 inhabitants. This parish is noted, on traditional authority, as the birthplace and place of burial of that distinguished patriot and chieftain, Owain Glyndwr, who is said to have been born at Little Trêvgarn, and to have been interred at the small village of Wolf's Castle, both situated within its limits. The manor of St. Dogwell's was granted to the upper chapter of St. David's by Sir Richard Symmond, Knt., in 1328, for the maintenance of two priests in the cathedral church of that place, to say mass for the benefit of his soul and that of his wife: the rectorial tithes of the parish had been given to the same body by Bishop Thomas Wallensis, in the year 1254. Little Trêvgarn was originally annexed by Bishop Iorwerth to the precentorship in the cathedral church of St. David's, on the foundation of that dignity, but was subsequently resumed by Bishop Gower, and an annual stipend of twenty marks allowed in its stead: it does not appear at what time it was re-appropriated, but is now held on lease of the precentor by William Edwardes Tucker, Esq., of Sealy Ham, as representative of the family of Edwardes, of Little Trêvgarn, in which it has been vested for upwards of two hundred years. Sealy Ham is an elegant modernized mansion on the bank of a small stream, called the Sealy, and has been in the possession of the same family since the reign of Edward III.: it is now the property and residence of W. E. Tucker, Esq., by marriage of John Owen Edwardes, Esq., of Little Trêvgarn, with the heiress of that house. Slate of good quality is found, and is worked upon a limited scale: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £1486. 16. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½.; present net income, £71, with a glebe-house; patrons and impropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Dogvael, is a plain building of considerable antiquity, without either tower or spire; the nave is separated from the south aisle by low Norman arches. The sum of £6. 10. per annum is paid to the poor of the parish, and £1 to the minister for a sermon on Easter Monday, under the will of John Edwardes, Esq., of Trêvgarn, in 1738. Within the limits of the parish are, a cromlech, and other remains of antiquity, some of which, supposed to have been Druidical altars, are at present little more than an indiscriminate heap of stones: there are also slight remains of three ancient encampments, probably of Danish origin, and in a more perfect state than the relics above mentioned; of these, one, near which are three tumuli, is situated at Wolf's Castle, and the two others, within one of which is a rocking-stone, are within the demesne of Sealy Ham.

DÔLBENMAEN (DÔL-BEN-MAEN), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Eivionydd, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Trêmadoc, on the road from Carnarvon; containing 401 inhabitants. There are some considerable veins of copper-ore in this parish, but no spirited efforts have ever been made to work them; and the higher, or mountainous, part of it contains an abundance of manganese. Numerous quartz crystals, in the form of regular prisms of six, eight, and ten sides, terminating at one extremity in an obtuse point, and of considerable magnitude, have been found here, deeply imbedded in a species of black vegetable soil. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £754. 5. A fair is held annually on August 26th. The living is rectorial, and is consolidated with the rectory of Penmorva: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90, received by the rector of Penmorva; and the glebe consists of 12 acres, which, with appendages, is valued at £27 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is a small structure, in the later style of English architecture, built in 1432, and is still in a very good state of repair. Near it the present rector has built a school, which is conducted upon the principles of the Established Church, and the master of which is paid by subscription of the neighbouring gentry. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, and in connexion with the latter congregation is a Sunday school, in which about 180 children are gratuitously taught. The parish participates with that of Llanvihangel-y-Pennant, in the proceeds, amounting to £5 per annum, of a bequest of £100, left by Mrs. Frances Wynne; a moiety is distributed among twelve poor families of this parish on St. Thomas's-day. Not far from the church is a circular artificial mound of earth, on which was a castle, apparently built to guard the pass of the valley, and probably of British origin; but no remains of the building are now in existence. At Ystum-Cegid, not far from the site of the castle, are three vast cromlechs, situated near each other, and of very rude construction.

DÔLGELLEY (DÔL GELLAU, or DÔL-GELLEU), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Tàl-y-Bont and Mowddwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 18 miles (S. W.) from Bala, 20 (S. E.) from Harlech, and 211 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 3695 inhabitants, of whom 2146 are in the township and 1930 in the town of Dôlgelley. This place derives its name (which is compounded of *Dôl*, "a dale," and *Celli*, "a grove of hazel trees,") from being situated in a vale abounding with hazels. During the insurrection headed by Owain Glyndwr, that aspiring chieftain assembled a parliament at this town, in 1404, whence he despatched his chancellor, Griffith Yonge, LL. D., archdeacon of Merioneth, and his kinsman John Hanmer, ambassadors to the French court, whose credentials, beginning, "*Owinus, Dei gratiâ princeps Walliæ*," were dated thus:

—"*Datum apud Doleguelli* 10 *die mensis Maii*, MCCCC *quarto, et principatûs nostri quarto.*" During the war between Charles I. and the parliament, Dôlgelley was occupied by a small garrison for the latter, and was besieged by about one hundred of the king's troops, who, however, were dispersed by Mr. Edward Vaughan, and their captain made prisoner.

The TOWN is justly regarded as the provincial metropolis of Merionethshire, being by far the most populous and central of any within its limits. It occupies a delightful situation, on the road from Welshpool to Barmouth, in a fertile and picturesque vale, bounded by lofty mountains, the sides of which are, in many places, richly clothed with wood, and which is adorned with numerous genteel residences, and watered by the river Wnion, or Gwynion, which unites with the Maw, or Mawddach, near Llanelltyd, about two miles lower down, and thence, under the latter name, flows into Cardigan bay at Barmouth. The streets are irregularly formed, and the houses mostly ill-built; but a good line of houses was begun on the 4th of June, 1830, by Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart., called, in respect for the venerable nobleman of that name, Eldon Row; and many other parts of the town have recently experienced, or are now undergoing, considerable improvement. The river Wnion is here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches, erected in 1638, which was some years ago enlarged and repaired. A book society has been formed, which consists of several highly respectable members. The parish is about sixteen miles in length and from three to four in breadth; nearly the whole of it is rocky mountainous land, consisting of sheep-walks and turbaries, in the latter of which a considerable quantity of peat is obtained; and the proportion of arable and meadow land exceeds little more than one-fortieth part of its superficial extent: upwards of six thousand acres of waste land were inclosed by act of parliament in 1811. A great quantity of peat is brought up the river Maw from an extensive turbary near Barmouth, at which place the coal used by the inhabitants is imported.

Dôlgelley and its vicinity have long been noted for the MANUFACTURE of a sort of coarse woollen cloth, or flannel, called "webs," or "Welsh plains," in which about one thousand four hundred persons are at present employed: the number of pieces made annually amounts to about thirty thousand, averaging one hundred and ten yards each, which are chiefly sent to Liverpool, and thence shipped to Charlestown, South Carolina. This material is likewise manufactured in two other small districts, one in Montgomeryshire, and the other in Denbighshire; but the quantity produced in Dôlgelley and its environs is by far the greatest. The manufacture of "webs" in this town is of remote origin, as appears by acts of parliament of the first and third of James I., and by two orders for its regulation from the Privy Council of Charles I., which are further noticed in the article on the county of Merioneth. The warp is now composed of the fleece wool of the country; while the woof is a mixture, containing about one-third, and sometimes one-half, of lambs' wool. The "webs" of Dôlgelley, in common with those of Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire, are called by the drapers "strong cloth," to distinguish them from those of the Glyn district, near Oswestry, which are termed "small cloth," because the pieces are about one-eighth of a yard narrower, though of the same length. Until towards the close of the last century, the only market for them was one held weekly, on Thursday, at Shrewsbury, in the hall belonging to the drapers of that town, where no buyers but of that particular guild were admitted, and an injurious monopoly consequently prevailed; but agents are now employed by the merchants of Liverpool and Shrewsbury, to collect them at the place of their manufacture. In the last century they were chiefly sold directly from the loom; but fulling-mills have since been erected upon the banks of the streams in the neighbourhood, and bleaching-grounds formed along the sides of the hills. Much business is done in the dressing of native lamb-skins and foreign lamb and kid-skins, upwards of one hundred thousand of the former being sent annually to Worcester and Chester, and a few to London: tanning is also carried on to a considerable extent, and in some of the adjacent parishes are mines of copper and lead. During the period of about ten years which intervened between the close of the American war and the commencement of the great European struggle, the web-manufacturers of Dôlgelley established a warehouse at the port of Barmouth, and thence conveyed about one-third of their manufactures by sea to London, the small vessels employed taking each about three hundred webs, each consisting of two pieces, over a ballast of slate or paving stones; and the total number of yards annually exported amounted to about twenty-five thousand. This maritime trade, however, ceased in 1793, when it became necessary to return to the old method of land-carriage, which was five times more expensive, and, conjointly with other circumstances, caused such a decline in the prosperity of the trade, that many of the weavers were compelled to seek other employment. At present the webs, skins, &c., are carried by land, in waggons, to Shrewsbury, and thence distributed to different parts of the kingdom.

The town is principally supplied from Liverpool with groceries, which are brought to Barmouth, and thence conveyed up the river Maw, in boats varying from ten to twenty tons' burthen, to a place near Llanelltyd bridge, within two miles of Dôlgelley. There are two weekly markets, on Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs, chiefly for the sale of horned cattle, horses, cheese, butter, &c., are held on February 20th, April 21st, May 11th, June 27th, Au-

gust 13th, September 20th, October 9th, November 22nd, and December 16th. The summer assizes, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter-sessions, for the county, are held at Dôlgelley; but seldom more than two or three prisoners are tried at the former, and frequently none at all. The county court, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, is also most commonly held here, though sometimes at Bala; and petty sessions are held here for the division. The county-hall, which is situated near the river Wnion, is a neat stone edifice of mixed architecture, erected in 1825, at an expense of £3000: the length of the front is seventy-two feet eight inches: the court-room is handsomely fitted up with necessary accommodations for the officers of justice, and measures forty-three feet nine inches by thirty-feet: on the right of it are, a retiring-room for the judges, an apartment for the petty-jury, and the record office: and on the left are a grand-jury room and an armoury for the county. The county gaol, situated at the outskirts of the town, is a semicircular edifice of stone, built in 1811, at an expense of nearly £5000: it includes also the house of correction, and comprises three day-rooms and four airing-yards, and will admit of a classification of the prisoners into five divisions.

The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £499. 17., subject to rates averaging £55. 4. per annum. There is no parsonage-house, nor was there any land attached to the living prior to the inclosure of waste land in the year 1811, when five acres, lying about three miles from the town, were assigned to the rector out of the allotment due to the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure, principally of Grecian architecture, with a square embattled tower, which contains an excellent peal of eight bells, and was erected with a bequest of £50 left in 1727 by the Rev. Ellis Lewis, who also bequeathed a similar sum for the erection of a school: the interior exhibits a singularity in the seats, which are simply forms or benches, with backs to them. There is an ancient monument to the memory of Meiric Vychan ab Ynyr Vychan, fifth in descent from Prince Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn, ab Cynvyn, who resided at the neighbouring house of Nannau, which still continues in the possession of his descendants: he is represented as clad in close mail, wearing a helmet and neck-guard, with a sword in his hand, and a dog at his feet: his shield bears a lion passant gardant, with the inscription "*Hic jacet Mauric filius Ynyr Vychan.*" A handsome modern monument has also been erected to the memory of the late Lord Chief Baron Richards, who was a native of this parish. An ancient chapel, called Yspytty Gwanas, was formerly situated on the road to Dinas Mowddwy, about four miles distant, the site of which is now marked by a few yew trees. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The *Free grammar-school* was founded in 1665, by John Ellis, D. D., incumbent of the parish, who bequeathed a tenement called Penrhŷn, in the parish of Llanaber, in this county, for the instruction of twelve poor boys: it was further endowed by the Rev. Ellis Lewis, of this place, by will dated August 21st, 1727, with a tenement called Cîlgwŷn, in the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, Denbighshire, and with £50 for the erection of a school-room; also with £300 in the three per cent. consols., by the Rev. Mr. Tamberlain, a late incumbent. The present income, arising from these and some minor donations, is about £40 per annum; the master, who is appointed by the rector of Dôlgelley, must be a graduate of either Oxford or Cambridge, and is not allowed to accept church preferment, without resigning his situation: there are 33 children in the school, of whom 18 boys are taught free of expense. A day and Sunday National school, in which about 100 children of both sexes are at present instructed, was established in 1827, and is supported by subscription; and there are four other day schools, in which 120 males and females are taught at the expense of their parents; and fourteen Sunday schools, supported by the dissenters, affording gratuitous instruction to nearly 1400 children. John Rowlands, Esq., of London, left the sum of £4 per annum for apprenticing boys; and a few other small benefactions have been made for the poor of this place, the principal of which is a farm, called Vaenol, in the parish of Towyn, left by William John Evans, in 1651, and producing £21 per annum, which with about £5 arising from the other bequests, is shared in money, clothing and bread, at stated periods among the poor.

Part of the building in which a parliament was held by Owain Glyndwr is still standing among a group of old houses near the Ship Inn, and is called *Cwrt Plâs-yn-Drêv*, "the town hall court." The Roman *Via Occidentalis* is supposed to have taken its course from *Menapia* (St. David's) to *Segontium* (Carnarvon) by this town, between which and Trawsvynydd, at a place called Pen-y-Strŷd, or "the head of the street," part of it may yet be traced. Close to the town, near a well called Fynnon Vair, "St. Mary's Well," the water of which was formerly considered efficacious in the cure of rheumatic diseases, a few Roman coins have been discovered. A golden torques (a baldric worn as a badge of distinction by some of the Roman conquerors of Britain, and by such of the ancient British chieftains as were their allies) was found in a turbary, on the 2nd of Sept. 1823, on the margin of Llŷn Gwernan, near the northern cliffs of Cader Idris, by James P. Hughes, Esq., who discovered it whilst shooting, and, ignorant of its value as a very rare relic of antiquity, offered it for sale to a friend for five shillings; but the offer being rejected, he presented it to David

Jones, Esq., one of the clerks of the ingrossments of the House of Commons, by whom it was discovered to be a torques: it is forty-two inches in length, weighs eight ounces and eight pennyweights, and the intrinsic value of the metal is about £36. In the grounds of Nannau, in this parish, are the remains of a British fortification, called *Moel Orthrwm*, "the hill of oppression," or *Moel Ofrwm*, "the hill of sacrifice:" it is formed by the summit of a high rock, encircled by a rampart of loose stones. The mansion of Nannau, situated about two miles from Dôlgelley, is a handsome substantial structure, rebuilt on a more eligible site by its present owner, Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart.; it stands on very high ground, and is surrounded by thick woods and plantations, which hold a high rank among the beauties of the Vale of Dôlgelley. In the reign of Henry IV., the estate of Nannau belonged to Howel Sele, a warm partisan of the house of Lancaster, and the bitter enemy of Owain Glyndwr, his first cousin. To reconcile the kinsmen, the abbot of Cymmer contrived a meeting at this place, and apparently succeeded in his design; but whilst walking out, Owain, observing a doe feeding, pointed it out as a fine mark to Howel, who was considered the most skilful archer of that period, and the latter bent his bow, and pretended to take aim, but suddenly turning round, let fly at Owain, who, however, being protected by armour which he wore under his clothes, received no injury. Owain immediately seized his treacherous kinsman, and burnt his mansion of Nannau to the ground. Howel was conveyed to some place of imprisonment, and was never afterwards heard of alive; but, about forty years after this event, the skeleton of a man, supposed to be his, was discovered in the hollow trunk of a huge oak, in which he had probably been confined by Owain.

The VALE of DÔLGELLEY is remarkable for the number and variety of rich prospects which it affords; and the scenery of the surrounding country is characterized by a surpassing grandeur, richness, and diversity of aspect: there is, probably, no place in the principality whence so many interesting excursions may be made, as from Dôlgelley; in consequence of which tourists usually station themselves here for some days. Among the principal objects claiming notice is the towering Cader Idris, "the seat of Idris," situated in this parish, the summit of which is two thousand eight hundred and fifty feet above the level of Dôlgelley green, being exceeded in height only by two other mountains in Wales: its south-western ascent commences on the sea-shore, close to the estuary of the small river Dysynni, about a mile from Towyn, and proceeds almost uninterruptedly, first northward for three miles, and then for ten miles east-north-eastward, with a branch, nearly three miles long, extending in a south-westerly direction parallel to the main ridge. The ascent from Dôlgelley, which usually occupies nearly three hours, commences about a mile and a half from the town, on the road to Towyn: this performed, and the highest summit, called Pen-y-Gader, once attained, a richly diversified scene of vast extent, having a circumference of at least five hundred miles, and of almost indescribable grandeur, presents itself. To the north the prospect is terminated by Snowdon, with its dependent mountains; on the west, by the bay of Cardigan, bounded by the Carnarvonshire hills; on the south, by the Radnorshire hills and Plinlimmon mountain, with a partial glimpse between them of the bay of Swansea and the Bristol Channel, together with the conspicuous summits of the Brecknockshire hills; and on the east by the lake of Bala, the two Arenig mountains, the two Arans, and the long chain of the Berwyn mountains, with the Breidden and Wrekin hills, and even Blackstone Edge, on the border of Lancashire: occasionally also some of the Irish mountains are visible. Within the limits of these interesting boundaries numberless objects of romantic beauty, including mountains of different forms and elevations, valleys, lakes, harbours, towns and villages, combine to form a picturesque and diversified landscape, rarely excelled for richness and variety. The mountain is steep and craggy on every side, but especially on the south, to the border of Tàl-y-Llŷn lake, where the descent is almost perpendicular. Its breadth bears only a small proportion to its length; a line passing along its base and intersecting the summit would hardly measure four miles and a half; while in other parts the breadth of the base seldom exceeds one mile. At a place called Rhiwgredydd, within a few yards of the path along which the ascent is generally made, in the side of the mountain, a sort of mineral, much resembling English amber, was discovered in 1831, of which several tons have already been procured; the vein extends horizontally between two rocks, and is about three-quarters of a yard in breadth. The cataracts in the vicinity are also of surpassing interest and transcendent beauty. Of these, the nearest is Rhaiadr dû, or "the Black Cascade," more commonly called Dôl-y-Melynllŷn Cascade, situated a little beyond the fifth milestone, on the road to Trawsvynydd; it is approached by a path leading from the left of the road up a tolerably steep woody ascent, whence the river Camlan is seen pouring its waters over a rocky precipice full forty feet in perpendicular height, in two principal sheets, and through some lateral gullies into a bed of dark-coloured disjointed rocks, through which it rushes with foaming fury, and is speedily engulfed in the darkness of the adjacent woods. A view of its further progress is obtained by means of a steep and intricate path, which leads to the foot of the cascade, where a grand and beautiful prospect opens: an additional waterfall, nearly thirty feet in height, appears immediately in front; to the left, the former cataract tumbles furiously over the rocks, which in

many places are covered with a pure white lichen, and to the right rises a perpendicular mass of rocks, crowned with trees. About two miles to the north-east of these falls, in a deep, narrow, and thickly wooded valley, are the cascades of Pistyll Cain and Pistyll Mawddach, situated within a short distance of each other: the former is generally approached over a rude alpine bridge, formed by the trunk of an oak thrown from rock to rock across a dark narrow chasm, through which the river Cain rushes with noisy and impetuous rage; after which, descending to the bottom of the fall, the river is seen rolling its foaming waters over a rugged ledge of rocks, about two hundred feet in height, nearly perpendicular, and, falling upon rocks of a light dun colour, has worn them into hollows of great depth and grotesque form. Pistyll Mawddach consists of three falls, the first forming a sheet of water, about twenty feet broad, and nearly as many in height, which is received into a kind of natural basin, about thirty feet in diameter: hence the river glides over the second precipice, by a fall of about thirty feet, into a second basin, larger than the former; and from this, contracting itself, it is precipitated over the third ledge, by a fall of twenty feet, into a capacious pool, from which, issuing with boiling fury, it foams among the rocky fragments that interrupt its course, and proceeds onward to its junction with the Cain. The small mountain river Clywedog, which rises on Cader Idris, is in this parish, and, in its course of about two miles, forms numerous waterfalls, some of which are fifty feet in height. This river winds pleasingly through the grounds of I. H. Lewis, R. Richards, and J. Edwards, Esqrs., at whose expense an excellent gravel walk has been constructed along each of its banks, with others branching off, so as to afford a better view of the falls; and its waters, after heavy rains, descend with great velocity and noise over the huge rocks: its banks are well wooded, and the whole forms a scene highly picturesque and romantic. The road to Dinas Mowddwy commands a fine view of the vale, with the town of Dôlgelley, and the lofty Cader Idris; and from Twrglâs, near Garthynghared, are seen the bay of Cardigan, Bardsey Island, the coast of Carnarvon, and the town of Barmouth, at the mouth of the Mawddach, with that river winding westward through the vale, which is bounded by the two Arans: the fore-ground is delightfully varied by the picturesque road from Dôlgelley to Barmouth, and the lofty rugged mountains and well-wooded fertile valleys which intervene. Lewis Owen, Esq., Vice-Chamberlain and Baron of the Exchequer for North Wales, who was barbarously murdered by a gang of lawless banditti, near Dinas Mowddwy, whilst on his journey to the assizes at Montgomery, in 1555, resided at Llwyn, near this town. The poor-law union, of which this town is the head, was formed January 12th, 1837, and comprises the thirteen following parishes and townships; namely, Dôlgelley, Llanegrin, Llanvachreth, Llangelynin, Llanymowddwy, Llanaber, Llanddwywau, Is-y-Graig and Uwch-y-Graig, Llanelltyd, Llanenddwyn, Llanvihangel-y-Pennant, Tâl-y-llyn, and Mallwyd: it is under the superintendence of nineteen guardians, and contains a population of 13,208.

DÔLGWDEN (DÔL-GWDEN), a hamlet, in the parish of Trêveglwys, upper division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 3½ miles (n. w.) from Llanidloes: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in a vale near the junction of the Bâchau stream with the river Clywedog, on the road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes. There are a few agreeable residences, though the general aspect of the surrounding district is wild and mountainous.

DÔLWYDDELAN (DÔL-WEDDELAN), a parish, in the union of Llanrwst, hundred of Nantconway, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 9 miles (s. s. w.) from Llanrwst; containing 754 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the patron saint of the church, contains the remains of the ancient castle of the same appellation, which was probably built by some of the princes of North Wales, though the original founder, and the time of its erection, are unknown. Iorwerth, or Edward, surnamed Broken-nose, son of Owen Gwynedd, by the lady Gwladus, was lord of Dôlwyddelan Castle, and made it his residence about 1169; and here Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, his son, better known to the historian as Llewelyn the Great, was born: his father's claim to the throne of Wales being disallowed, in consequence of the deformity of his countenance, Llewelyn was acknowledged sovereign prince in 1184, and had a brilliant, glorious, and eventful reign of fifty-six years. In the time of Henry VII., Meredydd ab Ivan, ancestor of the Wynns of Gwydir, purchased the castle and its dependencies from the executors of Sir Ralph Berkenet, and made it his principal residence while employed in reducing to order this part of the principality, which was at that time infested with banditti. For this purpose he kept an armed force here, which attended him on all occasions, and by his courage and perseverance succeeded in restoring order and tranquillity. The castle occupied the summit of a precipitous rock, and consisted of two square towers, between which was the castle yard; it was built of the stone of the country, and was a place of considerable strength: it has been repaired of late by Lord Willoughby de Eresby, the owner. The parish is situated near the south-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Merionethshire, by which it is bounded on the south, and stretching on the west to the mountains of Snowdon, which are partly within its limits. It extends four miles in length and three in breadth, and is intersected by the small river Ledar, which receives several streams that descend

from the neighbouring hills, and taking an easterly course through the parish, falls into the Conway near Capel Garmon. The surface is abruptly broken, rising in many places into lofty eminences; and, with the exception of the valleys, which are fertile and well cultivated, the lands are for the greater part mountainous and barren; barley and oats are the chief produce, and oak and ash the prevailing timber: a few slate-quarries employ about fifty hands. The surrounding scenery is marked with features of romantic grandeur, and distinguished rather for striking boldness of character than for picturesque beauty. Lord Willoughby de Eresby is proprietor of the whole of the parish, with the exception of three small freehold tenements; its rateable annual value has been returned at £1445: fairs, principally for the sale of cattle, are held annually on April 16th, August 15th, and September 20th. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with royal bounty and parliamentary grant, amounting to £1873. 16. 7., vested in the three per cent. reduced annuities; net income, £64. 4. 2.; patron and impropriator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyddelan, is 48 feet long and 24 broad, having been built by Meredydd in such a substantial manner, that it will probably prove the most lasting as well as pious monument of his deeds; he died in peace and honour on the 18th of March, 1525, and his remains were deposited in the church; to the south side of which, a little chapel or transept was subsequently added by Robert Wynn, uncle of Sir John, author of the memoirs. About 50 children are instructed in a day school, which is partly supported by a subscription of £15 per annum from Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and partly by payments from the children; and there are also two Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, one of which, consisting of about 30 children, belongs to the Independents, and the other, of about 150, to the Methodists. Elinor Thomas, in 1735, bequeathed £60 for the benefit of the poor, the interest of which is annually distributed among them; and Maurice Prichard made a bequest of £12 in 1796. About a mile distant from the castle was the strong house called Penamnaen, built by Meredydd ab Ivan, of which some vestiges are still discernible.

DÔL-Y-GARROG, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanbedr, hundred of Llêchwedd-Isâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Llanrwst; containing, with the township of Arddr, 144 inhabitants. This place is situated on the turnpike-road between Aberconway and Llanrwst, where the scenery of the beautiful vale of the river Conway assumes its most diversified and picturesque character. A stream, which issues from Llŷn Cawlwyd, a lake on the lofty mountains to the south, rushes down with great force between steep banks, forming many pleasing cascades in its course, crosses the road here, and falls into the Conway. Over it is a lofty bridge of one arch, from which the varied scenery of the surrounding district is seen to much advantage.

DONATT'S (ST.), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Cowbridge; containing 151 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the site of an ancient castle, formerly of great strength and magnificence, which was one of the twelve fortresses erected by the Norman knights who attended Fitz-Hamon in his conquest of this part of the principality. The lordship of St. Donatt's was given by Fitz-Hamon to Sir William le Esterling, or Stradling, in the possession of whose descendants it continued without interruption for more than seven hundred years, and on the decease of Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., who died at Montpellier, in 1738, it passed, with the castle, to Mr. Fontaine Tyrwhitt, and both are now the property of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., grandnephew of that gentleman. The castle is situated on the sea-coast, and is an extensive pile of building, occupying a spacious quadrangle, over the gate leading into which are the arms of the Stradlings: part of it is now habitable, and in the later style of English architecture. The park lies to the west of it, and the gardens are on the south, between the walls of the castle and the sea, and are constructed on terraces descending to the shore of the Bristol Channel, of which they command a fine view. Within the park is a quadrangular watch-tower of lofty elevation and picturesque appearance, which, according to local tradition, was erected for observing vessels in distress, not for the purpose of rendering assistance, but with a view to take immediate possession of the wreck, which became the property of the lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood is a cave of considerable extent and grandeur, accessible only at low water, which in the summer time is much visited by parties, who, after having been gratified with a view of the romantic beauties of the place, usually dine upon the rocks. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 14. 4½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £131; patron, Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. The church is beautifully situated beneath the castle, in a romantic dell, abounding with valuable timber, and contains, in a small sepulchral chapel belonging to the owner of the castle, some handsome monuments of the Stradlings, and an elegant sarcophagus of white marble to the memory of the last of that name, who died abroad; there are also several paintings of the fifteenth century, commemorating different members of that family. In the churchyard stands an elegant cross, of elaborate design and execution. The interest of £20, partly arising from a bequest of Catherine

Hyatt, in 1786, is annually distributed among the poor, generally between four widows.

DONATT'S (WELSH ST.), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Cowbridge; containing 275 inhabitants. This place was formerly annexed to the parish of Llanblethian, from which it has been separated, and is now a parish of itself. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanblethian: the impropriate tithes, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £116. 9. 11. subject to rates, averaging £10 per annum, and the vicarial for one of £50. The church possesses no claim to architectural notice. Miss Leyson, about the year 1774, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5 for distribution among the poor, who also once received the benefit of a bequest of £5. 10. by an unknown donor, chargeable on a house in Welsh St. Donatt's, until redeemed by the proprietor, when the money so paid was placed for better security in the hands of Colonel Jenkins, and the interest was regularly paid down to 1826, since which time his representative has declined to continue the payment. Caercady, the property of John Thomas, Esq., R.N., is a genteel mansion, built by the late Colonel Jenkins, one of the auditors of the public accounts, from whom it came by marriage to its present proprietor.

DOTHIE-CAMDDWR (DEUTU-CAMDDWR), a township, in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, union of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 14½ miles (E. N. E.) from Lampeter; containing 191 inhabitants. This place takes its name from the river Camddwr, which falls into the Towy at the junction of the counties of Cardigan, Brecknock, and Carmarthen. In 1074, a sanguinary battle was fought here, between Rhŷs ab Owain and Rhydderch ab Caradoc, princes of South Wales, on the one side, and Gronw and Llewelyn, the sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, on the other, to avenge the murder of the late prince, their grandfather, in which the latter were victorious, and Rhydderch was slain, but Owain was, nevertheless, allowed to retain the sovereignty of South Wales. On the western bank of the river Camddwr is an ancient military work, called Castell, constructed by Owain and Rhydderch on this occasion; and the place where Gronw and Llewelyn crossed the river by a ford is still named Rhŷd-y-meirch, "the ford of the cavalry." The ground in the neighbourhood of this place is rugged and mountainous. The commutation made in lieu of the impropriate tithes is a rent-charge of £60, subject to rates, averaging £4. 10. per annum.

DOTHIE-PYSCOTTWR (DEUTU-PYSGOTWR), a township, in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, union of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lampeter; containing 119 inhabitants. The township is situated near the source of the Pyscottwr stream, which unites with the Dothie, previously to the latter joining the river Towy on the border of Carmarthenshire. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £46, subject to rates, averaging £2. 4. per annum.

DREMERCHION, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES.—See TREMERCHION.

DREWERN (TREWERN), a hamlet, in the parish of GLÂSCOMB, hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Builth; containing 258 inhabitants. This place is situated in a valley in the upper part of the parish, near the source of the river Edwy. It comprises one-half of the parish, of which the hamlet of Vainor forms the other. In some places the scenery is of a pleasing character, agreeably contrasting with the contiguous mountains; and the mineral springs called Blaen Edwy Wells are situated in the township. A bridge crosses the Edwy here on the road from New Radnor to Builth.

DUTTON-DIFIETH (DUTTON-DIFFAITH), a township, in the parochial chapelry of IS-Y-COED, union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Wrexham; containing 179 inhabitants. The township borders on the river Dee, which here separates the county from that of Chester. There is a day school, in which about twenty children are educated at the expense of their parents. The annual value of the township has been returned at £828.

DUTTON-Y-BRÂN (DUTTON-Y-BRAIN), a township, in the parochial chapelry of IS-Y-COED, union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Wrexham; containing 49 inhabitants. The township has been returned at the annual value of £909.

DWYGYVYLCHI (DWY-GYFYLCHI), a parish, in the union of CONWAY, hundred of LLÊCHWEDD-UCHÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W.) from Aberconway, on the road from Liverpool to Holyhead; containing 709 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the mountainous district of Carnarvonshire, and is bounded on the east by the estuary of the river Conway, which here falls into the Irish Sea. In altering and improving the line of road from Liverpool to Holyhead, in 1826, a new route was formed through it from Aberconway, nearly four miles in extent, at an expense exceeding £20,000; it passes through the immense rocky mountain of Penmaen Bâch, which here projects into the sea, and, being carried immediately above the sea, is impassable during the winter from the heavy gales that prevail, in consequence of which the mail and other coaches are compelled to travel along the old line of road through the

mountain pass of Sychnant. The village is small, and consists only of a few scattered houses irregularly built. Copper-ore and manganese have been found in the parish, in small quantities, and pyrites in large masses; but the copper-mines only are now worked, and that upon a limited scale: there is also an abundance of feldspar, but the works have been nearly discontinued. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £2242. 18. The living is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with £400 royal bounty; net income, £125; patrons and impropriators, H. and L. Eyton, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Tegonwy, is a small neat edifice, rebuilt in 1760, pleasantly situated beneath the lofty mountain of Penmaen Bâch, and is appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and about 195 boys and girls receive instruction in two Sunday schools. A sum of 20s., arising from a bequest of £20, by Mrs. Jones, at an unknown date, is annually distributed among the poor. On the mountains within the parish are numerous ancient encampments and fortresses, of which those to the south of Penmaen Bâch are the most extensive and singular in their construction. The principal of these occupies a very spacious area, inclosed by a strong stone wall of rude construction, much of which, with its facing of uncemented stones, is still remaining entire. Near it are seven smaller circular inclosures, about fifteen feet in diameter, formed of large upright stones, and in the centre of some of them stands a single upright stone. To the south of these are no less than twenty-six circular inclosures of similar construction, varying from twelve to twenty-two feet in diameter; and upon a rocky promontory facing Deganwy is a very deep narrow fosse, surrounding a wall of loose stones. The whole of this range of hills appears to have been anciently occupied, the foundations of several buildings being spread around on all sides; upright stones and carneddau are scattered in various places, and at a short distance stands a large upright stone of rude form called Maen y Campiau, or "stone of the games," for the celebration of which, and also for the holding of the great Eisteddvodau, or meetings of the bards, these and similar places appear to have been appropriated during the earlier ages of the Britons.

DYFRYN, a parcel, in the parish of LLANGYNIDR, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Crickhowel; containing with Blaen 2233 inhabitants. The Blaen Romney iron-works are situated here, near the source of that river, which rises in the southern extremity of the parish, on the border of Glamorganshire. Several tram-roads traverse the district, the principal of which is the Brŷn-Oer tram-road, terminating at the Brecknock canal. Coal is procured; and the hills, on which are some few scattered carneddau, abound with limestone: the rateable annual value of the parcel is returned at £1446. Traces of an ancient Roman causeway, or vicinal road, from Caerphilly to Bedwellty in Monmouthshire, and through the iron mines of Brŷn-Oer to the Roman iron-forges at Llanvrynach, in the Vale of Usk, may still be traced on the Trevil Glâs mountain, in this hamlet, and a celt was picked up on this hill some years since. A large natural cavern, called Stabl Vawr, or "the great stable," above which is a large heap of stones, evidently a beacon, as no deposit was found beneath it, is still visible on this mountain. Near the source of the Romney, is a ford termed Rhŷd y Milwyr, or "the soldiers' ford," of the origin of which there is no tradition.

DYFRYN, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANTHETTY, hundred of PENCELLY, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. E.) from Brecknock; containing 196 inhabitants. The parochial church is situated in this hamlet, which is bounded on the south by the Crawnon brook, and on the north-east by the river Usk. It is also traversed by the Brecknock canal, to which a tram-road leads, conveying lime from the Llangattock hills, and coal from the banks of the river Romney, in the same parish: the hamlet is extremely well wooded; its rateable annual value is returned at £1216.

DYFRYN, a hamlet, in the parish of VAINOR, hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 113 inhabitants. The hamlet is situated on the left bank of the Tâf Vawr river, and the lower part of it is well wooded: the rateable annual value has been returned at £877. There are several carneddau scattered on the various hills in this neighbourhood. The village of Coedycummer was formerly included in Dyfryn, but it is now a separate hamlet.

DYFRYN-CLYDACH, a township, in the parish of CADOXTON juxta NEATH, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Neath; containing 953 inhabitants. This township is intersected by the turnpike-road from Neath to Swansea, and is bounded by the little river Clydach, which falls into the Neath about half a mile lower down: it abounds with iron and coal, and there are copper-works on an extensive scale, which afford employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants. A rail-road proceeds south from the coal-mines in the northern part of the township, until it joins the Neath river, crossing the Briton-Ferry canal, which is conveyed over the lower part of the Clydach stream. Within its limits are the interesting ruins of Neath abbey, of which an account is given in the article on the parish of Cadoxton. On Drymmeu, or Trumau, mountain, which bounds it on the west, are some intrench-

ments and a cist-vaen, of which no authentic particulars have been recorded.

DYFRYN-CYDRICH (DYFFRYN-CYDRYCH), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANGADOCK, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Llangadock; containing 759 inhabitants. This hamlet, which is traversed by the road from Llangadock to Llandilo-Vawr, is situated between the rivers Towy and Sawdde, and is in general well cultivated and tolerably well wooded: it contains the seat of Tan-yr-allt. On the top of Trichrûg, a very long and elevated mountain, are three carneddau, which are very conspicuous at a considerable distance. On the Garn Gôch are the rude and lofty ramparts of an ancient quadrangular camp, inclosing a vast space of ground on an inaccessible rock. Blaendyfryn Gam Prenteg and the Gorllwyn are interesting to the geologist, as exhibiting manifest indications of a volcanic origin, and also on account of the bold outlines of their abrupt escarpments, and the enormous masses of rock, overgrown with oak, which attest the tremendous force by which those ancient hills have been shattered into their numerous fragments. Llŷs Brychan was anciently a Roman residence, as well as the palace of Brychan Brecheiniog, as is evident from the number of Roman tiles, pottery, and hexagonal slates which have been found there: the foundations of the buildings, now about a foot below the surface, are extensive, and hold out strong temptations to the search of the antiquary. The *Via Julia* is said to have traversed this valley, and traces of it are thought to be visible upon a bog between Pen-y-banc and Blaendyfryn.

DYFRYN-ELLAN (DYFFRYN-ELAIN), a hamlet, in the parish of CWM-TOYDDWR, hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Rhaiadr; containing 376 inhabitants. This hamlet takes its name from the river Elain, the vale of which abounds with romantic scenery, composed of lofty mountains and rugged and precipitous rocks, finely contrasting with the verdant meadows and cultivated inclosures on the banks of the river. Cwm Elain, a neat modern structure, situated on a bend of the river, became the residence of Thomas Grove, Esq., on his purchasing about ten thousand acres of land in this vicinity, with the lordship of the Grange, which by judicious improvement has, from a barren waste, been converted into a fertile and flourishing tract, thus softening the wildness of the mountain scenery which characterizes this secluded spot: this beautiful and romantic seat was lately the property of Robert Peel, Esq., from whom it was purchased by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. At Nant Wyllt, four miles from the mother-church, on the left bank of the river Claerwen is a chapel of ease, wherein divine service is performed every Sunday, and which is a small neat edifice, built in 1772. At Coed-y-Mynach, or "the Monks' Wood," on the banks of the Elain, about halfway to the mother-church, are the remains of an ancient chapel, called Capel Madoc, which is supposed to have been attached to the abbey of Strata-Florida, in Cardiganshire, as the vestiges of an ancient road, which connected the two places, are still visible on the lofty hills in this district. There are lead-mines in the hamlet, but they are not worked at present.

DYFRYN-GWY, a hamlet, in the parish of CWM-TOYDDWR, partly within the new limits of the borough of RHAIADR, and partly in the hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Rhaiadr; containing 507 inhabitants. The road from Rhaiadr to Aberystwith passes through this hamlet, running, in the upper part of its course, along the left bank of the river Elain, which has its rise here in Llŷn Gwingy, on the border of Cardiganshire; and the river Wye flows on the north-eastern side of it: there are two manufactories for flannel. Within the limits of the hamlet are several cairns, the most remarkable of which is Tommen Sant Fraid, said to cover the remains of the patron saint of the parish church, which is situated in this hamlet. On the banks of the Wye, nearly opposite to the site on which Rhaiadr castle stood, are traces of an encampment: though a part of the intrenchments were lately demolished, an artificial mound still remains, probably the site of the keep of an ancient castle, which it is said communicated with the former one by a passage beneath the river Wye.

DYFRYN-HONDDÛ, a chapelry, composed of the Upper and Lower divisions, in the parish and hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Brecknock; containing 386 inhabitants, of which number, 206 are in the Upper, and 180 in the Lower, division. The name of this place describes its situation in the Vale of Honddû, which abounds with pleasingly picturesque and highly romantic scenery. The surface is finely undulated: some of the hills are richly clothed with wood, and others afford good pasturage for the sheep which feed on their declivities; the lower grounds are partly arable and partly meadow land; and the views from the higher grounds combine many objects of interest and features of beauty. The rateable annual value of the chapelry has been returned at £1939, of which the Upper division is valued at £976, and the Lower at £963. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £66; patron, Vicar of Merthyr-Cynog. The chapel, which was anciently a chapel of ease to Merthyr-Cynog, is situated in a winding and romantic part of the valley, near the source of the rapid river Honddû, and on the mountain road from Brecknock to Builth, about two miles eastward from the mother-church, and is sometimes called Capel Uchâv, or, "the upper chapel," to dis-

tinguish it from that of Llanvihangel-Vechan, in the parish of Llandevailog-Vâch, lower down in the vale. On the right bank of the Honddû, a little above the chapel, stands Mynachtŷ, once a residence for the monks from Malvern priory, who were employed to superintend the temporal concerns and collect the dues of that religious house, in this parish: it is now a mean dwelling, with a small farm attached, apparently retaining not the least vestige of the original building.

DYLAS (DULAS) HIGHER, a township, in the parish of CADOXTON juxta NEATH, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6½ miles (N. N. E.) from Neath; containing 373 inhabitants. This township derives its name from the small stream Dylas, which falls into the Neath in the lower hamlet of the same name: it contains a chapel of ease, called Crynant chapel, which is dedicated to St. Margaret. Fairs are held annually on Whit-Monday, September 29th, and November 20th. The Roman *Via Helena*, otherwise Sarn Helen, passed over the mountains in this township; it diverged from the *Julia Strata Maritima* at Neath, and connected that station with the military post *Bannium*, or *Caer-Bannau*, three miles from the town of Brecknock.

DYLAS (DULAS) LOWER, a township, in the parish of CADOXTON juxta NEATH, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Neath; containing 394 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the river Dylas with the Neath, and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Neath into Brecknockshire through the Vale of Neath. At the distance of about one hundred yards from the road is a very picturesque fall of the Dylas, over a ledge of rock which forms its bed for a considerable distance: a huge mass of rock, as if separated by some violent convulsion, occupies the middle of the channel, and, together with the two projections of the ledge, gives an additional effect to the scene. The scenery of the neighbourhood is particularly interesting, and in proceeding up the vale its beauty improves at every opening. The Neath canal here receives the Swansea and Neath junction canal, which is conveyed over the river by means of a handsome aqueduct. The Aber-Dylas railway, extending from the limestone quarries at Cwm Dylas, communicates with the western branch of this canal.

DYNHYNLLA-ISÂ (DIN-HENLLE), a township, in the parish of RUABON, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (S. E.) from Ruabon; containing 312 inhabitants. Wynnstay, the noble residence of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., occupies the principal portion of this township, and is described in the article on the parish; and it also contains Penylan, a delightful residence.

DYNHYNLLA-UCHÂ (DIN-HENLLE), a township, in the parish of RUABON, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. W.) from Ruabon; containing 574 inhabitants. Wynnstay Park forms a portion of this township; and there are some other respectable residences in different parts of it. Offa's Dyke passes through it, in a line nearly parallel with the road from Ruabon to Chirk.

DYSERTH (DISERTH), a parish, in the union of ST. ASAPH, partly within the limits of the borough of RHUDDLAN, partly in the hundred of RHUDDLAN, and partly in that of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Rhuddlan; containing 892 inhabitants. This place was anciently distinguished for its castle, of which mention occurs in various records, under the several appellations of Din Colyn, Castell y Failon, and Castell Gerri. Of its original foundation nothing certain is known: it was probably of Welsh origin, and is supposed to have formed the last of a chain of British posts on the Clwydian hills. This castle was fortified by Henry III., about the year 1241; but, within less than twenty years after, it was razed to the ground, together with the castle of Deganwy, by Llewelyn ab Grufydd. During the siege of this place, Einon, son of Ririd Vlaidd, was slain, and a cross was erected to his memory on the spot; the shaft of which, ornamented with rude sculpture, was subsequently made to form part of a stile into the churchyard. The parish is bounded on the north-west by the Irish Sea; and the turnpike-road from Holywell, through Newmarket, to Rhuddlan, passes through the village. In a part of the parish, included in the Bishop of St. Asaph's manor of Rhuddlan, is an extensive lead mine, which is worked by the Talar Gôch Company, and of the produce of which the Bishop of St. Asaph receives the usual proportion, as lord of the manor. A part of the mine also extends into the parish of Meliden, and the produce, in the procuring of which three and four hundred persons on an average are employed, is shipped off from Rhuddlan to Flint, where it is principally smelted. The parish is the head of an archdeaconry, now annexed to the bishopric of St. Asaph; and in the village was once an ancient mansion, in which the archdeacons formerly, and some of the bishops subsequently, resided, of which latter Bishop Parry died here in 1623. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop, as archdeacon, who, as such, is also impropriator of the tithes: the present Bishop, Dr. Carey, has augmented the income of the minister from £60 to £150 per annum: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £388. 12. 3., subject to rates, averaging £48. 18. 5., with a glebe of about nineteen acres and a quarter, valued at £24. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a small neat edifice, without either tower or spire, but embellished with a fine window of painted glass, removed from Basingwerk abbey, near Holywell, at the time of the dissolution: within the church

are some ancient gravestones of Knights Templar; and in the churchyard, which is ornamented with several fine yew trees, are two singular tombstones, with a bow sculptured upon each, and an ancient pillar or weeping-stone, from which the primitive chiefs and princes are said to have dispensed their judgments. The ancient mansion in which the archdeacons resided was rebuilt, in 1799, for the parsonage-house, and was enlarged by the late, and considerably improved and beautified by the present incumbent. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school contains about forty-five children, sixteen of whom are paid for by the curate, six by Shipley Conway, Esq., and the remainder by their parents; and about 380 children receive gratuitous instruction in two Sunday schools, the curate supplying the greater part of the books. The charitable bequests are few: the principal is an annual sum of £2, arising from the Bôdryddan estate in the neighbourhood, and bequeathed by Edward Jones, in 1636, and which is distributed among the poor on St. Thomas's-day. The small remains of the ancient castle, consisting only of a few fragments, occupy the summit of a limestone rock about half a mile from the village: from this spot is an extensive view of the Irish Sea and part of the Vale of Clwyd. Near the church was formerly a beautiful cascade, formed by a stream from Fynnon Asaph, in the parish of Cwm; but it is now almost destroyed by the diversion of the stream to the mines.

E

EDERN (EDEYRN), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Dinllaen, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 miles (w. n. w.) from Pwllheli; containing 618 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of Carnarvon bay, and has an excellent harbour called Porthdinllaen, whence steamers and sailing vessels ply regularly to Liverpool with pigs, poultry, and eggs, bringing back coal for the supply of the neighbourhood: the return of the rateable annual value of the parish amounts to £901. 11. A new line of road from Capel-Curig was made to this port by the late Mr. Madocks, with the view of its becoming the station for the Irish mail-packets; but since Holyhead has obtained the preference, the road and the port have been neglected. That gentleman also greatly improved the pier at Porthdinllaen, the construction of which was commenced in the reign of George I., who gave £600 towards defraying the expense. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Pistill and Carngïwch annexed, rated in the king's books at £8. 5. 10.; present gross income, £362, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes of Edern have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175; and there is a glebe of five acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Edeyrn, is a small edifice, displaying some features in the early style of English architecture, and is lighted by six windows, of which one at the east end consists of three lancet-shaped lights. At Groesfordd, a short distance from the village, is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. About sixty-five children are instructed in two day schools, one of which is partly supported by a donation of £5 from Mr. Wynne, and £5 from the rector, and partly by payments from the children, and in the other, belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, the instruction is wholly at the expense of the parents. There is also a Sunday school, in which about 260 boys and girls are taught by the Calvinistic Methodists; and some trifling charitable donations and bequests have been left for distribution among the poor.

EDNOL (EDNAWL), a chapelry, in the parish of Old Radnor, union of Kington, within the liberties of the borough of New Radnor, county of Radnor, South Wales, 4 miles (n. e. by n.) from New Radnor; containing 50 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated on the eastern side of the tract called the Forest of Radnor: divine service has been discontinued in the chapel, owing to its proximity to the chapel of Kennerton, and church of Cascob.

EDREN'S, ST. (ST. EDRYN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 miles (n. n. w.) from Haverfordwest; containing 124 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very small extent, is for the most part inclosed and cultivated: its rateable annual value is returned at £360. 10. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £85; now in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, it having been exchanged by the Precentor and Upper Chapter in the Cathedral Church of St. David's, for the living of St. Elvis, under a clause in a recent act, which allows the exchange or union of small livings for the purpose of making a better provision for the clergy; but the impropriation remains with the Chapter as before. The grass in the churchyard is asserted by many residents in the vicinity to be a specific for preserving both men and cattle from the effects of the bite of a mad dog: it is the perquisite of the parish-clerk, by the sufferance of the incumbent.

EDWINSFORD, with Glyn, a hamlet, in the parish of Llansawel, lower division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 8½ miles (n.) from Llandilo-Vawr: the population is returned with the parish. This hamlet is situated in an agreeable and well-wooded vale, on

the right bank of the river Cothy, and on the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Lampeter. The seat of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., forms a fine object fronting the road, with an ample demesne to the left, on the other side of the river, which flows here at the northern foot of a very elevated hill, called Moelvre.

EGERMONT, otherwise EGREMONT, a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, lower division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Narberth; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish, which borders on the county of Pembroke, and is pleasantly situated on the eastern branch of the river Cleddau, is about two miles and a half in length, and, in the widest part, about two miles in breadth; the surrounding scenery, though pleasingly varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature. Stone of very good quality for building is found, and some quarries are worked. The living is a donative curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £51; patron and impropriator, Rowley Addenbroke Mansel, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1839, in a plain, but neat style, partly by means of a grant of £40 from the Incorporated Society. There are some vestiges of an ancient encampment on an elevation above the church; and a stone, with an inscription in very rude characters, WANTACUS, with a cross heading; it was found in the churchyard, and is now in the western pew-end of the church. The word MANTACUS above, and the Latin word "Agger," a head of stones or earth, applicable to the ancient encampment, may account for the etymology of "Egger-mont."

EGLWYSAEL, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.—See LLANGADWALADR.

EGLWYS-BÂCH (EGLWYS-FÂCH), a parish, in the union of LLANRWST, chiefly in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, but comprising also the township of Maenan, which separately supports its own poor, in the hundred of LLÊCHWEDD-ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N.) from Llanrwst, on the road to Aberconway, and containing 1660 inhabitants; of whom 1204 are in the Denbighshire portion, and 456 in that of Carnarvonshire. Its length from north to south is seven miles, and its breadth four; the surface is very hilly, which circumstance causes a great variety of soil, some being extremely barren, and some, on the contrary, tolerably fertile, yielding good crops of corn. The annual value of the Denbighshire portion of the parish has been returned at £3559. The village is situated in a pleasing and fertile vale, watered by the small river Tudor, and the vicinity abounds with agreeable and richly varied scenery. Near the north-western extremity of the parish is Bodnod, the head of a township of that name, and the residence of William Hanmer, Esq., to whom it passed by marriage with the heiress of the family of Lloyd, who appear to have held this property in the reign of James I. The old mansion was taken down by the late John Forbes, Esq., and a new one erected on a different site, in 1792, which was considerably enlarged and improved by the present proprietor, in 1829: it is a handsome edifice, pleasantly situated, and commanding extensive and richly diversified views over the Vale of Conway to the Snowdonian mountains. There are also two other mansions, *viz.*, Pennant Ereithlyn, belonging to the family of Edwards, and Maenan, to that of Lenthal. The only manufacture in Eglwys-Bâch is that of flannel by hand-loom weavers. At Tâl-y-Cavn, within its limits, is a ferry across the river Conway, communicating with Carnarvonshire; and near this point the navigation of the river is in some degree obstructed by the Arw rocks, which prevent vessels from ascending the river to Trêvriw, except at spring tides. Fairs are held on February 24th, May 11th, August 24th, and November 24th; and a court leet and a court baron take place annually, in April, for the manor of Maenon, which extends over the whole of that portion of the parish within the county of Carnarvon, and claims all the privileges anciently enjoyed by the abbots of the monastery, which formerly existed there. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £220, with a glebe-house: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriator, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was entirely rebuilt in 1782, and is a neat spacious edifice, with a low square tower. A National school has been erected in the village of Eglwys-Bâch by subscription, which was endowed, in 1835, by a grant of £700, in the three per cent. reduced Bank annuities, from the Rev. Howel Holland Edwards, now producing £21 per annum, paid to the master and mistress; about 50 boys and as many girls attend the school. The parish is in the possession of a bond of the trustees of the turnpike-road leading from Wrexham to Ruthin, &c., for £169. 12., and paying an interest of £8. 12. 8., charged on the tolls, arising principally from a grant of a similar instrument for £100, assigned to the vicar and churchwardens by Thomas Kyffins, in 1762; the produce is distributed in coal and clothing among the poor, who also receive the benefit of a rent-charge of £5. 4., charged on the estate of Penllyn, the gift of an unknown donor, the amount being distributed on every Sunday in bread among twelve aged women. In that portion of the parish which is in the county of Carnarvon anciently stood Maenan abbey, said by some historians to have been founded in the reign of Richard I.; but no authentic notice of it is found prior to the year 1283, when Edward I., by the authority of Pope Nicholas, removed to it the Cistercian monks of Aberconway, when he fortified that town against the Welsh: on establishing them at Maenan, the English monarch confirmed all the privileges which they had enjoyed

in their former habitation, and added materially to their possessions. The abbey continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was £179. 10. 10. Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, granted it and the township in which it stood to Eliseus Wynne, who took down the greater part of the abbey buildings, and with the materials built a mansion not far from the spot: of the ancient structure, only one small arch at present remains.

EGLWYS-BREWIS, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles (s. by E.) from Cowbridge; containing 24 inhabitants. This is a small parish, comprising only about 367 acres, exclusively appropriated to agricultural purposes, seventy being in pasture, and the rest arable, except three acres of waste; it is situated near the southern extremity of the county, and not very distant from the coast of the Bristol channel. There are a few limestone quarries; but they are only worked for building and agricultural uses within the parish. The surface is generally level, and the soil a stiff clay, producing wheat, barley, oats, and turnips, with a few ash and elm trees. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3.18.6½.; patron, John Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landed proprietor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £75. The church is a very small ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Brise, measuring 33 by 21 feet, and containing two pews, the remainder of the seats being free. The glebe-house has been lately repaired, and there is a glebe of 30 acres, valued at £41. 5. per annum.

EGLWYS-CUMMIN (EGLWYS-CYMMYN), a parish, in the union of Narberth, lower division of the hundred of Derllŷs, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (s. w.) from St. Clear's, near the road to Haverfordwest; containing 349 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable antiquity, derives some degree of celebrity from an allusion made to it by Sir John Pryce, in his history of the Welsh wars, as the place in which a peace was once concluded; and a memorial of this event is preserved in the name of "Peace Park," given to the spot on which the negotiations were transacted. The parish is of great extent, and is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, on the borders of Pembrokeshire, not very distant from the Bristol Channel; it is bounded by the parishes of Marros, Pendine, and Kifig; and two streams intersect it, which, after pursuing a subterraneous course for a considerable distance, discharge their waters into the bay of Carmarthen: a considerable portion of it is at present uncultivated. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £147, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, contains a monument to the memory of Sir John Perrot, who was the first sheriff of the county of Pembroke: on the chalice of the communion plate is inscribed, in old letters, *Poculum Ecclesiæ de Eglos Skymine*, with the date, 1574; the word *Skymine*, signifying "bleak," being supposed to allude to the situation of the church on a lofty unsheltered eminence. A National school, containing about 110 children, was established in 1832, and is supported by funds bequeathed by the late Mrs. Bevan. Zacharias Thomas, in 1682, bequeathed to the poor not receiving parochial relief a rent-charge of £1. 6. 8. There are some vestiges of an ancient military earthwork in a field, which, from that circumstance, has obtained the appellation of "Castell Park."

EGLWYSILAN (EGLWYS-ILAN), a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, on the road from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil, which runs through the whole length of the parish; comprising the market-town of Caerphilly, and containing 3813 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Romney, and on the west by the Tâf; it is bordered on the north by the parish of Llanvabon, on the north-west by Llanwonno, on the west by Lantwit-Vairdre and Pentyrch, on the south by Whitchurch and Llanishen, and on the east by Ruddry and Bedwas; and comprises by admeasurement 13,619 acres, of which about one-half is pasture, one-fourth arable, 1902 acres common, and about 1000 woodland. It formerly contained several ancient family mansions, of which Energlyn, or Genau-'r-Glyn, alone remains, and even this is uninhabited; but there are several, mostly modern, residences, namely, Dyfrynfrwd, Pwllypant, Pontypandy, Hendredenny, Watford, and Penyrhôs. The Vann, which was for ages the seat of the family of Lewis, ancestors of the Earl of Plymouth, to whom it now belongs, still forms an interesting object in descending the hill towards the town of Caerphilly. The surface of the parish is partly undulated and partly mountainous; the prevailing soils are gravel, clay, and peat, with alluvial sand; the chief produce is corn, and cattle and sheep are reared to some extent; the prevailing timber is oak, and plantations of fir, with ash and beech. Besides the rivers Tâf and Romney, there are numerous brooks; the most conspicuous of the hills are called Eglwysilan, Mynyddmais, Craigyrallt, and Twynygraishir. The parish, which is distributed into five hamlets, is rich in mineral wealth, especially coal, which is worked to great advantage: iron-ore is raised at its south-western extremity, under Castell Côch, where are also some excellent stone quarries; and in other parts marble, limestone, gritstone, sandstone, and a variety of building stone, are raised. Near Newbridge, the largest village within its limits, are situated the original works of Messrs. Brown and Co., for the manufacture of chain cables, the iron work of suspension bridges, &c.: the suspension bridges over the Thames at Hammersmith, the Tweed, and the Tawy, near Llandovery, and the chain pier

at Brighton, were made at these works, which afford employment to about one hundred persons, and manufacture annually from ten to twelve hundred tons of iron. There are also three woollen manufactories, which employ about fifty persons; and a pipe factory at Nantgarw, where about thirty are engaged. The Glamorganshire canal traverses the whole extent of the parish, and opens a cheap and expeditious communication between the mines and Cardiff, where the produce of the works is shipped.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llanvabon annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 1½., and in the patronage of the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaf, to whom the impropriation belongs; net income, £140; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains ten acres. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is situated on the brow of a lofty hill, at a considerable distance from any habitation but the vicar's and another house, and is almost inaccessible, during some weeks in the winter, to the majority of the parishioners; it is in the early English style, having been erected about 1200, as is conjectured from the similarity of a part of the building to that of the castle, and measures about seventy feet in length by thirty-five in width. St. Martin's chapel, erected about 1821, is about fifty feet long by twenty-one broad, and contains 110 free sittings; the living is a perpetual curacy, and has a portion of land belonging to it. In that portion of the village of Newbridge, which is situated within the parish, a church was erected in 1837, with the aid of a grant from the Church Commissioners; it is in the decorated English style, and measures about 75 feet in length by 40 in breadth, and contains 800 free sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Anne Aldworth, of Bristol, by will dated in 1729, left certain lands in the parishes of Eglwysilan and Llandaf, in this county, and Bedwas, in the county of Monmouth, to endow a school for the education of poor girls, natives of Eglwysilan and Bedwas: the property produces about £140 per annum, the greater part of which is appropriated to the support of four schools, *viz.*, one at Newbridge, to which a salary of £27 per annum is attached; two in this parish, with a salary of £30 per annum each, the former attended by fifty and the latter by forty children; and a fourth at Bedwas, with a salary of £25. 10. There are five other day schools in the parish, in which about 160 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also three Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted by the members of the Established Church, the Independents, and Baptists, respectively, and affording instruction to about 250 children, the expense of books being defrayed by the congregations to which the schools belong. Two small charities in the parish have been unproductive for some years: the first was a bequest of one and a half acre of moor land, by David Thomas, in 1709, but it has been so mixed up with property purchased by Lord Dynevor, that it is impossible to identify it; the other was a bequest in 1752, by William David, of a rent-charge of £1 on his freehold property, which became void under the provisions of the Mortmain Act.

Within the parish are situated three picturesque and interesting ruins, *viz.*, Caerphilly Castle, described in the account of that place, Castell Morgrais, and Castell Côch, or "the Red Castle," at the south-western extremity of the parish. The last is so called from the colour of the stone used in its erection, which is ascribed to Ivor Bâch, who, having succeeded in compelling Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and lord of Glamorgan, to restore the ancient laws of the Welsh to his native vassals in this part of the principality, placed in it a garrison of two hundred men, to command the pass of two valleys, which here converge. The situation of these ruins is very striking, and commands a magnificent prospect of the rich Vale of Glamorgan, with the sea, and the distant hills on the English coast. They consist principally of two circular bastions of unequal sizes: in front is a steep precipice, and behind, a wide and deep fosse, excavated in the solid rock, which rises to a considerable height above it. About a mile higher up the river, on its eastern bank, is a celebrated spring, called Fynnon Tâf, or "the well of Tâf," the water of which is justly held in high estimation for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatic disorders: it is sometimes called Fynnon Dwym, or "the tepid well," and is the only thermal spring in South Wales: an extraordinary flood, in the year 1799, is said to have laid bare some Roman masonry adjoining this well, which was covered again by subsequent inundations of the Tâf. There are some other springs, the waters of which are considered serviceable in the cure of pulmonary diseases. William Edwards, the self-taught architect of Pont-y-Pridd, who rose gradually by his own talents to be the most celebrated bridge-builder in this part of the kingdom, to which he added also the profession of a Dissenting minister, and the business of a farmer, was born in this parish, in 1719, and was the youngest son of a farmer: his remains were interred in the churchyard: three of his sons practised the same branch of architecture as their father, and greatly distinguished themselves in it.

EGLWYS-NEWYDD, or LLANVIHANGEL-Y-CREIDDYN-UCHÂV, a chapelry, in the parish of Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn, union of Aberystwith, hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 14 miles (S.E.) from Aberystwith; containing 1131 inhabitants. This place derives the latter of these names from its relative situation in the parish, and the former from the erection of a church, in 1803, by the late Thomas Johnes, Esq., on the site of a former edifice originally built here in 1620, by the Herberts of Havod, for the convenience of the family, and the accommodation of

the miners employed in the adjoining district of Cwm Ystwith. Havod, the seat of the late Mr. Johnes, and now that of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, was originally the residence of a branch of the Herbert family, who, embarking in the mining adventures of the neighbourhood, built a house here, which, from the nature of the ground and the badness of the roads, being inaccessible except during the summer, obtained the appellation of "Havod," signifying a summer residence. From the Herberts the estate passed, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of the last male representative of that family, to Thomas Johnes, Esq., ancestor of the late Mr. Johnes, who in 1783 made it his principal residence, and, perceiving the vast improvement of which the spot was susceptible, projected and executed those extensive and magnificent embellishments, which have rendered it one of the most attractive and admired seats in the principality. Mr. Johnes commenced his improvements by taking down the old house, and erecting on its site an elegant mansion of light and beautiful character, in the later style of English architecture, comprising, upon a moderate scale, a suite of apartments, adapted in every respect to the elegant accommodation of his family, with a magnificent library, in which was deposited a rare and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, which with great labour and expense he had formed in every department of literature: adjoining the library he built a conservatory, one hundred and sixty feet in length, stored with every species of exotic plants, and communicating with the library by folding-doors panelled with plate glass. The whole of the interior of this mansion was destroyed in 1807, during the absence of Mr. Johnes, by an accidental fire which broke out early in the morning; and, with the exception of a very small portion of the books, rescued from the flames by the intrepidity of Mrs. Johnes, the whole of the library, consisting of many thousand volumes, several of the paintings, and nearly all the splendid furniture of the house, were consumed. The conservatory only was saved, and the walls of the house were alone left standing: the mansion was soon rebuilt, nearly in the same style, and, with some slight alterations, the subsequent internal arrangements were the same. The grounds, which are very extensive, and are laid out with exquisite taste and judgment, comprehend a rich and diversified assemblage of everything that is beautiful and picturesque, and impressive in romantic scenery. The natural advantages of the spot have been improved by every variety of embellishment, and numerous walks have been formed through the grounds, in such directions as to bring successively into view the various beautiful features with which the scenery abounds, and the many objects of natural grandeur with which they are powerfully contrasted. The river, in its course through the grounds, frequently obstructed by lofty masses of rock impending over its stream, forms a succession of beautiful cataracts, which are seen from several points of view with peculiar effect: the beautiful church of Eglwys-Newydd forms an interesting feature in the landscape; and on the brow of a hill is an obelisk, erected to the memory of the late Duke of Bedford, with an inscription commemorative of the services which that nobleman rendered to the agriculture of the country. Independently of the mansion and grounds of Havod, Mr. Johnes bestowed extraordinary attention and unlimited expense in improving the agriculture of the surrounding district, which from a barren desert he changed into a highly cultivated and richly wooded tract: the face of the country has been materially altered by extensive and thriving plantations; and the lands have been brought into good cultivation, and are to the utmost as productive as the nature of the soil will allow. Crops of wheat, barley, rye, and potatoes, have been raised with great success on lands which were previously thought to be incapable of producing them; and even some of the high and most exposed portions of land have been progressively advancing into a state of fertility. Numerous cottages of pleasing and comfortable appearance have been built for the labourers employed in cultivating the farms; and a very considerable number of the inhabitants of the hamlet of Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn-Uchâv, and its vicinity, have found employment upon the estate. According to Mr. Malkin, four hundred thousand larch trees, of which very few failed, fifty thousand alders, and two hundred thousand other trees, chiefly elm, beech, birch, and the common and the mountain ash, were planted by Mr. Johnes in the year ending June 1797; from October 1797 to October 1798, ten thousand oak trees of one and two feet in height; and from October 1798 to April 1799, fifty-five acres were set with acorns, and, during the same period, twenty-five thousand ash-trees, of which number not more than five hundred died, and four hundred thousand larch trees, which all throve, were planted on the Havod estate. The whole number of trees planted from 1796 to 1801 was two millions and sixty-five thousand, and since that period the plantations have been increased by the addition of nearly two hundred thousand trees every year for many years.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; patron, the Duke of Newcastle; net income, £97, derived partly from the tithes, and partly from a rate upon the lands, estimated according to an old survey. The chapel, situated within the precincts of the Havod grounds, as erected originally at the sole expense of Mr. Johnes, from a design by Mr. Wyatt, was a cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a square tower at the west end; but it has been for the most part rebuilt and beautified, in 1841, at the cost of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and is now unquestionably one

of the neatest churches in the principality. It contains a richly ornamented font of artificial stone, supported on an octagonal shaft; one side of the basin bears a shield charged with the arms of the family of Johnes, and the faces of the shaft are embellished with figures representing the cardinal virtues. A fine painting, by Fuseli, of Christ and the two disciples at Emmaus ornaments the northern transept, and the window of the southern is wholly of ancient stained glass that formerly belonged to one of the Dutch churches, from which it was removed during the French revolution, at the close of the last century. Several of the Herberts of Havod are buried in the chapel, to whom monumental tablets have been erected; and a splendid monument, by Chantrey, has been put up to the memory of the late Miss Johnes, on which are finely sculptured figures of herself and her weeping parents. There are a day school, in which about 80 children are instructed at the expense of the Duke of Newcastle; and three Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, two belonging to the Calvinistic, and one to the Wesleyan Methodists, and affording instruction to upwards of 200 children.

EGLWYS-RHÔS, LLAN-RHÔS, or LLAN-VAIR-YN-RHÔS, a parish, in the union of CONWAY, hundred of CREUDDYN, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Aberconway; containing 630 inhabitants. This parish is celebrated as having been at a very early period the residence of the sovereigns of North Wales; it contained the ancient royal palace of Deganwy, commonly called Gannock by the English invaders of North Wales, situated about a mile to the west of the church, on a hill commanding the river Conway, and which, for ages prior to the entire subjugation of the principality, formed the military station most earnestly contended for by the native Welsh and their Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman invaders. Deganwy is mistakenly supposed by Camden to have been the Roman station called in the Itineraries *Dictum:* it appears, however, from the testimony of the Welsh historians, that a city certainly existed here at a very remote period; and by some it is stated that the castle of Deganwy was erected in 550, by Caswallon Law Hîr, the first sovereign of North Wales, who made this the seat of government, previous to the removal of his court to Aberfraw, in Anglesey. He nevertheless left his son and successor Maelgwyn, surnamed Gwynedd, resident in this castle, from which that prince subsequently removed to a place called Penrhŷn, in this parish, where he had built a palace, called "Llŷs Maelgwyn Gwynedd," in which he resided until the period when the pestilence called Y Vâd Velen, or "the yellow fever," nearly depopulated this part of the country: on which occasion he sought refuge from the plague in the parish church of Eglwys-Rhôs, but, notwithstanding, fell a victim to it, as had been predicted, and was there interred. The successors of this prince usually resided either at Deganwy, or at Caer Seiont, adjacent to the modern Carnarvon: the former city is said to have been destroyed by lightning, in the year 810, when it ceased to be a royal residence. The Welsh appear subsequently, however, to have erected here a fortress, which aided in defending the great rampart of the Snowdonian mountains against the repeated attempts made to pass it by the Anglo-Saxons. In the latter part of the eleventh century, when Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, overran nearly the whole of North Wales, this castle was rebuilt by that nobleman's zealous officer, Robert of Rhuddlan, who, in 1088, encamped a considerable army near its walls. In the same year, Grufydd ab Cynan is said to have entered the Conway with three ships, and, landing under the castle at high water, left his vessels on shore at the recess of the tide, and proceeded to ravage the neighbouring country. Returning from his predatory incursion, and driving before him a large booty of men and cattle towards his ships, Robert, who witnessed the spectacle with indignation, descended from his fortress, attended only by a single soldier, and without any defensive armour but his shield. The Welsh attacked him with missiles, and, having filled his shield so full of darts that it fell under their weight, rushed upon him in a body, and, striking off his head, fastened it to the mast of one of their ships, and sailed away in triumph. Llewelyn the Great afterwards destroyed this castle, which was rebuilt by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1210. In the following year, the English monarch, John, led his army to the castle of Deganwy, where he posted it for some time; but Llewelyn so infested the roads with his light parties, that John and his forces were reduced to the greatest extremities of distress. Their supplies of provisions from England being intercepted, they were compelled to feed upon the flesh of their horses; and the soldiers, whenever they stirred from the camp, were liable to be cut in pieces; the Welsh, from their knowledge of the country, and the use which they made of it, having usually the advantage in every skirmish. After thus sustaining severe losses, the English king, stung with disgrace, and breathing vengeance against the valiant natives, was compelled to break up his camp and retreat into England.

In 1212, an unsuccessful attack was made on this fortress by the Welsh prince, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, to whom it was surrendered two years afterwards, and appears to have been dismantled. Henry III., in his invasion of North Wales, in 1245, halted with his army on the eastern bank of the estuary of the Conway, not daring to pass that river, and enter into the mountainous recesses of the country, while the enemy vigilantly hovered around him in detached parties. Finding on the point of a promontory of this parish,

which projects into the Conway, the ruins of the castle of Deganwy, and determined that his expedition should not be entirely fruitless, he began to rebuild this fortress, that its garrison might be able to intercept the enemy's incursions into that part of the principality of which the English had already secured possession. During the ten weeks which Henry employed in erecting this castle, his army, which was encamped in the open field, was exposed to many dangers and difficulties. The weather becoming exceedingly cold towards the close of the summer, the soldiers suffered much by being thinly clad, and by having no other covering than tents made of linen; while at the same time they were occasionally reduced to great distress by a scarcity of provisions, receiving only a precarious supply from Chester and Ireland. They were also much harassed, and their numbers reduced, by the incessant attempts made by the Welsh to cut off their straggling parties, and storm their camp in the night: from one of these conflicts, however, the English, having had the advantage, brought in triumph to their camp the heads of nearly one hundred Welshmen. Henry having, in spite of all the efforts of the Welsh, at length completed this important fortress, placed in it a numerous garrison, with abundant supplies of military stores, and returned into England, at the end of October, with the wasted remnant of his army. In 1257, the castle of Deganwy was vigorously besieged by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, who, however was soon compelled by the approach of the English army, led by Henry III. in person, to abandon his enterprise. Henry advanced to this place, where, by the aid of a fleet belonging to the Cinque-Ports, he was enabled to maintain his army until Michaelmas, when he once more retired into his own dominions. The advantages afforded to the English invaders of North Wales by the castle of Deganwy were of incalculable importance: situated on the coast, it was open to receive continual supplies; commanding one of the principal passes into the country of Snowdon, across the estuary of the Conway, its numerous garrison was enabled to cut off the excursive parties of the Welsh; and being likewise a place of great strength, both in situation and structure, it afforded to the English a secure retreat upon any disaster. But the strength of the fortress did not suffice to prevent its being taken and finally destroyed in the year 1260, by the Welsh prince Llewelyn; and it appears to have been never subsequently rebuilt.

The village of Eglwys-Rhôs is situated in a small valley, surrounded on all sides by hills, on the summits and acclivities of which are extensive woods of full-grown oak, and in the vicinity of the river Conway, which forms the western boundary of the parish. Near it is Bôdscallen, a seat of the Mostyn family, an ancient mansion embosomed in rich woods, and commanding, from an elevated terrace, a beautiful view, over the tops of the trees which grow beneath it, of the town of Aberconway, of part of the river Conway, and of the vast mountains which form the background of this interesting picture. Gloddaeth, another seat belonging to the same family, is beautifully situated on the acclivity of an extensive hill, richly decorated with plantations of trees of every description and variety: the upper grounds command some of the most extensive and interesting views in the principality, which present themselves in varied forms and in new combinations at almost every step: among the interesting features composing them may be noticed the windings of the river Conway, towards Llanrwst, and the lofty towers of the castle, and the ancient walls of the town of Aberconway, beyond which are the lofty mountains of Moel Siabod, the Drûm, Carnedd Llewelyn, and Carnedd Davydd. At a greater elevation in the grounds is seen the influx of the river into the sea, the view being bounded on the left by the smaller Penmaen mountain, and on the right by Great Orme's Head, or Llandudno rocks, between which may be discerned the fine bay of Beaumaris, the vast promontory of Penmaen Mawr, the Isle of Anglesey, and the insulated rock of Priestholme. A great part of the mansion of Gloddaeth was built in the reign of Elizabeth, with whose arms and those of the Earl of Leicester the great hall is decorated. A handsome modern structure has recently been erected, by Lord Kirkwall, under the hill on which the ruins of Deganwy castle are situated: from the summit of this hill a fine view is obtained of the castle, town, and bridge of Aberconway. The ruins of Marle, the seat of Owen Williams, Esq., which was accidentally destroyed by fire, in 1750, are seen through the venerable oaks by which this mansion was surrounded. In the neighbouring parish of Llandudno are several copper-mines, in which a considerable portion of the inhabitants of this parish obtain employment; and even within the limits of the latter some spirited attempts have been made, and are still in progress, for the discovery of lead-ore, which is supposed to be abundant here; but a sufficient quantity has not yet been found to remunerate the adventurers. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £3010. 7. 3. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £79; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriator, Rt. Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, is a small, but ancient and venerable, cruciform structure, recently repaired, having an east window of good proportion filled with modern stained glass, which was put up in 1820, at the expense of Mrs. F. Mostyn; the window of the south transept is ornamented with some ancient stained glass of great brilliancy. This church has for many years been the place of sepul-

ture for the Mostyn family, of which the last male heir, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., was buried here in May, 1831. A glebe-house has been erected, the expense of which was defrayed by voluntary subscription; and midway between the village and the town of Aberconway is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school, for the instruction of the children of this and the adjoining parishes, was founded and endowed with £1000 by Mrs. Frances Mostyn, in 1822; and a spacious and handsome building, including school-rooms and a comfortable house for the master, who has also a garden and orchard, has been erected for it, principally at the expense of that lady: in this school, which is conducted on the National system, and is both a day and Sunday school, about 110 children are gratuitously instructed. In 1623 Lewis Owen, Esq., of Twickenham, Middlesex, serjeant-at-law, bequeathed £7 per annum, out of the rectorial tithes of the parish, for preaching twelve sermons yearly, which sum is at present paid to the perpetual curate by the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, of Mostyn; and he also devised a small sum to be expended for the poor in bread weekly, but this last benefaction has fallen into disuse. The same benevolent individual likewise bequeathed a fourth of his moiety of the rectorial tithes of Aberconway, to be expended in providing clothing for the poor of this parish; the sum received varies from £10 to £18 annually, which is distributed, as directed, on St. Thomas's-day among poor old men and women, according to the number and poverty of their families. The poor of this parish, in common with those of Llandudno and Llangwstenyn, are also entitled to receive a distribution of barley, beef, and cloth, the donor of which is unknown, but it is considered as a charge upon the domain and mansion of Gloddaeth: the amount of the charity is about £50 annually: the barley is distributed every third week, and the beef and cloth at Christmas. A bequest of £20 by Thomas Evans, in 1732, has been lost. Since the destruction of the castle of Deganwy by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, in the year 1260, this fortress has formed only a heap of ruins, among which are still traceable a few of the outworks; and at a short distance are some small remains of a circular tower, or half-moon battery, apparently of a later date than the ruins of Deganwy. The latter occupy the summits of two low hills near the river Conway; the walls, of which only a few fragments now remain, appear to have crossed the space between them, and to have been continued up their acclivities.

EGLWYS-VÂCH, or LLANVIHANGEL-CAPEL-EDWIN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See SCYBOR-Y-COED.

EGLWYS VAIR Y CHYRIG (EGLWYS FAIR A CHURIG), a chapelry, in the parish of HÊNLLAN-AMGOED, union of NARBERTH, lower division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N. W. by N.) from St. Clear's; containing 288 inhabitants. It is situated in the upper part of the vale of the river Tâf, and on the border of Pembrokeshire, which bounds it to the north. The greater part is inclosed and well cultivated, and there are a few respectable residences. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. David, is a chapel of ease to the rectory of Hênllan-Amgoed.

EGLWYS-WEN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES.—See WHITECHURCH.

EGLWYS-WRW (EGLWYS-EIRW), a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Cardigan, on the road to Haverfordwest; containing 560 inhabitants. This parish anciently formed an inferior lordship, dependent on the superior one of Kemmes: it is intersected by the river Nevern, and is included in a very mountainous district, of which the most remarkable height is that called Percelly, forming the centre of a long range extending across the county in a direction from east to west. The summit of this mountain commands a prospect of vast extent over the adjacent country; and over this elevated range passed the ancient *Via Flandrica*, or "Flemish Way," a Roman road which has obtained this appellation from the erroneous supposition of its having been constructed by the Flemings, who settled in this part of the principality in the reigns of Henry I. and II. The parish is almost entirely inclosed and under cultivation, and the soil is in general fertile: of the rateable annual value, the return is £1218. 7. 6. The village, which is situated near the base of the Percelly mountains, is one of the most pleasing and extensive in this part of the country, and contains a good inn and several respectable houses. The scenery in the neighbourhood is bold, but finely varied, and the hills are richly clothed with wood: Berllan is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds which are tastefully laid out, and adorned with luxuriant plantations. A fair is held on the Monday before November 22nd. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £105, with a glebe-house; patron, the Crown; impropriators, John Davies and George Griffiths, Esqrs., whose tithes have been exchanged for a rent-charge of £170, and who are also possessed of a glebe of 30*a*. 1*r*. 14*p*., valued at £21. 10.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80., with a glebe of 25*a*. 0*r*. 27*p*., valued at £15. 10. per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Eirw; and in the time of Elizabeth there was a chantry chapel in the churchyard, said to have contained the tomb of this saint. From 25 to 35 children are gratuitously taught in a Sunday school, books being furnished by subscription. A sum of £20 per annum was left to the poor by John Jones,

of Pantyderri, in 1729, but is at present unproductive. Near the church is a large tumulus.

EIDDA (EIDDE), a township, in the parish of Yspytty-Ivan, union of Llanrwst, hundred of Nantconway, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles (s. w. by w.) from Pentre-Voelas; containing 412 inhabitants. The river Conway, which flows from a lake not far distant, runs through this township, and separates the two counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh: the rateable annual value of the township is returned at £1205. Here is an almshouse for six poor persons, which was built and endowed with the proceeds of £200, given by Capt. Richard Vaughan, in 1700, and with £14 per annum by Catherine Vaughan; but the funds have not for many years been available to the charity.

EIREAS (EIRIOES), a township, in the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, union of Conway, hundred of Creuddyn, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4½ miles (n. e.) from Aberconway; containing 266 inhabitants. A small stream, bounding this township on the east, separates the county from Denbighshire. The celebrated well, called *Fynnon Elian*, in this township, is still visited by hundreds of people annually, for the purpose of venting maledictions against any person who has unfortunately incurred their displeasure. The usual ceremony attending this unchristian practice is, for the person who owns the well, after having read certain passages from the sacred scriptures, to hand some of the water of the spring to the applicant, who drinks a part and throws the remainder over his head, at the same time cursing his victim in whatever words he pleases, which ceremony is repeated three times. The rateable annual value of the township is returned at £1033. 5.

ELERCH (ELEIRCH), a township, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr, union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Geneu-'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 8¼ miles (e. n. e.) from Aberystwith; containing 187 inhabitants. The township comprises a portion of the mountainous part of the parish.

ELVIS (ST.), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (e. by s.) from St. David's; containing 34 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of St. Bride's bay in St. George's Channel, and near the road from Haverfordwest to St. David's, is one of the smallest in the principality, containing only two farms, which do not comprise together more than two hundred acres: the whole rateable annual value is returned at £135. An attempt to procure silver was once made here, but the success with which it was attended was not sufficient to encourage the adventurers to establish any permanent works. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £2. 10. 10., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. David's, by an exchange made with the Crown, under a recent act of parliament; net income, £72: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £31, and 10*s*. Easter offerings, subject to rates, averaging 18*s*. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Teilaw, is a small edifice, possessing no architectural features deserving notice: there is no inclosed churchyard, the funerals of deceased inhabitants being generally solemnized in the adjoining parishes of Brawdy and Whitchurch.

ENERGLYN (GENAU-'R-GLYN), a hamlet, in the parish of Eglwysilan, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1¼ mile (n. w.) from Caerphilly; containing, with the town of Caerphilly, which is situated within its limits, 898 inhabitants. The mansion of Energlyn, the grounds of which are well wooded, is situated on the southern declivity of a lofty elevation, which commands a fine view of the plain and castle of Caerphilly, on the south-east, and is skirted at its base by a stream, which winds round to its conflux with the Romney at Pont-y-Pandy, a short distance to the north of Caerphilly, and on the southern bank of which are some iron-works: on the summit of the hill above-mentioned are several tumuli.

ERBISTOCK, a parish, in the union of Wrexham, partly in the hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, and partly in that of Maelor, county of Flint, 2 miles (w.) from Overton; containing 423 inhabitants, of whom 324 are in the township or Denbighshire portion. This parish, which by tradition is said to have been originally an appendage to the ancient monastery of Bangor, is situated on the road from Ellesmere to Wrexham, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Marchwiel and Bangor-Iscoed, on the east and south by Overton, and on the west by Ruabon; and comprises by admeasurement 1468 acres, of which about 140 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The soil on the western side of the parish is a cold clay, but in the other parts it is lighter, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, and barley; dairy-farming, however, here engages the chief attention, the produce of which is considerable and of good quality: the annual value of the Denbighshire portion is returned at £1370. The surface, though marked with no lofty elevations, is continually varied by breaks, slopes, and bold undulations, thus forming the groundwork of that beautiful, and often strikingly picturesque scenery, for which this place is celebrated, and supplying numerous and choice spots of observation for the range of the eye not only over the landscape in the locality, but also commanding extensive views of the diversified prospects in the surrounding districts. The river Dee, which runs for a considerable distance along the boundary line of the parish, and the numerous and extensive plantations of oak and other trees, which have been made within the last few

years, together with several pleasing rivulets, and neat cottages interspersed in various directions, unite to form a scene of rustic simplicity, retirement, and repose, highly attractive and prepossessing. The churchyard, with the views in the immediate vicinity, seldom fails to arrest the attention of strangers, and the emotion produced, both by the scenery and the sublime tranquillity pervading this admired retreat, is spontaneous and overpowering, and such as can only be produced by the rarest combinations of the beauties of nature. The gentlemen's seats are Rose-hill and Erbistock Hall, the latter an ancient family mansion, the property of Sir W. W. Wynne, to whom about three-fourths of the land in the parish belong: another landholder is Mr. Manley, whose farm has been in his family for some hundreds of years, and whose old mansion is now converted into a comfortable farm-house: there is a corn-mill, situated on the bank of the river Dee. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 9½.; present net income, £240, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, is a neat edifice, of simple design, most resembling the Grecian style of architecture, beautifully situated on the bank of the river, and is supposed to have been erected about the beginning of the last century; in the porch, a monumental stone, raised to the memory of a parish clerk, bears the date of 1676, about which time the present register of births and marriages was commenced: the edifice is 15 yards long and 12 wide, and accommodates about 140 persons with sittings, of which 30 are free. About 12 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; a day and Sunday school is attended by about 60 children, and supported by contributions from the rector and others; and there is a Sunday school, in which about 30 children, chiefly boys, are gratuitously taught by the Independents. Some charitable donations, amounting in the aggregate to £60, have been left by various benefactors, the interest of which sum is annually distributed among the poor.

ERDDIG, a township, in the parish of Gresford, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 1½ mile (s. w. by s.) from Wrexham; containing 145 inhabitants. It is surrounded on all sides by the parish of Wrexham, except the east, where it joins that of Marchwiel, and is intercepted by Wat's Dyke, an ancient boundary between England and Wales. On this rampart which may be distinctly traced, stands Erddig Hall, the seat of Simon Yorke, Esq., whose grandfather, Philip Yorke, Esq., was author of the "Royal Tribes of Wales." This mansion is beautifully situated between two small vales, watered by a winding stream, and fringed with hanging woods, in one of which are the remains of an ancient camp, almost entire, placed at the junction of two mountain torrents, and defended by deep and strong entrenchments. At the point of land impending over these streams is an elevated mount, inaccessible on every side, except that towards the camp; and on the northern side of the latter is an entrance, which appears to have been defended by a strong gate. This work is supposed by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to be of Roman origin, but no Roman antiquities have been found to corroborate that opinion, and the only remains of mural defences consist of a few stones cemented with mortar. In the mansion are many paintings by eminent masters, among which is a full-length portrait of the notorious Judge Jeffreys, in his robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller: the township is returned at the annual value of £716.

ERDDRENIOG (YR DDREINIOG) a hamlet, in the parish of Tregayan, hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 miles (n.) from Llangevni: the population is included in the return for the parish.

ERLAS (ERLYS), a township, in the parish of Gresford, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales; containing 74 inhabitants, who are exclusively employed in agriculture. The annual value of the township is returned at £1140.

ERYRYS (ERW YRYS), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanarmon, hundred of Yale, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4½ miles (e.) from Ruthin: the population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet, which takes its name from Yr Hên Gyrys o Iâl, a collector of Welsh proverbs in the eleventh century, forms the northern portion of the parish, and is situated in a narrow valley through which the river Alyn flows: it is bounded on the western side by the lofty Clwydian mountains, which separate it from the Vale of Clwyd, and on the eastern by a range of hills, nearly equal in height, separating it from Flintshire. The latter exhibit several projections of limestone rock, highly impregnated with lead-ore, the mines of which were productive for many years, but are now only partially worked, in consequence of the low price of that metal. In 1828, however, a very powerful steam-engine was erected, for pumping out the water, and great benefit has been anticipated from the success of this project, by affording employment to many of the inhabitants. The road from Caergwrle to Ruthin passes through the hamlet, nearly parallel with the river Alyn, which is here crossed by a bridge, and then continues its course towards the latter town between two lofty mountains, called Moel-Venlli and Moel-y-Cyw, each upwards of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen feet above the level of the sea: this gap is called Bwlch Agricola, from an opinion that it was traversed by that Roman general on his route to Mona. On an artificial mound near the foot of the former stood the castle of Iâl, built by Owain Gwynedd, in 1148, of which the only remains consist of the rampart and fosse surrounding it.

ESCLUSHAM ABOVE, a township, in the parish and union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wrexham; containing 436 inhabitants. This township takes the adjunct to its name from its situation with reference to that great work of the Saxons, called Offa's Dyke, which separates it from the township of Esclusham Below, and which is here in a tolerably perfect state. It comprises a tract of elevated ground in the south-western part of the parish, and there are coal mines within its limits, though the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. It is separately assessed for the maintenance of the poor, according to an arrangement made in March 1830; and its annual value has been returned at £1494.

ESCLUSHAM BELOW, a township, in the parish and union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. W.) from Wrexham; containing 579 inhabitants. Offa's Dyke forms a prominent object in this township, separating it on the west from that of Esclusham Above, and hence the adjuncts to the respective names. On this celebrated line of British and Saxon demarkation stands Pentre Bychan, the residence of the Meredith family since 1002; on levelling the dyke, for the purpose of rebuilding the house, in 1824, several Saxon coins were found. The rampart then takes a direction to Cadwgan Hall, a large old mansion also situated upon it, which was formerly in the possession of Edward Jones, Esq., who suffered in London, in September, 1586, as one of the confederates in the Babington conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth: near this house was discovered, in 1804, buried in a mound, more than a cart-load of armour, which is now deposited in Chirk Castle. Offa's Dyke hence proceeds in a northern course to Plâs Power, formerly an appendage of Chirk Castle, and in the park there is discovered in its most perfect state, with its deep and wide fosse on the Welsh side. It next extends to Adwy-'r-Clawdd, or "the pass on the Dyke," where it is crossed by the road from Ruthin to Wrexham, and thence enters the township of Broughton. A small isolated portion of this township, on which stood part of the town of Wrexham, has recently been included within the limits of that new borough. The place is separately assessed for the support of the poor, according to an arrangement made in March, 1830; and its annual value is returned at £2892.

ESGAIR-GEILIOG, a hamlet, in the parish of MOUGHTREY, upper division of the hundred of MONTGOMERY, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Newtown: the population is returned with the parish. This hamlet forms the upper portion of the parish, being situated among the mountains bordering on Radnorshire. The uninclosed parts of those hills, which exhibit many singular chasms, is allotted as sheepwalks to the different contiguous farms, under an inclosure act passed in 1797, for the adjacent parish of Kerry. The road from Newtown to Knighton and Builth passes through the eastern extremity of the hamlet.

ESKEIRETH (ESGEIRIAU), a hamlet, in the parish of TRÊVEGLWYS, upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Llanidloes: the population is returned with the parish. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of flannel.

ESLYN, county of FLINT.—See HOPE.

EVENECHTYD (Y FYNEICHDYD), a parish, in the union and hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Ruthin; containing 234 inhabitants. This place, of which the name is said to be derived from Mynach, "a monk," and tyd, "land," was probably an appendage, or farm, of some religious house, of which no particular mention occurs. It is situated on the road leading from Ruthin to Corwen, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanvwrog, on the south by Llanelidau, on the east by Llanvair-Dyfryn-Clwyd, and on the west and south-west by Clocaenog; the land, the extent of which is about 1400 acres, consists chiefly of arable, pasture, and woodland, of which the portion under tillage is by far the largest, and in a state of high cultivation, producing excellent wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips: the annual value of the parish has been returned at £828. The scenery is particularly picturesque and beautiful, the surface being boldly undulated, and ornamented in various parts with oak, ash, and poplar trees, and enlivened with several streams, the principal of which is the Clwyd, which traverses the eastern boundary. The parish comprehends a great part of the demesne of Lord Bagot, and the hill called Coed Marchan, celebrated for its mineral productions. Lime and barytes are abundant, for the burning of the former of which many kilns are at work, and for the preparation of the latter a mill has been erected at a considerable expense, in which about twelve or fifteen hands are employed; there is also a corn-mill of very ancient date. The village is beautifully situated in a sequestered vale abounding with pleasing scenery. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 5½.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, and there is a glebe of about ten acres and a half, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very ancient edifice, twenty yards in length, and contains a curious wooden font rudely carved from one solid block of oak, and ornamented with panelling; the churchyard is ornamented with box-trees, planted entirely round it about sixty years since, and which are at present in a very flourishing condition, and exhibit a strikingly beautiful feature in the picturesque scenery of the locality. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Metho-

dists; and nearly all the children of the parish attend a school in the church, or schools in the dissenting chapels on Sundays, adults being also admitted. The proceeds of some small charitable bequests are distributed about St. Thomas's-day, among the poor of the parish; namely, a portion of the rent of an estate bequeathed to the poor of this and three other parishes, by Griffith Thomas ab Evans, in 1669, the portion payable to Evenechtyd being £1 per annum; the interest of £10, left by the Rev. John Price, in 1723; a similar bequest by Robert Price, in 1764; and the interest of a moiety of £30, left by William Jones, in 1782. All the charities, except the first, were for a time lost by the failure of individuals in whose hands they were placed; but the rector restored the two last, and the second was replaced by a deduction being made for a certain period in the salary of the parish-clerk, a former one having been the defaulter. On the summit of an eminence above the village are the remains of an encampment called Pen-y-Gaer; and in the churchyard is a very large stone, called Carreg Gamp, or "the stone of the games," formerly used in the rustic sports of the village. Dr. Morgan, Bishop of Bangor, who died in 1673, was formerly rector of this parish; he was born at Llandisilio, in Montgomeryshire, in 1608, and was buried in the cathedral church of Bangor, which had been greatly improved at his own cost. Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, was also for some years rector of Evenechtyd, to the church of which he presented a splendid service of communion plate, with an engraving of the arms of Norwich, and the following inscription: "The guift of Dr. William Lloyd, late Bishopp of Norwich, anno 1710, to the parish of Efenechtyd." Dr. Lloyd, a native of the principality, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was appointed to the Bishopric of Llandaf in 1675, whence he was translated to that of Peterborough, in 1679, and from the latter to the see of Norwich, in 1685.

EVENJOB, with NEWCASTLE, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, union of KINGTON, liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from New Radnor; containing, with Newcastle, Bareland, and Burva, 345 inhabitants. It is situated at the intersection of two cross roads, one leading from New Radnor to Presteign, and the other from Discoed to Old Radnor; and Offa's Dyke crosses the brow of the hill about half a mile distant to the eastward, near which are vestiges of an ancient camp.

EWENNY (Y WENNY), a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the banks of the Wenny, and on the road from Cardiff to Swansea, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Bridgend; containing 211 inhabitants. The manufacture of brown earthenware was extensively carried on here at a very remote period, it being alluded to in the writings of the Welsh bards upwards of three centuries ago; and from the shape of the vessels here made being similar to those of ancient Roman earthenware found in other places, it has been boldly conjectured to have existed ever since the dominion of that people in Britain. Since the commencement of the present century, seven kilns were kept in full operation, supplying a great part of South Wales with this species of pottery. The clay from which it was chiefly manufactured was procured upon the spot, from a bed varying from ten to fourteen feet in thickness, resting on a substratum of reddish sand, and occupying a tract about three-quarters of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth: the works were likewise conveniently situated for fuel, being only four miles distant from the Bryn-Cethin colliery. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Richard Turberville Turberville, Esq., the impropriator; net income, £40. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a fine old building, in the Norman style of architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and one transept, forming part of the remains of the conventual church of a Benedictine priory, founded here, soon after the Conquest, by Thomas de Londres, lord of Ogmore, and made by Maurice de Londres, in 1141, a cell to St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester: its revenue, in the 26th of Henry VIII., was estimated at £78. 0. 8., and it was granted in the 37th of the same reign, as part of the possessions of that abbey, to Sir Edward Carne, an eminent civilian, from whose family it was transferred to the Turbervilles. Divine service is performed in the nave: the chancel has been used as the family burial-place of the proprietors since the Reformation, and contains some interesting monuments, among which are, one to the memory of Maurice de Londres, a splendid altar-tomb to one of the family of Carne, and an elegant mural monument to the last proprietor, Richard Picton Turberville, Esq., by whom the adjacent family seat was modernized. This mansion stands within the fortifications of the monastic edifice, which were all in the English style of architecture, and is a plain substantial structure, containing numerous elegant and excellent apartments, being exceeded in the comforts of its internal arrangements by few houses in the county. Of the ancient conventual buildings three towers with gateways still remain, mantled with ivy in a picturesque manner: under the tower of the south gate was a deep dungeon, only six feet in diameter, the entrance covered by a strong iron grating, through which prisoners were let down: the whole forms an interesting group, and may be considered one of the most perfect relics of ecclesiastical architecture in the principality. The seal of Isabel, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester, who had for her dower the lordship of Glamorgan, and was married, first to Prince John, a younger son of Henry II., afterwards to the Earl of Essex, and lastly to Hubert de Burgh, was lately found here: together with her own titles, it is inscribed with that of Coun-

tess of Moreton, which she derived from her first husband, who was Earl of Moreton. There is a day school, in which about twenty-five children, chiefly girls, are taught at the expense of their parents; also a Sunday school, in which from fifty to sixty are gratuitously instructed by the Calvinistic Methodists. A bequest of £50, by Elizabeth Jones, in 1821, was vested in the three and a half per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, and the dividend, £1. 13. 9½., is annually distributed among the poor.

EWLOE, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES.—See COED-EULO.

EYTON, a township, in the parish of BANGOR, union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Wrexham; containing 261 inhabitants, who are almost exclusively employed in agriculture. It is situated near the road from Wrexham to Overton, on the left bank of the river Dee, and contains two respectable mansions pleasantly situated; its annual value has been returned at £2176. Deborah Davis bequeathed £60, the interest to be divided among the poor widows of this township, which is accordingly carried into effect about March, 6*s.* or 7*s.* each being then given to the most necessitous.

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FAGAN'S (ST.), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Cardiff; containing 415 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from the saint to whom its church is dedicated, and who, according to all testimony on this subject, arrived in Britain about the year 180, to preach the doctrines of the Christian religion, and founded the church of this place, which may be consequently regarded as one of the earliest Christian establishments in the island. St. Fagan's is celebrated as the scene of a sanguinary battle, which took place during the protectorate of Cromwell, between the recreant leaders of the parliamentary forces in the principality, and Colonel Horton, who was sent by the Protector, with a small army, to enforce the order for disbanding them. The former, among whom were Major-Generals Stradling and Laugharne, having embraced the cause of royalty, contrived to keep their forces under arms, and to augment their number by fresh recruits of such as were favourable to the cause of royalty; and having increased their army to eight thousand men, they confidently advanced to meet Colonel Horton, who had stationed his forces at St. Fagan's. The battle was fought on the 8th of May, 1648, and terminated in the defeat of the Welsh troops with great slaughter, and the capture of many of their principal officers. Among the slain, on the part of the Welsh, were sixty-five of this parish alone; and in the ensuing harvest, so great was the scarcity of labourers, that the crops were chiefly cut and gathered by women. This victory was considered by the parliament to be of such importance, that a day of public thanksgiving was appointed on the occasion. The village, which is situated on the river Ely, a stream abounding with trout and other fish, has a very prepossessing appearance; it lies on a substratum of limestone, and is abundantly supplied with excellent water: plenty of coal is found within five miles of the place, and is supplied at a moderate price to the limeworks in the parish. The living is a rectory, with Llanilterne annexed, rated in the king's books at £14. 9. 7.; patron, Earl of Plymouth: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £383, with a glebe of 74 acres, valued at £110, and a good parsonage-house, built in 1795, by the present incumbent, who has possessed the living 50 years. The church is a very neat edifice, in excellent repair. About 16 children are educated in a day school, five of whom are taught from a deed poll of the value of £2. 10. per annum, arising from the gift of the Rev. John Cook, in 1729, of £100, of which £50 were misapplied by the parish; and the rest are paid for by their parents: about 100 children are instructed gratuitously in a Sunday school by the Calvinistic Methodists. The only charitable bequest for distribution among the poor, arises from a grant of £10 by William Horton for the benefit of ten widows, which, with £5 accumulated interest was invested some years since in the Cardiff savings' bank; and the interest is distributed according to the intentions of the donor. Of another small gift of £5 by Mary Williams nothing is now known. There is an ancient castellated mansion, formerly belonging to the family of Lewis, the heiress of which has conveyed it by marriage, together with a large estate in this county, to the Earl of Plymouth; it is still habitable, and is now in the occupation of a tenant under the present proprietor.

FARRINGTON, a lordship, in the parish, and partly within the borough and partly in the hundred of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Knighton; containing 117 inhabitants. It is situated between the roads which branch off from Knighton to Ludlow and Presteign, and comprises a district on the southern bank of the river Teme, lying between the counties of Salop and Hereford. Offa's Dyke passes on the west between it and the township of Cwmgilla.

FERRY-SIDE, a village, in the parish of ST. ISHMAEL'S, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W.) from Kidwelly: the population is returned with the parish. This small village, from its situation on the

south-eastern bank of the river Towy, near its influx into Carmarthen bay, has recently risen into notice and esteem as a watering-place, and, from its proximity to Carmarthen, promises to become in a short time a valuable appendage to that rapidly improving town. The sands are remarkably fine, affording delightful walks along the margin of the sea; the air is pure and salubrious; and the surrounding scenery abounds with objects of picturesque and romantic beauty; advantages, which, united with the facilities for sea-bathing which the place affords, and the accommodations that have been provided for visiters who frequent it for that purpose, have already raised it to a degree of importance among the places of similar resort on this part of the coast, which is every day increasing. It contains several genteel private dwellings and respectable lodging-houses for visiters; and the neighbourhood affords a variety of interesting excursions. There is a daily post; and a regular communication is carried on with Carmarthen by means of passage-boats: the vicinity affords an abundant supply of coal, and its spring water is excellent. The view directly from the village embraces the tastefully ornamented lawns of Llanstephan Place, with the mansion, and the luxuriant plantations above it; on one side the venerable and picturesque ruins of Llanstephan castle, and on the other the village church half embosomed in trees, with the noble stream of the Towy, which is here a mile in breadth, in the foreground. About a mile east, situated on a rising ground, is the mansion of Iscoed, formerly the residence of the Mansell family, of whom it was purchased by the late General Sir Thomas Picton. At the suggestion of Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, a church was erected by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels, in consideration of which assistance one hundred and ninety-two seats have been reserved for the free accommodation of the poor. This church, which is dedicated to St. Thomas, was opened for divine service in 1828, and is a neat and appropriate structure, in every respect adapted to the accommodation of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of St. Ishmael's for the time being, and was endowed by the late Rev. Edward Picton with £4 per annum, to which have been added £600 royal bounty; net income, £23. There is a place of worship for Welsh Baptists. A classical school is conducted by the Rev. E. Andrews, B. A., author of the historical drama of Gwenllian. Among the other attractions which the place possesses may be mentioned the scientifically conducted apiary of Dr. Bevan, author of the Honey Bee, to which visiters on proper application are allowed admission.

FESTINIOG, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Tan-y-Bwlch; containing 3133 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Penmachno and Dôlwyddelan, in Carnarvonshire; on the south by Maentwrog, and on the west by Llanvrothen; and comprises, according to the poor's-rate assessment, 8431*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.* of which a large portion is woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture, the former being to the latter in the proportion of about one to two. The extreme length of the parish is about ten miles and its breadth nearly six; the hilly parts are stony and have a thin sterile soil, but in other places the earth is generally light and gravelly, except in the vicinity of the river, where it is loamy and occasionally very rich: oats constitute the principal produce, very little barley being grown, and still less wheat, five or six acres of the latter making the extreme produce of any one year. The surface is rugged and uneven throughout the larger part of the locality, and its prevailing features are wild rocky hills festooned with beautiful copses, in which, among various kinds of trees, oak is the most conspicuous, and which reach down to the rich valley below, forming a pleasing picture of pastoral, sylvan, and romantic scenery, in which the sublime and beautiful are strikingly contrasted or harmoniously united. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence between the rivers Dwyryd and Cynvael, on the road from Yspytty-Ivan and Bala, to Trêmadoc, and the western coast, and commands a delightful prospect down the Vale of Festiniog towards Maentwrog, Tan-y-Bwlch, and Traeth-Bâch. This beautiful vale, which is partly included in this parish, and partly in that of Maentwrog, was first celebrated by Lord Lyttelton, about the year 1756, since which time it has been visited by numerous tourists, who have described its pictorial beauties in terms of merited eulogy. The Dwyryd winds pleasingly through the centre of the vale, reflecting the lofty hills on each side, the slopes of which are, in many places, well clothed with wood, finely varied with projecting rocks and verdant sward, and contrasted with the rich corn-fields and meadows skirting its margin; it meets the tide at the lower extremity, and expands into a broad estuary, called Traeth-Bychan, which opens to the sea in the northern part of Cardigan bay. The river, which before its union with the Cymmorthyn at the top of the vale, is called the Cynvael, here separates the parish of Festiniog and Maentwrog, and receives in its course in the vicinity the tributary streams of the Cymmerau, Llychryd, and Velenrhŷd. The principal eminences in the parish are the Mannod hills, and the Moelwyn mountains, the summits of which latter, not only command a pleasing home view of the interesting beauties of the vale, but embrace a wide and varied prospect of the surrounding country. There are various small alpine lakes in the vicinity, the principal of which are Morwynion, Gammell, and Mannod, all much frequented by anglers, particularly the

first, the trout caught in them possessing the most delicious flavour. Near the village are two interesting cataracts, called the Falls of the Cynvael: the upper is composed of three steep rocky precipices; over which the waters of the Cynvael are impelled into a deep dark basin, overshadowed by flanking rocks. About three hundred yards below this the river is crossed by a rustic stone bridge, and at an equal distance lower occurs the other cataract, consisting of a broad sheet of water sweeping over a slightly shelving rock, about forty feet high, from the bottom of which it rushes with murmuring impetuosity through a narrow chasm, glistening among the loose fragments of rock which oppose its progress, and, falling from slope to slope, at length gains a smoother channel, and winds placidly through the vale to its junction with the Dwyryd. Between this and the bridge, a tall columnar rock, called Pulpit Hugh Llwyd o Gynvael, or "Hugh Lloyd of Cynvael's Pulpit," resting upon a broad base, rises from the bed of the river, detached from those which form its wood-fringed sides. The Hugh Lloyd from whom it takes its name was a reputed sorcerer in the time of James I., and is said to have delivered his incantations from the summit of this isolated rocky pillar, for which dark purpose its situation in a deep umbrageous glen was well calculated. There is a great variety of picturesque and romantic scenery in the vicinity of a spot called Cwm Cymmorthyn, near which are four small lakes, named Cymmorthyn, Dû Bâch, Trwstyllon, and Conglog. On the road to Bala is a place where, after heavy rains, the waters descend from the mountains with tumultuous rapidity, and form a stupendous waterfall. The vale is liable to frequent inundations, which, when the land floods and tide meet, overspread a considerable portion of its surface; but their injurious effects have been partially obviated by the construction of embankments. Plâs Tan-y-Bwlch, or Tan-y-Bwlch Hall, the seat of Mrs. Oakeley, is the principal residence in the parish, and is a handsome mansion, charmingly situated on a declivity, at the north-western extremity of the vale, embosomed in full-grown plantations, the luxuriant foliage of which fringes the steep rocky side of the mountain above it: the structure has lately been renovated, and has received extensive alterations and embellishments in the castellated style, conferring upon it as well as upon the interesting spot in which it is situated, much additional beauty. There are also two ancient mansions, now occupied by farmers, the one called Dôl-y-Moch, and the other Plâs yn Pengwern.

Five slate quarries are profitably and actively worked here, employing altogether about 1050 men and boys, and their produce, in beauty and goodness, is equal to that of any in the principality. The slate rock lies in strata like coal, and its precipitous escarpments form vast walls, extending from north to south, or from north-east to south-west: when the superincumbent earth is removed, it is split into portable blocks by means of wedges and levers, or, when these instruments are insufficient, by the application of gunpowder: these pieces are then conveyed to an open space, and divided with a hammer and wedge into thin laminæ or plates of various sizes. The largest and best shaped are called "queens," the next in size "duchesses," the next "countesses" and "ladies," and the smaller "doubles:" all these are generally sold by the thousand, and the rough heavy ones, called "ton slates," by weight. The labourers in these quarries, called "blasters," "borers," &c., are several hundred in number, and often work in very dangerous situations, standing on ledges projecting over immense precipices, and descending to their stations with the aid of a rope tied round the waist. When a blast, or explosion of gunpowder, takes place, timely notice is given, by loudly calling out "War;" and the echo of these explosions, which are sometimes heard to the distance of five or six miles, reverberating from cliff to cliff, is indescribably grand and appalling. The splitting and dressing of slates, which is performed by men exclusively called "quarry-men," is an operation requiring great skill and much practice. The slates are conveyed by a railway from the quarries to Port Madoc, a distance of about 13 miles, and the carriage will be much facilitated when a tunnel now in progress, shall be completed, and used in lieu of the present inclined plane, which causes much delay and expense. Festiniog is a place much resorted to during the summer months by tourists, on account of the beauty of the surrounding scenery; and for their accommodation it has a good inn, with a boarding-house attached: the roads in the neighbourhood have been much improved, and are in good order. Fairs are held on March 7th, May 24th, the first Friday after Trinity, June 30th, August 21st, September 26th, October 23rd, and November 13th; and petty sessions for the district take place at the inn at Tan-y-Bwlch, on the first Monday in every month.

The living is a rectory, with that of Maentwrog annexed, rated in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; present net income, £242; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the rectory-house is beautifully situated on the bank of the river Dwyryd. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very ancient structure, 42 yards long, and 6¼ broad, and contains 262 sittings, about 100 being free; of these latter 72 are in a gallery erected in 1829, at the west end, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels granted £13. An additional church has just been built in the neighbourhood of the quarries, capable of accommodating three hundred and fifty persons with sittings, all of which are free; it is a beautiful structure in the early English style, designed by Mr. Jones, of Chester, and erected at the cost of that benevolent and charitable lady, Mrs. Oakeley, of Plâs Tan-y-

Bwlch, who has also liberally endowed it. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school for boys and girls was established in 1829, for the parishes of Festiniog and Maentwrog, for which a neat building of English architecture has been erected near the village, by subscription among the inhabitants, aided by a grant of £62 from the parent society in London: it is partly supported by subscriptions and partly by small payments from the children, and affords instruction to about fifty-five children daily, and forty-five on Sundays. About forty boys and girls are taught in another day school at the expense of their parents, and a school has also been opened near the quarries, the premises for which were built, and which is supported, at the sole expense of Mrs. Oakeley. Here are also four Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted, two of which, belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, contain about 540 children; another, to the Wesleyan Methodists, consists of about 40; and the remaining one belongs to the Independents, and affords instruction to about 280, chiefly boys. A sum of £3 per annum, secured by the trustees of a Calvinistic meeting-house in the parish of Llanvawr, near Bala, for money lent, the produce of various bequests, is distributed among the poor at Christmas; and £50 were given by a Mrs. Jones, in 1703, the proceeds to be appropriated to apprenticing children.

In this parish, near a tumulus called Tommen-y-Mûr, is the site of the Roman station *Heriri Mons*. Two Roman roads are said to have intersected each other within its limits, one leading from *Segontium*, near the present Carnarvon, to *Mediolanum*, in Montgomeryshire; and the other from *Conovium*, at Caerhên, near Aberconway, to *Loventium*, at Llanio, in Cardiganshire. Within the parish one of these roads, now called Rhŷd-yr-Helen, more properly Rhŷd Helen, or Fordd Helen, signifying "Helen's Way," may yet be distinctly traced, though for the most part covered with turf: it is said to have been constructed by Helena, daughter of Octavius, and consort of the emperor Maximus; but this presumption is founded only on its present appellation, which is most probably a corruption from *Fordd Lleon*, signifying the "Legionary Way." Near it are the remains of Beddau Gwŷr Ardudwy, "the graves of the men of Ardudwy," which are about six feet long, and were formerly marked at each end by two upright stones, from two to three feet high, and one broad, long since removed. These graves, and some Druidical circles adjacent, denote this to have been the scene of some unrecorded conflict: the tradition connected with them is, that the men of Ardudwy, in order to people their territory, entered the Vale of Clwyd, and forcibly bore off several of its fair inhabitants; but they were pursued by the men of Clwyd, and overtaken at this place, where a sharp conflict ensued, in which the former were defeated and slain: they nevertheless appear to have secured the affections of the females, who, rather than return home, are said to have rushed into an adjacent piece of water, called from this circumstance Llŷn-y-Morwynion, or "the Maidens' Lake," and there to have perished. A silver seal was found near the mountain of Moelwyn, in 1831, bearing the inscription "S. LODOWICI EPI. BANGOREN. AD CAUSAS," having been the seal of Lewis, Bishop of Bangor, whose identity, prior to this discovery, had not been satisfactorily ascertained: he lived in the reign Henry IV., and, having taken part in the insurrection of Owain Glyndwr, was apprehended in Yorkshire, and deprived of his bishopric: in old chronicles he is simply called "the Bishop of Bangor." The poor-law union, of which this place is the head, was formed May 8th, 1837, and comprises the fifteen following parishes and townships; namely, Festiniog, Llanbedr, Llandanwg, Llandecwyn, Llanvair, Llanvihangel-y-Traethau, Llanvrothen, Maentwrog, and Trawsvynydd, in the county of Merioneth; and Bethgelart, Dôlbenmaen, Llanvihangel-y-Pennant, Penmorva, Trêvlys, and Ynyscynhaiarn, in the county of Carnarvon: it is under the superintendence of twenty-two guardians, and contains a population of 15,437.

FISHGUARD (ABER-GWAIN), a market-town and parish, in two divisions, the Upper and Lower, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 16 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest, 26½ (N.) from Pembroke, and 249 (W. by N.) from London; containing 2013 inhabitants. The origin of the present town is of comparatively recent date, but the parish in many respects affords striking indications of very remote antiquity. The numerous Druidical relics which abound in the immediate vicinity prove it to have been a resort of the votaries of that ancient religion, for the solemnization of their sacred rites; and the extensive remains of foundations of ancient buildings still existing in a district within the parish, called Caerau, or "the Fortifications," in which, though it has been for ages under cultivation, they still occasionally obstruct the progress of the plough, are strong evidences of its having contained a numerous population at a very early period. According to Mr. Fenton, the historian of Pembrokeshire, this district was inhabited by an ancient race long before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, whom he supposes to have subsequently had a settlement in this place, in which opinion he is confirmed, in some degree, by the discovery, near the spot, of Roman coins, chiefly of the Lower Empire. In the early part of the fifth century, St. Dubricius is said by Bale to have lived in retirement at this place, and to have had a school, which was numerously attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, for some time prior to his elevation to the archiepiscopal

see of Caerlleon. Pwll Dyvrig, a spot in the romantic Vale of Gwayn, within this parish, which derived its name from that circumstance, is still pointed out as the place of his retreat; and, within the memory of man, games in honour of that saint were annually celebrated on his festival. At the time of the Norman Conquest of England, this place was a small and unimportant fishing village, which, from its situation at the mouth of the river Gwayn, was called, by the Welsh, *Aber-Gwain.* Soon after that period, an Anglo-Norman leader, named Martin de Tours, or de Turribus, whose services under the Conqueror had been rewarded by a grant of lands in Devonshire, on the coast of the Bristol Channel, being desirous of extending the limits of his possessions, fitted out an expedition to act against such part of the Welsh coast as he should find least prepared for defence; and having sailed round the south-western extremity of the county, he succeeded with little difficulty in landing his troops at this place, and in subduing the territory, which subsequently formed the ancient lordship of Kemmes, within the limits of which it was included, and one of the lordships marcher. In the subsequent partition of the conquered territories among his followers, Martin assigned the town of "Aber-Gwain," and nearly the whole of the district which is at present comprehended within the parish, to Jordan de Cantington, who introduced into his newly acquired possessions an English colony, by which the name of the town was changed to *Fish Garth*, the latter word signifying in the Anglo-Saxon language a "wear;" and of this name its modern appellation of *Fishguard* is only a slight modification. Jordan, after repeated attempts to excite in his Welsh and English subjects sentiments of reciprocal conciliation, and peaceable subjection to his authority, in which endeavours he was invariably frustrated by their mutual dissensions, finally gave the whole to the abbey of St. Dogmael's, which had been founded by his patron, Martin de Tours, in the vicinity, and in the possession of which it remained till the period of the general dissolution of religious houses. The origin of the present town, or at least its elevation from an obscure and inconsiderable fishing village to some degree of importance, may be referred to the sixteenth century, when Newport, the head of the barony of Kemmes, being visited with a desolating pestilence, the inhabitants were driven from it and compelled to seek safety in all directions. Many of them, attracted by the open situation of this place, and the purity of its air, established themselves at Fishguard, which, from these advantages of its situation, had entirely escaped the contagion; and to this circumstance are usually ascribed the first increase and the present prosperity of the town, which, however, only obtained the privilege of a market towards the close of the last century, through the exertions of the late William Knox, Esq. In the year 1797, a French force of about eleven hundred men, under the conduct of General Tate, effected a landing on this coast, within a few miles of the town; but after committing some ravages in the neighbourhood, they were made prisoners by the troops under Lord Cawdor. This event, though generally referred to Fishguard, took place in the adjoining parish of Llanwnda.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the river Gwayn, near its influx into St. George's Channel, and is divided into the Upper and Lower town, the former crowning the summit of a hill commanding an extensive and beautiful marine view, and the latter occupying the banks of the river, over which there is a neat stone bridge of five arches. The Upper Town includes the principal portion, containing the church, market-place, and principal shops, and consists chiefly of three streets, diverging from a common centre, partially paved, and consisting of houses irregularly built and of indifferent appearance. Some improvements, however, have recently taken place, and a better style of building and greater regularity prevail in the houses of more modern erection. The inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water of excellent quality, and the springs are so numerous, that wherever the ground is opened, water is found at a small distance below the surface. The neighbouring lands are, with a trifling exception, inclosed, and the greater portion is in a superior state of cultivation; the soil is tolerably fertile; and the rateable value of the parish is £3673. 10. per annum. The surrounding scenery is finely diversified, assuming in some parts a striking boldness of character, and in others a pleasing combination of picturesque features and romantic beauty. The situation of the town, upon a small bay in St. George's Channel to which it gives name, and the shores of which are distinguished for the beauty of their scenery; the salubrity of its atmosphere; the abundance and cheapness of the commodities brought to its markets; and the facility for sea-bathing, contribute to render Fishguard desirable as a place of residence, and attract to it numerous visiters during the summer. As a proof of its salubrity, the number of aged inhabitants is, perhaps, greater than in any other place of equal population in the kingdom: from a return of the bills of mortality made by the vicar, in compliance with an order from government, from 1813 to 1830 inclusive, it was found that in every year of the above period there was a majority of persons from seventy to ninety, and often to one hundred, years of age.

Fishguard bay extends a distance of three miles in a direction from east to west, and about a mile and three-quarters from north to south, varying in depth of water from thirty to seventy feet, in proportion to the distance from the fine bold shore by which it is inclosed. The bottom is firm, affording

good anchorage to ships of the largest size, which may ride in safety in all parts of the bay during the prevalence of gales from any point of the compass, except north and north-east. According to a survey made by Mr. Spence, in 1790, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, this bay is reported to be the only place between Milford Haven and St. Tudwal's roads, which is seventeen leagues further north, where large vessels navigating the Irish Channel can put in for shelter. The harbour, which is capacious and easy of access, is situated on the western side of the bay; it is irregular in form, being about two thousand four hundred feet in length, and about one thousand one hundred and sixty feet wide at the entrance, which is free from obstruction either from rocks or a bar. The erection of a pier, which was strongly recommended by the engineer who surveyed the bay, would greatly tend to improve it; and, according to an estimate delivered by the engineer, it might be completed, for the accommodation of one hundred sail of merchant vessels of the usual class, at an expense of £14,785. The harbour was again surveyed, under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, by the late Mr. Rennie, who confirmed the preceding report, and recommended, in addition to the proposed pier from Fort Point, the construction of a breakwater from Cow and Calf Point. The expense of both these works, according to Mr. Rennie's estimate, would not exceed the sum of £80,000, and their construction would render the harbour one of the safest and most commodious on the coast for vessels of almost all descriptions. But in consequence of neither of the above plans having been carried into effect, the prosperity of the place has been greatly retarded, and, owing to the very indifferent state of repair of the present small pier, Fishguard is daily becoming more impoverished; as not only its own shipping, but vessels from other ports, were accustomed to put in and remain here, while the pier was in a state of good repair, for a greater or less period, making Milford their port as a matter of necessity. These disadvantages, however, will probably soon be removed, as an act for improving the harbour and port was obtained in 1837.

The *Trade*, which is very inconsiderable, consists chiefly in the exportation of corn and butter to Bristol and Liverpool, and the importation of shop goods, coal and culm from Milford and Swansea; coal from Newport, Cardiff, &c.; limestone from Milford; and timber. Some of the largest vessels belonging to the port are engaged in the general carrying trade from Bristol, Liverpool, Milford, and London, to Ireland, &c. The Irish packets often put in here, when driven by stress of weather. The herring fishery, which formerly afforded employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, became latterly unproductive, and has been discontinued, with the exception of procuring a supply for the immediate neighbourhood only. Lead-ore has been recently found within the parish, but not of sufficient quantity, nor of quality rich enough, to encourage any attempts to work it; slate of very good quality abounds in the neighbourhood, and iron-ore has been found near the town. The market is on Thursday, and is well supplied with grain, and with provisions of every kind: an act for establishing a market was obtained in 1834. The fairs are on February 5th, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, July 23rd, and November 17th. Fishguard is thought to have been anciently an incorporated *Borough*, and is traditionally reported to have possessed a charter, granted by King John, which was lost during the great civil war of the seventeenth century; but the only officer now appointed is a mayor, whose election is merely nominal, as there are now no burgesses, or other vestige of borough jurisdiction. This mayor, who is chosen from among the tenants of the manor, which formerly belonged to the crown, is selected by the lord's steward, and submitted by him to the jury present, who, upon their oaths approving of the appointment, allow the candidate to be sworn in. There is a district in the parish still known by the name of "The Borough," which is co-extensive with the manor. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," the place is constituted a contributory borough with Haverfordwest and Narberth, in the return of a representative to parliament: the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which are given in the Appendix to this work, is fifty-five: the sheriff of Haverfordwest is the returning officer. It has also been made one of the polling-places for the election of a knight for the shire.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 0. 5., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £111; impropriator, J. Hughes, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, and the vicarial, for one of £70, with a glebe of 12 acres, valued at £16 per annum. The vicar receives one-third of the whole tithes of that portion of the parish which is situated to the west of the river Gwayn, and the impropriator all the remainder. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is pleasantly situated in the Upper Town: it has recently been repaired, and is a neat small edifice, but not distinguished by any peculiarity of architecture. A handsome vicarage-house, called Vicar's Park, from the name of the plot of glebe on which it stands, has been erected by the present incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Fenton, M.A., which has much improved the en-

trance into the town from Haverfordwest. Fishguard, previously to the erection of the present church, is said to have comprised two distinct parishes, now forming only one; and the ruins of three ancient chapels, called respectively Llan-Vihangel, Llan-Vartin, and Llan-Ist, may still be traced: of these, two probably were parochial churches, and the third a chapel of ease to one of them. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; six day schools, the instruction in which is at the expense of the parents; and three Sunday schools, in connexion with the respective denominations of dissenters, conducted by gratuitous teachers, and affording instruction to about 600 children. The hills in this parish, which inclose the romantic Vale of Gwayn, were formerly thickly strewed with Druidical relics, of which several vestiges may still be traced; and near the site which was formerly occupied by the ancient town called *Caerau*, three Roman urns have been found, containing numerous coins, chiefly of Gallienus, Posthumus, Claudius, and some other emperors; but they were melted down soon after their discovery. In various parts of the parish are numerous tumuli, some of which have been found to contain relics of the rudest ages, urns of various forms and of the coarsest workmanship, implements of stone, bones, ashes, and curiously wrought stones. Near the town are several tumuli, or artificial mounds, intrenched, as if for military purposes, and called Castellau, or "the Castles," probably from that circumstance: these Mr. Fenton supposes to be sepulchral monuments of a very remote age, and to have been reduced to their present form, which is that of a truncated cone, and probably surmounted by forts, during the wars between the Welsh and the invading Saxons. On the bank of the river Gwayn, in a secluded and romantic situation, stands the neat mansion of the late Richard Fenton, Esq., barrister-at-law, and author of a "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire;" it is pleasantly embosomed in a thick grove of trees, and is now the property and residence of his eldest son. A mineral spring in the parish was formerly in high estimation for its efficacy in the cure of numbness of the limbs and other complaints.

FLEMINGSTON, otherwise FLIMSTON, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles (s. e. by s.) from Cowbridge; containing 74 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name from the descendants of Sir John Fleming, one of Fitz-Hamon's knights, who was settled at St. George's on the river Ely; and there are some remains, near the churchyard, of a castellated mansion in which they resided. The village is pleasantly situated upon an elevated part of the fertile Vale of Glamorgan, and its appearance bears evident marks of antiquity. An extensive tract of country previously unproductive, called Flimston Moors, has been lately drained, and is likely to prove an advantageous speculation to the enterprising agriculturist. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9.; present net income, £196; patron, Earl of Dunraven. Edward Williams, commonly called "Edward Williams, the bard," was a native of this village, in which he resided till his death, at the advanced age of eighty: he was by trade a stone-mason, and laboured at that employment whilst his strength permitted him: his first attempts at poetry were in the Welsh language; his literary acquirements, considering his station in life, were extensive, and his knowledge of the antiquities of his country was profound. Mr. Malkin, speaking of this self-educated genius, observes that, "had his talents been noticed in early life, the public would probably have gained an eminent architect, or sculptor, without losing a valuable antiquary:" during the last thirty years of his life he is said never to have lain down in bed, being greatly afflicted with asthma.

FLINT, a borough, market-town, sea-port, and parish, in the union of Holywell, hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, (of which it is the ancient capital,) North Wales, 6 miles (n.) from Mold, 5 (e. s. e.) from Holywell, 13 (w. n. w.) from Chester, and 204 (n. w.) from London; containing 2860 inhabitants. The name of this place is supposed to be a corruption of the word *Fluent*, an abbreviation of the Latin *Fluentum*, used in the old charters and documents connected with the town, wherein the castle is sometimes designated as, *nostrum castellum supra fluent*, "our castle above the tide or flood;" three of the four sides of the castle being washed by the sea at high spring tides. The origin of the town, though undoubtedly remote, is involved in the greatest obscurity. Although it cannot be identified with any Roman station mentioned in the Itineraries, it was nevertheless either of Roman or Roman British origin, as is proved by the circumstance of its even now occupying a rectangular intrenched area, like that of a Roman place of defence, and by the discovery, at various times, both here and in the neighbourhood, of a vast quantity of Roman coins, fibulæ, &c.; while at the same time it is still traditionally related that a very large town existed here at an early period. The Roman remains were chiefly found in the "old washes," as the miners term the spots where they separate ore from ancient scoria; from the abundance of which at this place, and in its immediate vicinity, it has been reasonably supposed that the process of smelting was carried on here to a great extent by the Roman conquerors of Britain, who constituted it a port for the exportation of the metal, and placed here a small garrison to protect the works and enforce the payment of the duties. It is conjectured by Mr. Pennant that this place is identical with that noticed in

the Norman Survey as "*tenementum de Coleselt*," comprising one hide of taxable land, and forming part of the possessions of Robert de Rhuddlan, of whom it was held by one Edwin, a free man, and with that included among the benefactions enumerated in the charter of Davydd ab Llewelyn to the abbey of Basingwerk, under the designation of "*Capella de Colsul.*"

Flint and its immediate vicinity have at different periods been the scenes of important and interesting historical events. In the division of his dominions made by Roderic the Great, sovereign of all Wales, among his three sons, it was ordained, that if any quarrel should arise between the princes of North Wales and Powys, a meeting of the parties was to be held at Morva Rhianedd, on the banks of the Dee, near the site of the present town of Flint, in which the Prince of South Wales was to determine the controversy. Ranulph, Earl of Chester, invading North Wales in the year 1150, was met at Counsyllt, Cynsyllt, or Coleshill, to the west of this town, by Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who totally defeated his forces with great slaughter, few escaping death except the prisoners and the leaders of the invading army, the latter of whom saved themselves by the swiftness of their horses: near the battle field are the remains of an ancient mound or fort of earth, which stands on the brow of the eminence overlooking the town, and is overgrown with brushwood. On the invasion of North Wales by Henry II., in 1157, after a party of his troops had been defeated at Coed-Eulo, near Hawarden, this monarch advanced at the head of his army along the shores of the Dee to the town of Flint, a little beyond which, at the place where the Earl of Chester had been defeated by Owain Gwynedd, he received a severe check from this prince's forces. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Itinerary of the journey made through Wales by Archbishop Baldwin and himself, in 1188, for the purpose of preaching the crusades, mentions the fact of their resting one night at "Coleshulle, or the hill of coal," undoubtedly the same place as that identified by the respectable antiquary above-named with the present town of Flint. Much doubt prevails as to the period of the first erection of the castle of Flint, which, from the thirteenth century until the termination of the civil war of the seventeenth, holds a distinguished place in the Welsh annals. Camden, who is followed by Lord Lyttelton, asserts that it was begun by Henry II., and completed by Edward I.: Leland, however, adduces the authority of an ancient writer, who attributes even its foundation to the latter monarch, in the year 1275, when, being encamped on Saltney marsh, near Chester, preparing for an invasion of North Wales, he certainly either originally erected or rebuilt this fortress, to secure, together with Rhuddlan castle, the country which he had already subdued, and to afford his army a safe retreat, in case he should meet with any disaster. Although Henry, after his partial defeat at Counsyllt, might probably construct some slight fortification here, for the protection of his discomfited forces, yet the certainty of Edward's being the original founder of the present castle is proved by a petition of the inhabitants of Flint, in the year 1281, in which they state, amongst other grievances, that the king had built the castle upon their soil, by which means numbers of persons were injured, and, although the justiciary had received a royal mandate to grant them a specified remuneration of land, equal in quantity and quality, they had been despoiled of their property, and had received in lieu neither land nor money.

Previously to this, in 1277, the men of Flint obtained an order for the proclamation of a market at this town. In 1280 an order was issued for the custody of the gate of the castle, at which time probably the place was first garrisoned. In 1282 this fortress was besieged and taken by the forces of Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, and his brother Davydd; being then, besides Rhuddlan, the only fortress in North Wales in the possession of the English. In the following year, *Edward* resided for some time in this castle, and made the town a free borough; and empowering the inhabitants, by his charter, dated from the castle on the 8th of September, to cut down timber in the woods of Northop, Leadbrook, Keldreston, Wolfynton, Weppre, and Sutton, for the smelting of their lead-ore; also granting them a right of pasture in these woods. The same monarch, in 1290, issued an order for superintending the works of the castles of Flint, Rhuddlan, and Chester, which places were of the first importance, as commanding a free entrance into his newly-conquered dominion of North Wales. *Edward II.* resided for some time in this castle, in which he received with exulting pleasure his banished favourite, Piers Gaveston, who had landed from Ireland at Carnarvon. The castle and town of Flint appear almost always, when in the possession of the English, to have belonged to the earldom of Chester, with which they were granted by *Edward III.*, in the seventh year of his reign, to his son Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, to whom he issued an order two years afterwards, to take the castles of Flint and Rhuddlan into his custody, to furnish them with provisions, and to place in them sufficient garrisons, as had been done in the same prince's castles of Beeston and Chester. The castle of Flint has, in like manner, been always enumerated in the charters investing the eldest sons of succeeding sovereigns of England with the earldom of Chester, when they were created princes of Wales. From a schedule of the 50th of Edward III. it appears, that the town of Flint then yielded to the Earls of Chester a revenue of £56; and that of "Colshul," of which there is a separate entry, £4. 7. 10. But in a later account the profits arising from the former appear to have greatly decreased, while those from the latter increased to an

amount nearly equal to the original estimate of those derived from Flint: this revenue has, however, dwindled to a mere trifle.

In 1385, the castle was bestowed by *Richard II.*, with the office of chief justice of Chester, on Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and, subsequently, in 1399, on Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who, in the following year, on the return of this unfortunate monarch from his Irish expedition, inveigled him to this fortress, for the purpose of delivering him into the power of the usurping Bolingbroke, who was afterwards advanced to the throne, under the title of Henry IV. Having decoyed him from among his friends at Aberconway, Percy conducted him to Flint castle, under an escort of Bolingbroke's soldiers, who had met them on the road: here the unfortunate Richard was at first received with every outward sign of respect by his rival and his attendants, who, however, on the following day commenced treating him with indignity, and he was conveyed a virtual prisoner to Chester. During the insurrection of the Welsh under Owain Glyndwr, in the reign of *Henry IV.*, that monarch garrisoned the castle of Flint against the men of this borough, who had joined their revolted countrymen, and were making frequent attempts to gain possession of it. But the garrison resisted every assault, and kept possession of the fortress till the insurrection was quelled, upon which event Henry, Prince of Wales, procured from his father a free pardon for all the burgesses of Flint who had joined the standard of the insurgents. Soon after the commencement of the civil war in the reign of *Charles I.*, the castle was repaired and garrisoned for the king by Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., who had raised a force of one thousand five hundred men, equipped and maintained at his sole expense. Sir Roger was appointed governor of the castle of Flint, which, in 1643, was vigorously besieged by the parliamentarian forces under Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddelton: though closely pressed, the garrison made an obstinate and protracted defence, till reduced by want of provisions to feed on the flesh of their horses; and this resource also failing, and being entirely hopeless of relief, they at length surrendered upon honourable terms. The castle was afterwards retaken by the royalists, under the command of Sir William Vaughan, in September, 1645, and was reinforced in the November following by the garrison of Beeston, which, after a gallant but unsuccessful resistance to the parliamentary forces, was allowed by the terms of their capitulation to march to this place with all the honours of war. After receiving this accession of force, the castle remained unmolested till August 1646, when it was finally surrendered to Major-General Mytton, and in the following year was dismantled by order of the parliament.

The TOWN is situated on the shore of the estuary of the river Dee, which flows close to it, opposite to Parkgate in Cheshire, from which place it is distant five miles; and consists of four principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, with many smaller ones, dividing it into squares, and exhibiting, with little deviation, the regular plan of an ancient Roman city. The buildings are, notwithstanding, very inferior in appearance to what might be expected from the regularity with which the streets are disposed; and, with the exception of its convenient situation for sea-bathing, which attracts a considerable number of visiters during the summer months, the town possesses few recommendations as a place of residence. For the convenience of visiters for the benefit of the waters, hot baths have been lately constructed, which are provided with every requisite accommodation. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing walks and rides through a tract of country rich in picturesque beauty and finely varied scenery. The principal branch of trade is the smelting of lead-ore, for which purpose extensive works have been erected on the site of the ancient Roman hearths, the proprietors of which, by investing a large capital in the formation of wharfs, and other improvements, have materially increased the trade and added to the importance of the town. In these works, erected by George Roskill and Co., in 1812, in which are several very extensive reverberatory furnaces, six thousand tons of lead are annually smelted, from which nearly forty thousand ounces of fine silver are extracted. In 1824, a tower, one hundred and forty feet high and forty-two feet in diameter, was added, for the purpose of collecting the sulphur from the different flues in this important concern, in conducting the various departments of which one hundred and twenty persons are constantly employed: and Messrs. Roskill and Co. have also lately erected large alkali works adjoining. The making of boilers for steam-engines has been lately introduced, and is carried on to a limited extent; and close to the town are extensive collieries, principally belonging to Messrs. Eyton and Co., in which several hundred men are constantly employed, and one thousand five hundred tons of coal are raised weekly: railroads have been constructed to convey the coal to the wharfs, whence it is sent coastwise to Chester, various parts of North Wales, and Ireland. Ship-building to some extent has been recently carried on, and a large quantity of North American timber is also annually imported. The principal exports, in addition to the vast quantity of coal, are the produce of the lead-works, consisting of lead in pigs, bars, sheets, and patent pipes, and red lead, litharge, and silver. The estuary of the river Dee is navigable for vessels of two hundred and fifty, or three hundred tons' burthen, which can at any time approach the quay; and the various wharfs, piers, and embankments which have been constructed, for the accommodation of the works above-mentioned, afford every facility to the commerce of the town, which is rapidly improving. The market has fallen into disuse: fairs are held on the

first Monday in February, July 3rd, and November 3rd.

The town was first made a free BOROUGH by Edward I., who, in 1283, granted the inhabitants a charter of privileges, conferring many advantages upon them, including freedom from toll and other demands throughout the kingdom; and these immunities were confirmed, in 1327, by Edward III., whose son, the Black Prince, in the 34th year of the reign of his father, confirmed the previous grants, and bestowed upon the burgesses additional favours in a new charter, which, although probably altered in the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary, and the 12th of William III., continued to be the only governing charter till the framing of the Municipal Corporations' Act, in 1835. The style of the corporation was "the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough of Flint;" and the control was vested in a mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, a serjeant-at-mace, and four constables: the mayor was such by virtue of his office of constable of the castle, the appointment to which was in the crown; no active duties, however, belonged to the situation, and the mayor's only important patronage consisted of the power to choose a recorder, as one was required by a vacancy occurring through death or removal. The bailiffs, who were elected annually on Michaelmas-day by the resident burgesses paying scot and lot, acted as returning officers of a member to serve in parliament, and presided at the court leet; the recorder remained in office during the pleasure of the mayor, and received from him a salary of eight guineas. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV. c. 76, the old corportion was abolished and a new one established, styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and which consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, forming the council of the borough. The mayor is elected by the council, annually on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially, out of the councillors or persons qualified as such, one half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and from among the enrolled burgesses, annually on Nov. 1st, one third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must possess a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. Occupiers of houses and shops rated for three years to the relief of the poor, are entitled to be burgesses, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office; in which case the occupancy or payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. The council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers, on Nov. 9th; and two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and out of the burgesses. The revenue of the borough was greatly diminished by an act obtained in 1816, for inclosing the waste lands in the parish, by which the burgesses were deprived of the greater portion of the lands assigned to them by the charter of Edward the Black Prince.

The elective franchise was first granted to this borough, as the shire town, in the 27th of Henry VIII., since which period it has constantly returned a member to parliament, in conjunction with the contributory boroughs of Caergwrle, Caerwys, Overton, and Rhuddlan. The right of election in this, as in each of the contributory boroughs, is vested in all the resident householders paying scot and lot: the mayor is the returning officer; and the nomination and election of the member both for the county and the boroughs take place in this town. The Reform Act added the towns of St. Asaph, Holywell, and Mold to the former district of contributory boroughs, but did not alter the constituency of the latter, owing to its scot and lot character, except by subjecting each individual voter to the registry, in common with the £10 householders in other boroughs. The limits of the borough, which remain unaltered by the late act, include not only the whole parish of Flint (comprising about 1600 acres) but also the township of Coleshill-Vawr, in the adjacent parish of Holywell, the latter of which, on account of its ancient importance, has given name to the hundred in which the whole is locally situated. The mayor for the time being is a magistrate for the borough; there is also a separate commission of the peace; and the borough magistrates, who are eleven in number, hold petty sessions here; but though it is the ancient provincial metropolis of Flintshire, the assizes and quarter-sessions for the county have for many years been held at Mold. The county-court, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, also used to be held here, on the first Wednesday in every month, by the under sheriff. The old guildhall erected in the reign of Elizabeth, having become dilapidated, a handsome hall of hewn free-stone, with a market-place underneath, has been lately erected at an expense of £2000. The county gaol, erected on part of the site of the ancient castle, in 1785, has been greatly enlarged, and now admits of a due classification of the prisoners: the expense of its erection was partly defrayed by subscription, but chiefly by the county, as is expressed by a neat inscription over the entrance gateway, written by Thomas Pennant, Esq., the antiquary and naturalist, who was a great promoter of the work, from benevolent motives, the former gaol having become quite unfit for residence.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Northop, although the two last incumbents were presented by the Bishop of St. Asaph: the appropriate tithes, payable to the Bishop, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84. 4. 7., subject to rates, averaging £9. 9. 2¾. per annum; and those belonging to the perpetual curate, for one of £226. 19. 2¾., subject to rates, averaging £14. 7. 9¼.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, having some portions in the early style of English architecture. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school was built in 1820, by the subscriptions of a few individuals, by whom it is supported, and 140 children are instructed in it, partly by subscription, and partly by the payment of a penny per week from each child. There are three other day schools, in which 85 children are taught at the expense of their parents; three Sunday schools appertaining to the dissenters, in which about 420 children are gratuitously taught; and the parish is entitled to receive £2 per annum from the Rev. George Smith's charity at Northop for the education of one child. Twelve almshouses were built by the corporation, for the accommodation of poor burgesses; but, from the alienation of the lands of that body, by a late inclosure act, they have no endowment. There are a few charitable bequests and donations producing £1. 6. for distribution in bread among the poor annually, the principal being a gift of £22 by William Venables, in 1712: about four or five other gifts, amounting in the whole to £54, have been either lost or applied to parochial purposes. At a short distance to the east of the town are the REMAINS of the castle, occupying the summit of a rock of freestone, which is washed by the tide at high water: this extensive pile comprised within its outer walls a quadrangular area, at each of the three angles of which was a strong circular tower, and at the fourth a similar bastion of much greater dimensions, erected by Edward I., and called the double tower, from its inner inclosure being surrounded by an outer concentric wall, forming a circular gallery, from which four arched openings afforded entrance to the inner and central area, twenty-two feet in diameter. This tower, which was the "donjon," or keep, communicated with the quadrangle by a drawbridge across an intervening moat, which isolated it from the rest of the works, and, from the prodigious thickness of the walls, and the completeness of its fortifications, was considered impregnable. From it Richard II. descended to meet Bolingbroke, on being betrayed into his power by the Earl of Northumberland. The principal remains of this ancient fortress are the towers and the east and north walls, which are fast going to decay: the foundations of the eastern tower are undermined by the sea, which, in high tides, dashes with great violence against its base; and a considerable portion of this interesting and once important structure was taken down in 1785, for the purpose of erecting the county gaol. It is still nominally under the government of a constable, appointed by the crown, who receives a fee of £10, and it has also a porter, who has a fee of £6. 1. 8.: the crown lately sold its freehold interest in the castle to the county magistrates, but notwithstanding continues to exercise the right of appointing the constable. About a mile from the town, on the lower road to Chester formerly stood an ancient cross, from which the hundred of Atiscross, noticed in the Norman survey as comprising nearly all the country between the rivers Dee and Conway, took its name: the shaft of this cross is still preserved, and the ground around it is called *Croes Ati:* tradition states that a large town once existed here, and the foundations of buildings have been turned up by the plough. This is one of the places at which the scoria and Roman antiquities above noticed have been found; the scoria contained such quantities of lead as to induce the washers of ore to farm these spots, and to smelt it over again, by which means many tons of metal have been obtained: in removing it for that purpose, coins of the emperors Nero and Vespasian were found in a state of high preservation, together with a variety of ancient instruments and ornaments of Roman construction. Among the interesting remains thus discovered may be noticed a rich ornament of gold, elegantly formed of twisted wire, studded with globular beads of solid gold, which appears to have belonged to a bracelet, or necklace, of gold links, ornamented with pieces of blue glass, of which a part only was found; a small head of brass affixed to iron; a *stylus*, or instrument for writing on the *ceratæ tabellæ*, or waxen tablets; a species of narrow spoon used to collect tears for the lachrymatory; instruments of sacrifice; golden *bullæ*, or amulets; two *fibulæ*, or brooches; various species of buttons; instruments for dressing lamps, keys, rings, &c.

FLINTSHIRE, a maritime county of NORTH WALES, the main body of which is bounded on the south, south-west, and west, by Denbighshire; on the north, by the Irish Sea; on the north-east, by the estuary of the river Dee; and on the east, by the English county of Chester: but the chief part of the hundred of Maelor lies detached from the rest of the county, about seven miles to the south-east, and is bounded on the north by Cheshire, on the east and south by Shropshire, and on the west by Denbighshire. The whole county, exclusively of the detached portion, lies between 53° 2″ and 53° 22″ (N. Lat.), and 2° 55″ and 3° 31″ (W. Lon.). The detached portion of the hundred of Maelor is about nine miles long, and three and a half broad: the whole county, according to Evans' Map of North Wales, contains one hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and ninety acres, or nearly two hundred and seventy square miles. The population, in 1841, was 66,547, of whom 33,636 were males, and 32,911 females; and the number of houses inhabited was 13,320, uninhabited, 446, and in the course of erection, 101.

At the period of the conquest of this part of Britain by the ROMANS, Flintshire was a portion of the territory of the *Ordovices*, excepting only the detached part of it lying eastward of the Dee, which

was occupied by the *Cornavii;* and, in Mr. Pennant's opinion, the principal part of the main county derived its ancient name of *Tegeingl*, or *Tegangle*, from a tribe of the former people, called *Cangi*, who attended the flocks and herds in different pastures, of various quality, according to the season of the year; *teg* importing fair; *cang*, the name of the people; and *lle*, a place: in support of this etymology he adduces the circumstance of a plain, in the parish of Caerwys, being at the present day called Maescan-hâvod, or "The Plain of the Hundred Summer Residences." By the Romans this district was called *Tegenia;* and under their dominion it contained the station *Varis*, at Bôdvari, on the banks of the Clwyd, near Denbigh. That of *Banchorium*, *Bonium*, or *Bovium*, was situated at Bangor-Iscoed, on the eastern bank of the Dee; and from the various traces of Roman occupation discovered at Caergwrle, that place also appears to have been an important post belonging to these conquerors. Flintshire was crossed by a branch of the northern Watling-street, which entered it near Chester, and passed by the station Varis to that at Caerhên, near Aberconway. The Romans having withdrawn their forces, and left the native and partly civilized Britons to defend themselves against the northern barbarians, the latter, in the year 448, were totally defeated by the Christian Britons, at Maes-y-Garmon, or "the Field of Germanus," near Rhual, the seat of Frederick Philips, Esq., and not far from the present town of Mold: the British army was led on by Germanus and Lupus, two missionary bishops from Gaul, commanded by the former of whom, the troops raised such vehement shouts of *Alleluia*, that the allied Picts and Scots fled in dismay, and were nearly all slain: this, by most of the monkish historians, has been called *Victoria Alleluiatica.* At the beginning of the seventh century, ETHELFRITH, King of Northumbria, having gained some advantages over the northern Britons, turned his arms against the Welsh, and, at the commencement of the great battle of Chester, in which he was completely victorious, issued orders for the massacre of the monks of the monastery of Bangor-Iscoed, twelve hundred in number, who had come to offer up their prayers for the success of their countrymen, and of whom only fifty escaped. After the battle, Ethelfrith marched to Bangor, situated on the eastern banks of the Dee, in this county, where he totally destroyed that ancient and celebrated seminary of learning, and committed to the flames its invaluable library. The Saxon prince then attempted to penetrate further into the Welsh territory, but his passage over the Dee, at Bangor, was successfully opposed by the Prince of Powys, until relieved by Cadvan, King of North Wales, Meredydd, King of South Wales, and Bledrus, sovereign of Cornwall. The confederate princes having joined their forces, Dunothus, the abbot of the lately destroyed monastery, made an oration to the army, and, before the action commenced, gave orders that the soldiers should kiss the ground, in commemoration of the communion of the body of Christ, and should take up water into their hands, out of the river Dee, and drink it, in remembrance of his sacred blood which was shed for them. Animated by this act of devotion, the British forces encountered their adversaries with great bravery, entirely defeated them, with the loss of above ten thousand men, and compelled Ethelfrith, with the remainder of his army, to retreat into Northumbria: thus, the desolation of Bangor was severely punished within sight of its smoking ruins.

Offa, the powerful and warlike sovereign of Mercia, having, in the eighth century, driven the Cymry westward into the mountains, drew a conspicuous line of demarkation, along the western side of his dominions, consisting of a vast ditch and rampart, which extended from the sea, near Prestatyn, in this county, to the banks of the Wye: through Flintshire it took a direction from north-west to south-east, and the first visible traces of it, proceeding in the latter direction, are found near Golden Grove, whence it proceeds towards Marian, in the parish of Newmarket, and hence to the Holywell race-ground, below which it is lost until found again at Cae-dwn, near Treuddyn, beyond which it soon enters Denbighshire. Mr. Pennant conceives that Offa's Dyke, or Clawdd Offa, as it is designated by the Welsh, terminated northward at Cae-dwn, and observes that, "it seems probable that Offa imagined that the Clwydian hills, and the deep valley at their eastern base, would serve as a continuance of his prohibitory line: he had carried his arms over the greater part of Flintshire, and vainly imagined that his labours would restrain the Cambrian inroads, in one part, and his orders prevent any incursions beyond these natural limits, which he had decreed should be the boundaries of his new conquests." The Mercian monarch, however, having been attacked by surprise, and defeated near this great monument of his power, breathing slaughter and vengeance, once more attacked the territory of the Cymry; but confining themselves to a desultory warfare, the latter made continual and destructive irruptions, from their woods and mountains, upon the forces of the enemy, and for some time maintained a successful defence. But, abandoning this cautious system, they imprudently determined to risk a general engagement, and the hostile armies met on the extensive marshy plain, near the sea-coast, called Morva Rhuddlan: the battle was long and sanguinary, but at length victory declared in favour of the Saxons; the Welsh were completely defeated, with terrible slaughter, and Caradoc, their valiant chieftain, slain. On this event, so disastrous to the Britons, the victor commanded the men and children taken prisoners to be massacred; but, ac-

cording to tradition, few were left to gratify this barbarous revenge, those who had escaped the enemy's sword, during the action, having fled across the marshes with such precipitation as to perish on the sands in the waters of the advancing tide. Immediately after the surrender of Chester to EGBERT of Wessex, the whole of the present county of Flint, being an open tract, and devoid of those rugged and almost inaccessible elevations which occupy so much of the rest of North Wales, became subject to the arms of that powerful monarch, who carried his devastations to the foot of the Snowdon mountains. On the death of Roderic the Great, in 877, the cantrêv of Tegeingl, or, as the Saxons called it, *Englefeld*, became included in the district of Perveddwlad, in the kingdom of Gwynedd, or North Wales, the seat of the government of which was at Aberfraw, in Anglesey; while the south-eastern parts of it, contained in the comots of Ystrad-Alun and Caergwrle, formed part of the kingdom of Powys, as also did Maelor Saesneg, or "English Maelor," to the east of the Dee. Early in the reign of Anarawd, who, on the death of his father Roderic, became sovereign of Gwynedd, the remnant of the Strath-Clyde Britons, being harassed by the Danes, Saxons, and Scots, and, after severe conflicts with them, having lost their king, Constantine, in battle, applied to Anarawd for an asylum in his dominions; and the latter agreed to receive them, on condition of their recovering from the Saxons a portion of the territory which the latter had usurped from the ancient Cymry, in which they had permission to settle, and to maintain their position by force of arms: these Britons soon dispossessed the Saxons of the country situated between the rivers Conway and Dee, of which they remained for some time in quiet possession, until it was again overrun by Eadred, Earl of Mercia, who, however, was defeated by the Prince of North Wales, near the town of Aberconway, and pursued into his own country: the northern Britons, who, on the approach of Eadred, had removed their cattle and other valuable effects westward beyond the Conway, now established themselves, as a separate state, in the conquered country, to which they gave the name of Ystrad-Clwyd, from an important part of it lying on the banks of the river Clwyd: this was afterwards peaceably united to the kingdom of North Wales. In the year 1055, this county was laid waste by the forces of Harold, whom Edward the Confessor had sent to punish Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, for assisting Algar, the banished Earl of Chester, in his attacks on the English territories. It experienced a similar calamity, from the same cause, in 1063, on which occasion Harold advanced with such celerity, that he nearly took Grufydd by surprise, in his palace at Rhuddlan; the latter having only time, the moment before the English presented themselves at the gate, to embark on board of one of his ships, at that time lying ready for his reception in the harbour: mortified that the Welsh prince should thus have escaped, Harold burned his palace, and set fire to all the vessels remaining in the harbour of Rhuddlan.

After the NORMAN CONQUEST, nearly the whole of this county appears in the general survey as appertaining to the county palatine of Chester, being then called *Englefeld*: it formed a chief portion of the great district called, in that document, the hundred of Atiscross, lying between the river Dee and the Vale of Clwyd; and many places now contained in it, though difficult to identify, from the disfiguration of Norman orthography, are there described, and their valuations given, under the head of the county palatine. The isolated portion of the county, then called Maelor Saesneg, was, at the period of the Norman survey, included in a hundred called Dudestan; but by the *Statutum Walliæ*, enacted in the twelfth year of the reign of Edward I., it was declared to constitute part of Flintshire; and in the reign of Henry VIII. the south-eastern extremity of the main county was added to it, and the whole formed into the present hundred of Maelor. In addition to Hugh Lupus and his successors in the earldom of Chester, in the reign of William Rufus, a Norman, named Eustace de Cruer, is also noticed among the proprietors of lands in this county, having done homage to that monarch for the territory of Mold and Hopedale, which afterwards, together with Hawarden, formed part of the possessions of Robert de Monthault, high steward of Chester. In 1144 the castle of Mold was besieged and taken by storm, by the forces of Owain, Prince of North Wales. HENRY II., in 1157, collected a formidable army from different parts of England, intending to invade Wales; and marching to Chester, thence advanced into Flintshire, where he encamped on Saltney Marsh, bordering on the Dee. So vast were the preparations made by this prince for the subjugation of the Welsh, that he compelled every two of his military vassals throughout England to furnish a soldier for the reinforcement of his army. Owain, Prince of North Wales, with his habitual activity, advanced to the frontiers of his dominions, and posted himself at Basingwerk, near Holywell, to await the approach of the English. Henry, hoping that the Welsh prince intended to risk a general engagement, despatched a chosen body of troops, under the command of several distinguished barons, with the design of either bringing the Welsh to action, or dislodging them from their station. This party, in passing through the woody and rugged district of Coed-Eulo, near Hawarden, was attacked by Davydd and Cynan, sons of Owain, who, with a body of forces, lay in ambush to intercept them: the suddenness and impetuosity of the assault, with the natural difficulties of their situation, so intimidated the

English, that they fled in great disorder, and with much loss, to the main body of the army. Alarmed by the danger, and mortified by this disgrace, Henry broke up his camp, and marched along the shores of the Dee to the town of Flint, intending, by another manœuvre, to leave the Welsh on the right, and to cut off their communication with the interior; but in passing through a long and narrow defile at Counsyllt, or Coleselt, now called Coleshill, near Flint, he was intercepted by Owain. The English were permitted to enter so far into the pass as to render their advance or retreat, in case of attack, equally dangerous and difficult, when the Welsh, rushing with frightful outcries from the woods, assaulted them with stones, arrows, and other missiles. Struck with dismay, encumbered with heavy armour, and unaccustomed to fight in such situations, the English were again thrown into the utmost disorder: in the general confusion, Henry himself was obliged to flee, and Eustace Fitz-John and Robert de Courcy, with other noblemen of distinction, were slain. A few of the vanguard of the English army, who had escaped the general slaughter, fell back upon the main body, which was advancing in regular order to the entrance of the defile; and a false report of the king's death being raised, the Earl of Essex, hereditary standard-bearer of England, was seized with the general terror, and, throwing down the royal standard, gave increased currency to the rumour by exclaiming aloud, "The king is slain." The alarm now spread rapidly throughout the whole of the English ranks; and the Welsh, perceiving the disorder, attacked the invaders with such impetuosity, that a total rout must have ensued, had not the king, at length extricated from his perilous situation, appeared at this crisis, and made himself known to his army by lifting up the vizor of his helmet. The English, re-inspired by the gallantry of their sovereign, who with alacrity led them on to the charge, checked the victorious career of the Welsh, and drove them back into the woods. The Prince of Wales, after this slight reverse, retired to a post near St. Asaph, called from this circumstance Cîl Owain, or "Owain's Retreat;" and on the nearer approach of the King of England, he further retreated to a still stronger post, called Brŷn-y-Pin, situated about five miles to the west of St. Asaph. Henry, meeting with no further resistance, advanced to Rhuddlan, and strongly fortified the castle of that town, as well as that of Basingwerk, at which latter place he erected a house for the knights Templar, a new kind of military garrison in Wales; and, further to secure his new conquests, by facilitating military movements, he cut down the woods, and constructed new roads through the subdued districts. Meantime, Owain frequently descended from his post on the hill, to skirmish with the English troops and molest them in their operations; but at last he was compelled to enter into a treaty, by which himself and his chieftains submitted to do homage to Henry, and to yield up those castles and districts in North Wales which, in the late reign had been obtained from the English.

A few years afterwards, all the princes of Wales entered into a confederacy for the recovery of their lost independence, and one of their first enterprises was an expedition, under the conduct of Davydd, son of Owain Gwynedd, into Flintshire, where this leader made dreadful devastations, carrying off the cattle and inhabitants to the Vale of Clwyd. The English monarch, who was absent in Normandy, on his arrival in 1165, marched into this county with a body of troops, which had been levied by parliament for the reduction of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, to protect Rhuddlan castle, which he feared would be besieged by the Welsh; but the enemy having retired, the king stayed only a few days to reinforce his garrisons, and then returned into England, to prepare new levies for a powerful expedition, which however, was directed against a more southern frontier. In 1166, the Prince of North Wales took and demolished the castle of Basingwerk. In 1210, the Earl of Chester made an inroad into North Wales; and the prince of this country, in return, cruelly devastated the earl's territories, and brought away considerable plunder. Incensed at this incursion, King John assembled a large army at Oswestry, and, having been joined by many of the Welsh chieftains, his vassals, marched to Chester, fully resolved upon the extermination of the people of North Wales; from that city the English army advanced along the shores of the Dee and of the Irish Sea to Rhuddlan, and thence proceeded towards the mountains of Snowdon, but, in a short time, after a harassing warfare, was compelled to make a disgraceful retreat. On several subsequent occasions Flintshire was the scene of like invasions and retreats. About the year 1260, the castle of Dyserth, in this county, was taken from the English and destroyed by Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, as was also that of Mold, a short time after, by Grufydd ab Gwenwynwyn. In 1277, Edward I., on his advance with a large army to effect the final conquest of Wales, encamped his forces for some time on Saltney Marsh, rebuilt the castle of Flint, and more strongly fortified that of Rhuddlan, and at the same time bestowed much labour in making good roads for the movements of his troops. Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and his brother Davydd, having been reconciled to each other, afterwards concerted measures for a general insurrection against the power of the English, and Davydd opened the campaign by taking the castle of Hawarden by surprise, on the dark and stormy night of Palm Sunday, 1282. After this successful exploit, the brothers, having joined their forces, invested the castles of Flint and Rhuddlan, the only fortresses then remaining in the possession of the English in this part of the princi-

pality, and soon gained possession of the former: these enterprises were regarded by the Welsh, in every quarter, as the signal for revolt. Edward, however, came to Chester with a large army, and having remained a fortnight in that city to refresh his troops, he commenced operations about the middle of June, 1282, by investing the castle of Caergwrle, which fortress had been for some time in the possession of Davydd, but was almost immediately surrendered to the English monarch, on whose further advance the Welsh princes raised the siege of Rhuddlan castle, and retreated slowly towards Snowdon. Seizing a favourable opportunity, Llewelyn put to flight a detachment of the English army, taking fourteen standards in the action, in which were slain the lords Audley and Clifford, and various other noblemen and gentlemen, and the king himself was forced to retire for protection into his newly-acquired castle of Caergwrle. In the middle of July we find Edward issuing orders from Rhuddlan; and in the following November he advanced to Aberconway.

In the reign of HENRY III., John, surnamed Le Scot, Earl of Chester, having died without male issue, that earldom, to which belonged the territory of Flint, was given by the king to Simon de Montfort, the coheiresses of John Le Scot receiving other lands in exchange: on Montfort's death, in 1265, the earldom was annexed to the crown of England. In succeeding reigns, the eldest son of the reigning monarch, on being created Prince of Wales, has received a grant of the earldom of Chester, including Flintshire, in which grants various items have been recapitulated in the following manner: with the earldom, all lands, *viz.*, the castles of Chester, Beeston, Rothlam, Flint, and Hope, and also the manors of Hope, Hopedale, and Forsham, with the cantred and lands of Englefeld; together with the other estates in the counties of Chester, Flint, and elsewhere, belonging to the said earldom; "and the advowson of the cathedral church of St. Asaph, in Wales, and the avoidance, issues, and profits of the temporalities of the bishoprics of Chester and St. Asaph, aforesaid, together with all advowsons, pensions, portions, corrodies, offices, prizes, customs, liberties, franchises, lordships, comots, hundreds, escheats, forfeitures, and hereditaments, unto the said earldom belonging." By the *Statutum Walliæ* it was, among other clauses, ordained, that the territory of Flint should, though not disjoined from that of Chester, be separately considered as to certain branches of jurisdiction. In this document we find the first mention of the *viscomes*, or sheriff, of Flint; and from this period it seems proper to date the origin of the *shire* or *county* of Flint. In the great rebellion under Owain Glyndwr, in the reign of HENRY IV., great numbers of the men of Flintshire took up arms in favour of their valiant countryman, but on its suppression they were visited with no signal vengeance. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, this county was several times the scene of violence, but never of much bloodshed. Hawarden castle was seized by the parliamentarians at an early period of the struggle; but, in 1643, it was attacked and taken by a small body of royalists, under Lieutenant-Colonel Marrow, sent over from Ireland by the Duke of Ormonde, and who had landed near Mostyn. In this year also Flint castle was closely besieged by the parliamentarian forces under Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddelton, to whom it was at last surrendered on honourable terms, when the garrison was reduced to extremity. In March 1645, after a month's close siege, Hawarden castle was surrendered, by the king's order, to the parliamentarian commander, Major-General Mytton. The same officer, in July of the following year, captured, after a short siege, the castle of Rhuddlan, which until then had been held by the royalists; and in August retook the castle of Flint, which had again fallen into their hands.

Flintshire is in the *diocese* and archdeaconry of St. Asaph, and in the province of Canterbury: the total number of parishes is thirty-two, of which eleven are rectories, twelve vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the five hundreds of Coleshill, Maelor, Mold, Prestatyn, and Rhuddlan. It contains the small city and newly-created borough of St. Asaph; the borough and sea-port towns of Flint and Rhuddlan; the newly-created boroughs and market-towns of Holywell and Mold; and the boroughs of Caergwrle, with Hope, Caerwys, and Overton. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire; and one representative for Flint and the seven other boroughs conjointly: the county member is nominated and elected at Flint, as also is the member for the boroughs: the polling-places under the late Reform Act are Flint and Rhuddlan. The county is included in the Chester circuit: the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Mold: the county gaol and house of correction, or bridewell, are at present at Flint; but a new county gaol, together with county courts, are about to be erected at Mold: there are twenty-four acting magistrates. It contains the poor-law union of Holywell, and parts of the unions of St. Asaph and Wrexham.

The principal portion of Flintshire, though its boundary towards Denbighshire is extremely irregular, approaches in FORM to a narrow parallelogram, stretching along the south-western side of the river Dee, in its near approach towards the sea. The detached part of the hundred of Maelor (anciently called *Maelor Saesneg*, or "English Maelor," to distinguish it from the territory on the opposite side of the river Dee, called *Maelor Gymraeg*, or "Welsh Maelor," now included in the hundred of Bromfield, in Denbighshire,) is somewhat similar in form, but is broader in proportion to its length: this division extends into the spacious and fertile plain which also occupies the northern parts of Shropshire, the whole

of Cheshire, and the southern parts of Lancashire; yet, nevertheless, its surface is varied by several fine heights, commanding rich and extensive prospects in every direction. The main body of the county is much diversified in feature, but its SCENERY, though frequently bold and striking, seldom assumes the character of wildness which prevails in other parts of the principality, where the mountains are of greater elevation. Some of the hills have on one side steep declivities; but they generally descend in gentle slopes into fertile vales, watered by pleasingly meandering streams. From the shores of the Dee the country immediately rises in fine swells, overspread with rich corn-fields and pastures, to the distance of three or four miles. Beyond this fertile tract, in the vicinity of Halkin, and nearly parallel with the distant shores of the river, runs a mountainous ridge, the upper parts of which have a sterile and dreary aspect, though containing valuable minerals; but the lower parts are agreeably varied with well-wooded dingles, through which the mountain streams find their way into the Dee. The north-western extremity of the county is flat and uninteresting, particularly towards the sea, but is highly productive of corn and grass. Eastward of the rich Vale of Clwyd, which extends north eastward out of Denbighshire to the shore of this county, rises the elevated ridge of the Clwydian hills, the detached summits of which, named Moel Arthur, Moel Venlli, and Moel Vamma, are conspicuous objects at a very great distance. This chain commences at Dyserth, near the estuary of the Dee, and passes through the parishes of Cwm, Tremerchion, Bôdvari, and Ysceiviog, to the valley of Nannerch, beyond which, the hills increasing in altitude, it soon enters Denbighshire, but runs for several miles south-eastward along the border of Flintshire towards the head of the Vale of Clwyd, where it forms a junction with the Llandegla and Brŷn-Eglwys hills. Heath, or ling, is the chief produce of the higher parts of these mountains, which can only be crossed through the ravines, called *bylchau*, the roads through which ascend about two-thirds of the height of the mountains, excepting in the deep opening near Bôdvari, through which passes the road from Holywell to Denbigh. Strong and fertile argillaceous soils occupy those parts of the Vale of Clwyd which are included in this county, and the rich maritime districts in the northern part of it, and form some of the best wheat soils in North Wales, perhaps not inferior to any in Britain. The soil of the higher hills, the substrata of which are argillaceous, is shallow, and is composed of a mixture of clay and gravel, in which the former predominates. Light soils and free loams abound in various places, more particularly in the small valleys opening from the higher hills. Bordering on the great estuary of the Dee lies a considerable tract of sandy land; and the soils above-mentioned are in some places variously intermixed with each other. Below the limestone hills there is an abundance of valuable marly soils, formed by the decay of that stone. A part of the Vale of Clwyd has its soils tinged by a reddish sandstone of loose texture.

In the mining districts AGRICULTURE is much neglected; but the fertility of the other parts of the county fully counterbalances this deficiency, and renders the agricultural produce of Flintshire adequate to its consumption. Upon light soils the Norfolk rotation of crops is most common; *viz.*, first, wheat; second, turnips; third, barley; and fourth, clover: elsewhere the courses are very various. All the ordinary kinds of grain are cultivated: the *wheat* crops are most abundant in the maritime districts of Prestatyn, in the northern part of the county, where the returns average about nine or ten, and are occasionally fifteen, times the quantity of grain sown. *Oats* and *barley* are always mown, and sometimes wheat; but the latter is most frequently cut with the sickle. *Peas* are occasionally grown, but not to the extent that they formerly were. *Turnips* are sometimes cultivated, and *potatoes* commonly. The common artificial *grasses* are, red clover, rye-grass, and trefoil, the first sometimes for seed. Lucern is grown on about two hundred acres of the low sandy tracts bordering on the estuary of the Dee, between Flint and Chester, and on a much smaller scale in several other situations; the produce in the first-mentioned place, when mown for fodder, is frequently very great. In the eastern parts of the county the grass lands are chiefly applied to the purposes of the *dairy*, the produce of which, in cheese and butter, is exported in great quantities to Chester; part of the cheese is like that of Cheshire, and the rest like that of Gloucester. The Vale of Clwyd, and the lands bordering on the Dee, in this county, comprise the greater part of the pastures of North Wales that are rich enough to fatten cattle. The artificial irrigation of meadows is generally practised in convenient situations. The most common *manure* is lime, which is obtained in the greatest abundance in almost every part of the county, and is frequently burned in sod-kilns on the field to be manured: marl is also used near places where it is found. The kind of *plough* in most common use is the "Lummas plough," which much resembles the Rotheram. The *cattle* of Flintshire are of a good size and superior kind, and of all varieties of colour; those bred in the maritime district, at its northern extremity, and thence along the borders of the Dee towards Cheshire, are remarkable for their aptitude to fatten. On the hills the *sheep* are of the common small highland breed; but in the inclosures are found various foreign breeds and crosses, more especially the South Down and Leicester sheep. In the dairy district the offal of the dairy, and the range of grass or clover fields, support numbers of *hogs* during summer, which, when they have cleared the stubbles after harvest, are sold off: they are generally of a middle size,

have short ears, round and deep chests, and are commonly spotted, though sometimes all white. The draught *horses* of all kinds are for the most part bred within the county; they are generally either black or bay, strong, active, well made, and from fifteen to sixteen hands high. Various extensive *plantations* of timber trees occur in different parts of the county, and are sometimes of remarkably flourishing growth: some of the oak, sycamore, elm, ash, and bay trees in the woods near the seats Bôdryddan, Mostyn, and Downing are of uncommon size and magnificence.

Although the WASTE LANDS are still of considerable extent, more particularly on the hills of Buckley and Halkin, yet they have been greatly lessened by various inclosures. *Fen's heath*, on the border of Shropshire, and *Threap Wood*, an extra-parochial waste, also in the hundred of Maelor, still remain open. In the year 1732 an act of parliament was procured, enabling the mayor and citizens of Chester to recover and preserve the navigation of the Dee; and another, in the year 1740, incorporating what has since been called "The River Dee Company," the latter of which, by the said acts and former ones of the 17th and 26th of George II., received, as a recompense for the expenses incurred in recovering and preserving the said navigation, a grant of all the white sands, or such as were then unproductive of herbage, within the estuary of the Dee, from the walls of Chester to the extremity of Wirrall on the Cheshire side, and to the Point of Air on that of Flintshire. One of the first acts of this company was to purchase, from the lord and freeholders of the manor of *Hawarden*, six hundred acres of waste marsh land, through which they cut a new channel for the Dee, by means of which, and several embankments made in the years 1754, 1763, 1769, and 1790, they gained three thousand one hundred acres of the sands, which are now covered, even the inner sides of the embankments, with good crops of corn, and lucern and other grasses: the whole of this redeemed tract has been incorporated into the township of Sealand, in the parish of Hawarden. There are yet between one and two thousand acres of uninclosed marshes on the estuary of the Dee, in this county, the principal portion of which is in the vicinity of the towns of *Flint* and *Holywell*, and consists of land of the richest quality. Some of the principal inclosures have been that of *Saltney* marsh, containing two thousand two hundred acres, under an act passed in 1778; that of *Hope*, comprising three thousand five hundred acres, under an act obtained in 1791; that of *Mold*, containing about four thousand acres, under an act passed in 1792; that of *Kîlken*, containing two thousand four hundred acres, under an act passed in 1793; and that of *Ysceiviog*, *Nannerch*, and *Whitford*, comprising about three thousand five hundred acres. In the parish of *Llanasaph*, by an act passed in 1811, sixteen hundred acres of peculiarly rich land have been inclosed, of which twelve hundred were recovered from the sea, by an embankment, at an expense of £4000, which was defrayed by the freeholders. The waste of *Mynydd Tegeingl*, in the parishes of Whitford and Ysceiviog, has also been inclosed; and the proprietors within the franchise of *Rhuddlan* obtained an act, in 1807, for the inclosure of their portion of the rich tract called Rhuddlan marsh. This great level, lying near the town of Rhuddlan, between St. Asaph and the sea, contains about twenty-seven thousand acres of a rich sandy loam, and extends westward into the adjoining county of Denbigh. The sea having made some destructive encroachments on *Tywyn Abergele*, a neighbouring waste, the proprietors of Rhuddlan marsh, to secure their own lands from inundation, at the end of the last century and the commencement of the present, formed, under the provisions of an act of parliament, an embankment varying in height and breadth, according to the force of the tide which it was designed to resist: five hundred acres were appointed by the act to be sold, towards defraying the expense incurred in forming this embankment, which it was estimated would cost, together with drainage, no less than £13,500. Coal, obtained from its own mines, is the common *fuel* of this county; but peat is burned in some places, and that which is obtained in Fens Moss, in the hundred of Maelor, is so soft as to require to be cast in moulds before it can be used: when it has dried and hardened, it becomes highly inflammable, and the moulded pieces are sold by the hundred, chiefly to the people of Whitchurch and Wem, in the adjoining county of Salop.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS of Flintshire are of great variety and importance, when compared with the small extent of its surface, and consist chiefly of coal, lead-ore, and calamine, with limestone, freestone, and various other kinds of stone. By far the greater part of it is included in the limestone tract of North Wales, the northern part of which enters the parish of Mold from the eastern part of Denbighshire, and in its progress north-westward occupies the western parts of it, and passes by Kîlken, Halkin, Ysceiviog, and Caerwys, to the east of Tremerchion and Cwm, and to the west of Holywell, Whitford, and Llanasaph, including the whole of the parishes of Newmarket, Gwaenyscor, and Meliden, and terminating on the sea-shore, at Dyserth, in a bold promontory facing the north-west. To the east and north of the limestone tract are valuable coal measures, the geological position of which is over the calcareous beds, from which they dip, first eastward, towards the plain of Cheshire, and afterwards north-eastward, under the estuary of the Dee, forming what the miners call a trough, and rising again on the Cheshire side of that river, in the peninsula of Wirrall. The COAL tract extends from the parish of Llanasaph, or Llanasa, opposite the Point of Air, south-eastward through those of Whit-

ford, Holywell, Flint, and Northop, into that of Hawarden, opposite to Chester. The thickness of several of the coal seams is remarkably great, being surpassed by none in the kingdom, except those near Wednesbury in Staffordshire; and few places in the island possess so great a quantity of coal within the same distance of the surface. A pit at Bychton, near Holywell, six hundred and fourteen feet deep, is sunk through twenty-seven different strata, of which twelve consist of coal varying in thickness from one to fifteen feet. The first of these is of the kind called *cannel*, which is also found in the Mostyn and Leeswood pits: at Bychton it is three feet thick, and rests immediately upon a bed of common coal, six feet thick: a stratum of the same species, fourteen inches thick, occurs at the depth of about three hundred and fourteen feet: the aggregate thickness of the whole series of seams is sixty-four feet eight inches, being equal to about one foot of coal in every nine feet depth. The dip of the strata of the whole formation is very considerable, varying from one yard in four to two yards in three. Although the thickest seam, towards the north-western extremity of the district, is as much as fifteen feet, yet at Hawarden, near Chester, it is only twelve feet. The strata alternating with the beds of coal consist chiefly of freestone and a dark-coloured shale, the latter of which decomposes on exposure to the atmosphere. The collieries of this county are mentioned in an official document so early as the reign of Edward I.: they formerly supplied Dublin and the northern coasts of Ireland, but the external demand has much diminished, and the measures are consequently worked on a much smaller scale: this change in the trade is attributable to the opening of numerous pits in Cumberland and Lancashire, more conveniently situated for the approach of ships; for the Dee, which was formerly navigable close to the shore of the parish of Whitford, has changed its deep channel to the opposite side of the estuary, and at present only sloops and small brigs can approach within two miles of the same place. The principal coal mines are in the vicinities of Northop, Mold, Flint, Bagillt near Holywell, and Bychton and Mostyn in the parish of Whitford. The calcareous strata of the south-western side of the county afford lime of excellent quality, and in many places assume the appearance of marble of different kinds, susceptible of a high polish: a variety of the latter, of a deep grey colour, when calcined and mixed with a certain quantity of common lime, forms an excellent cement for works under water. On the eastern side the limestone strata change into a mixed siliceous stone, of various degrees of fineness, called chert: beyond this occurs a dark-coloured friable shale, and, afterwards, freestone of excellent quality for building, with subjacent coal strata; the chert is used in the manufacture of porcelain and delft-ware, large quantities of it being quarried and sent to the Staffordshire and Shropshire potteries. The change in the nature of the strata is more particularly abrupt and remarkable in the Vale of Nannerch, one side of which is formed by limestone rocks, and the other by ledges of shivery shale; and in the dingle to the south of the mansion of Talacre, where the coal measures end, one side being freestone of the finest quality, and the other chert and limestone, the metalliferous strata of the country. The chert is seldom above forty yards deep, but the limestone is of unknown depth, and both, in common with the shale, abound with ores of lead, calamine, and another combination of zinc, which, in some processes, serves as a substitute for calamine, and is called by the miners "black-jack."

Flintshire is thought to produce as much LEAD-ORE as all the rest of Wales; but it is very difficult to ascertain the precise quantity, some being exported for the purpose of blending, and other ores imported for the same purpose, while the registers of the custom-house at Chester make no clear distinction between the produce of this county and that of Denbigh. Most of the works are called "Rakes," and are carried to various depths, from twenty to one hundred and fifty yards. The veins run in opposite directions, from north to south, and from east to west; but the ore obtained from those running in the former direction is of inferior quality, as it contains no silver, or so small a quantity as not to be worth extracting. The ores are of various kinds: the common lamellated "potters' ore," so called because it is used in glazing earthenware, yields, on an average, from fourteen to sixteen hundred-weight of lead per ton; the brown, or grey, lapideous ore, called by the miners *caulk*, yields from five to eleven hundred-weight per ton; and "gravel ore" is of nearly the same quality as the potters' ore, and is found in what the miners call *flats*, that is, loose strata of sand and stones, and consists of masses, rounded by attrition, of various sizes, from that of a hazel nut to pieces weighing several tons. The quantity of silver contained in these different ores is very various: when, on assaying, they are found to contain ten ounces per ton, this quantity is considered worth the trouble and expense of extracting; sometimes the produce is sixteen ounces per ton. Some of the richest and most productive mines are those in the vicinities of Halkin, Kîlken, and Mold, the great Holywell Level, and Milwr mine, to the east of Holywell, which now yields more than any other in the county. Talar Gôch mine, at Dyserth, which belongs to the see of St. Asaph, the Earl of Plymouth, &c., affords rich ores of both lead and zinc. The working of two large and valuable lead mines at Llŷn-y-Pandy, near Mold, has been greatly obstructed by the waters of the river Alyn, in the subterraneous part of its course. Near the sites of ancient British smelting-hearths, fragments of lead-ore have been collected, to the amount of many tons.

Lapis calaminaris is raised in large quantities, more particularly in the eastern part of the limestone district, being generally found in a matrix of limestone, or chert, more especially the former, in which it is peculiar to the kind called "flummery stone:" its colour is various, being occasionally yellow, green, red, brown, and black; it is also of various texture and solidity, some being reticulated like corroded bones, and one kind resembling indurated wax: all that is not required for the Holywell brass-manufactories is sent by inland water carriage to Cheadle and Macclesfield, and by water to Bristol. The other ore of *zinc*, called sulphate of zinc, blende, or black-jack, is also very abundant, and is sometimes raised to be used in the making of ingots and bell-metal, or to be reduced to speltre, or regulus of zinc: it has naturally a blueish-grey metallic appearance. A north and south vein, running through the parishes of Mold and Kîlken, and consisting chiefly of fluor spar, breaks every vein that it crosses, without being itself interrupted or deranged by any; for which reason the miners have given it the name of the "gallop-hell vein." *Barytes*, united with vitriolic acid, occurs at Cevn Meiriadog, near St. Asaph, and with carbonic acid, between St. Asaph and Holywell, where it is the matrix both of the sulphate of zinc and that of lead. *Marl*, which appears to be a deposite of dissolved limestone, abounds in all the valleys contiguous to the limestone tract; clayey marl is most abundant in the eastern part of the county, and that of an indurated quality near the centre of it, in the neighbourhood of Flint. Petroleum, or mineral oil, is often found in the limestone strata, and is used for medicinal purposes: by the Welsh it is called *menyn y tylwyth têg*, or "fairies' butter." Varieties of the carbonate of lime, such as regularly formed spars, stalactites, and coarse mineral agaric, are found at Fordden, near Caerwys; and amethystine spar exists on Halkin mountain. The principal extraneous *fossils* are impressions of leaves of the fern species, found in the collieries of Leeswood, in the parish of Mold, and in the black shale incumbent on the coal in other works of the same kind. A great portion of the mineral districts, formerly constituting part of the royal possessions, was alienated from the crown, in the reign of Charles I., in favour of Sir Richard Grosvenor, who obtained a grant of all the mines, or rakes, of lead within the hundreds of Coleshill and Rhuddlan, which, prior to that period, had been divided into different lots, and let out on leases for a term of years. Although the surface of the extensive waste called Halkin Mountain is commonable land, yet its vast mineral treasures are, by virtue of this grant, the property of the present Marquis of Westminster, as descendant of Sir Richard.

A great part of the population of the county is engaged in raising its mineral treasures, whilst several are employed in manufacturing its metallic ores. On the stream which runs from Holywell into the estuary of the Dee are extensive works for the manufacture of culinary utensils, and other articles of *brass;* and various *copper*-works, at which are manufactured copper plates, or sheets, for the bottoms of ships, and for exportation to China, to be used in the drying of teas, also copper bolts, nails, rudder-bands, braces, &c., and copper wire: the copper used in these works is chiefly obtained from the Parys Mountain and Mona mines, in Anglesey; and numerous vessels are employed in the carriage of the raw and manufactured articles, the latter of which are shipped for Liverpool. Flintshire also contains four extensive *cotton*-manufactories, situated on the Holywell stream, and belonging to the "Holywell Cotton Company," in which about one thousand persons are employed: there is a fifth at Mold, but it is not at present in operation. Near Coed-Eulo, in the parish of Hawarden, are various extensive *potteries*, where are manufactured considerable quantities of coarse earthenware, which is chiefly sent coastwise, as far as Swansea, or exported to Ireland; and fire-bricks and tiles, from clunch, a species of indurated clay, which is here found in vast beds: some of the bricks, called *bearers*, weigh from one to two hundred-weight, and are used for lining the lead-smelting furnaces, in which they are set, not in mortar, but in a cement formed of the same kind of fire clay as that of which they are composed. The Nottingham brown earthenware, and other species of pottery, are made near Mold. At Bagillt, near Flint, the manufacture of *ropes* for shipping, and for the use of the colliers and miners, is carried on. *Sal ammoniac* is extracted from the offal of the Chester slaughter-houses, on Saltney marsh, near Flint; and *pyroligneous acid* from brushwood, at Hope, for the use of the cotton dyers. Notwithstanding that this county possesses so considerable an extent of sea-coast, its harbours are small, and its maritime COMMERCE comparatively unimportant. At the mouth of the Clwyd is the port of Rhuddlan at the Vorryd, where small vessels lie to take in corn, timber, and other produce of the interior; and more grain is shipped at this place than at all the other ports of North Wales collectively. The vessels trading to and from the brass and copper works, near Holywell, are loaded, or their cargoes discharged, on the shores of the estuary of the Dee, at only a very short distance from them. A few small vessels also trade to Flint; and, when the weather permits, small packets sail from that town every day for Parkgate and Chester. On the shore of the township of Coed-Eulo a strong pier, or jetty, was constructed, about the commencement of the present century, which, projecting into the channel of the river Dee, forms a place of shelter in case of adverse winds, or boisterous weather, for vessels trading to Chester. Great quantities of limestone, quarried in the hills about Caergwrle, are burned on the spot, and, for the most

part conveyed into Cheshire. Most of the wool produced in the county is sold, at Chester, to the clothiers of the north of England. The chief exports, however, are, ores of lead, zinc, and copper, and manufactured copper and brass, chert for the English potteries, fire-bricks, butter, cheese, and bacon. The chief article of importation, besides ordinary shop goods, is that of copper, from the Isle of Anglesey, to be manufactured near Holywell.

The principal RIVERS are the Dee, the Clwyd, and the Alyn. The *Dee* first touches this county in its course northward along the eastern confines of Denbighshire, where for several miles, it bounds the detached portion of it on the west: almost immediately below Chester it reaches the main body of the county, through a low marshy portion of which is carried its modern artificial channel, which terminates within four miles of Flint, in the great estuary of the old channel: this extends from within a few miles of Chester, north-westward, to its termination in the Irish Sea, between the extremity of Wirrall, in Cheshire, and the Point of Air in Flintshire, forming the north-eastern boundary of the latter county throughout its whole length: this river is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen up to Chester; and at high water its estuary forms a noble arm of the sea, but at its ebb it dwindles into a narrow and insignificant stream, winding its way through vast dreary wastes of sand and ooze. The *Clwyd* enters the western part of the county from Denbighshire, near Bôdvari, and, pursuing a north-easterly course, soon reaches St. Asaph, immediately below which city it is joined, from the south-west, by the powerful stream of the Elwy: hence, gradually increasing in breadth, it flows majestically through the rich marsh of Rhuddlan, by the ancient borough of that name, about three miles below which it falls into the Irish Sea, through a small estuary opening northward, and bounded on the east by the north-western extremity of Flintshire, and on the west by the north-easternmost point of Denbighshire: this river is navigable up to Rhuddlan quay for flat-bottomed boats of about seventy tons' burthen, and at its mouth forms a port, which is frequented by small coasting vessels. The *Alyn* enters across the southern confines of the county, and takes a northerly course in the vicinity of Mold, round which town it makes an extensive sweep, and turns southward through Hopedale; afterwards, pursuing an easterly direction, it quits Flintshire near Caergwrle, in its further progress to the Dee: near Mold this river has a subterraneous passage for the distance of rather less than a mile. Excellent materials for the making and repairing of *roads* being every where abundant, those of Flintshire are for the most part very good. The mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, by Chester, enters the county from the latter city, and runs the whole length of it, passing through Northop, Holywell, and St. Asaph, to Abergele, in Denbighshire. From Northop a branch passes through Caerwys, and rejoins the main line at St. Asaph; while from Holywell there is another branch through Newmarket and Rhuddlan, which again reaches the main road at Abergele, in Denbighshire: from Northop a third branch passes through Denbigh, and regains the main road at Aberconway.

This county contains numerous interesting RELICS OF ANTIQUITY. Various remains of the Romans, such as coins, hypocausts, fibulæ, &c., have been found in the vicinities of Flint, Caergwrle, Caerwys, and Holywell. In the neighbourhoods of Flint and Caergwrle are found great quantities of scoria, supposed to be the refuse from Roman smelting-hearths. On the hill called Garreg, near the village of Whitford, on the estuary of the Dee, is a circular tower, conjectured to have been a Roman *pharos*, or lighthouse. In a field below the town of Caerwys stood formerly a stone, bearing a Latin inscription, which was removed to the gardens at Downing; but a tumulus yet remains near its former site, and there are various others scattered in the vicinity. In the neighbourhood of Hope may be traced, in several places, the remains of two ancient roads, one pointing towards Hawarden, and the other towards Mold. Roman intrenchments are yet visible in the vicinity of Bôdvari, the ancient *Varis*, and in one or two other places. Truman Hill, and several other heights in the neighbourhood of Hawarden, are crowned with British encampments; and on Moel Arthur, a lofty summit of the Clwydian hills, is a strong fortification of British construction. On an elevation opposite to that on which are situated the ruins of the castle of Caergwrle is a British fortified post, called Caer-Estyn, formed by a ditch and rampart. In the parish of Whitford is a singular monument, consisting of an ancient sculptured obelisk, twelve feet high, called Maen Chwyvan, or "the stone of lamentation:" near it are several tumuli, called Y Gorseddau, or "the Sessions." Another curiously ornamented column, of unknown antiquity, stands in the cemetery of Dyserth. Various remains of *Offa's Dyke* are yet visible in this county, through the whole of which, with the exception of a short distance of about three miles, its course has recently been traced, from the place where it enters, near Hope, to its termination near Prestatyn. Nearly parallel with this ancient line of demarcation extends a similar work, called *Wat's Dyke*, which also traverses the entire county, in a direction from north-west to south-east. Commencing on the shores of the Dee, below the abbey of Basingwerk, it passes through "the strand fields," near Holywell, and by Cevn-y-Coed, Nant-y-Flint, Coed-y-Llŷs, Brŷn-moel, Northop mills, Monachlog, near Northop, and Mynydd Sychdyn, beyond which it enters Molesdale, near its lower extremity, and runs along the side of it by Hopechurch to Rhŷdin, beyond which it almost immediately enters the east-

ern part of Denbighshire, across which it pursues a southerly course, nearly parallel with Offa's Dyke. By all early historians these two lines of demarcation have been confounded with each other; and respecting the formation of Wat's Dyke there is no authentic record, and hardly even a conjecture. At the time of the Reformation there were, at Basingwerk a Cistercian abbey; and at Rhuddlan, a house of Black friars: the famous monastery at Bangor-Iscoed was entirely in ruins at the time of the Norman Conquest. There are yet extensive and curious remains of the abbey of Basingwerk, and some smaller ruins of the house of the Knights Templar at the same place. The most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the cathedral and parochial church of St. Asaph; in the church of Kîlken, which is chiefly remarkable for its fine carved roof; and in those of Hanmer, Mold, and Overton. An ancient and curious chapel adjoins St. Winifred's Well, at Holywell.

In this border county, so often the scene of conflict between the encroaching power of England and the patriotic valour of the Welsh, the fortified residences were numerous. There are extensive and picturesque remains of the *castles* of Caergwrle, Dyserth, Ewloe, Flint, Hawarden, and Rhuddlan. *Mansions* of rather ancient erection and antiquated appearance are numerous: the most remarkable are, Bôdryddan, Golden Grove, Mostyn, Nerquis Hall, Pentre-Hobyn, Plâs Têg, and Rhual. Among the modern seats most worthy of notice are, Bôdelwyddan, Bronwylva, Brŷnbella, Brŷn-y-Pŷs, Cevn, Downing, Emral, Gredington, Gwernhayled, Gyrn, Halkin Castle, Hanmer Hall, Hawarden Castle, Leeswood, Pengwern, Talacre, the Palace and Deanery of St. Asaph, and the Vicarage-house of Northop. Most of the better class of houses are built of the freestone of the coal measures. Although *farm-houses* and their appendages upon improved plans are common, yet many are extremely mean. The cottages are generally clean and comfortable, and built of the substantial materials of the district. The common *fences* are quickset hedges, for making which great quantities of hawthorn-sets are grown by nurserymen. The farmers and labourers are generally allowed to enjoy the advantage of superior family fare to that of the same classes in the other counties of North Wales. In those parts of Flintshire which adjoin Cheshire, *servants* hired by the year begin their term of service on the 1st of January; in other districts, on the 1st of May. At Rhuddlan, at the lower extremity of the Vale of Clwyd, labourers formerly met together on the Sunday morning, and were hired by the neighbouring farmers for the following week; but this is now done on the Monday morning, and the wages given at Rhuddlan regulate those of the two hundreds of Rhuddlan and Prestatyn. On the banks of the river Alyn, in the domain called Rhŷdin, near Caergwrle, are two saline *springs*, formerly much resorted to for the medicinal properties of their waters, which were considered particularly efficacious in the cure of scorbutic affections. At the bottom of the hill on which stands the town of Holywell is St. Winifred's Well, one of the most powerful springs in the island, emitting about one hundred and twenty tuns of water per minute: the strong ebullition caused by this discharge keeps in continual suspension pebbles of an ounce in weight: the stream issuing from this fountain enters the estuary of the Dee at a marshy spot, at the distance of one mile and two hundred and thirty-four yards from its source, having in that short course given motion to eleven mills of complex machinery: the supposed healing efficacy of this copious spring, and its pretended miraculous origin, formerly attracted numerous pilgrims to Holywell, and the legend connected with it is related in the account of that place.

FLORENCE (ST.), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Tenby; containing 396 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on a gentle eminence in the centre of a fertile vale, sheltered on one side by the northern declivity of the Ridgeway between Pembroke and Tenby, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Carew, on the south by Manorbeer, on the east by Gumfreston, and on the west by Nash and Lamphey. It comprises by admeasurement 2470 acres of land, which is chiefly in pasture, and appropriated to dairy farming, the produce of the parish being principally butter and cheese; the soil rests, in some places, on clay, and in others on limestone, and varies its quality from great richness and fertility to absolute barrenness: of the annual value of rateable property the return is £2145. 10. The surface is broken into valleys and hills, and a small brook, which runs through the district to Tenby, diversifies and improves the scenery, which, throughout the whole locality, is highly picturesque and beautiful. Near the village, which forms one of the most cheerful and interesting objects in the delightful ride from Tenby to Pembroke, is situated Ivy Tower, a commodious modern residence, containing a good antiquarian and classical library, and the vicinity of which is ornamented with some ash and elm trees. Many of the cottages, to which large gardens are attached, and which are grouped in pleasing clusters around the church, are of ancient appearance, and coeval with the castles in the vicinity, having been built by the first generations of the Flemings, who settled in this part of the principality, in the reign of Henry I., by permission of that monarch, when driven from their own country by an inundation of the sea. There are some limestone quarries, and a few hands are employed as masons in marble work. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage; the former a sinecure, rated in the king's books at

£16. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £4. 18. 4., and is endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron, the Rector. The livings, which are at present totally distinct, are to be consolidated on the appointment of the next incumbent: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, subject to rates, averaging £14 per annum, with a glebe of 20 acres, valued at £35; and the vicarial for a rent-charge of £80, with a glebe of 10 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Florence, is a very ancient, massive cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty belfry tower, containing four fine toned bells; the edifice measures, in extreme length, 72 feet, and 20 feet in breadth, and accommodates about 200 persons with sittings, of which 40 are free. On the north side of the altar is a mural tablet of brass, with a Latin epitaph, in choriambic verse, to the memory of Robert Rudd, A.B., formerly archdeacon of St. David's, who was ejected from his benefice in the reign of Charles I., for his adherence to the cause of that monarch, and died in October, 1648. There is a place of worship for Independents. A parochial school has been lately repaired by subscription, aided with a liberal grant from the National Society. The remains of antiquity in and about the village are considerable: in 1835, a small silver cross, inscribed with Saxon characters, was found in the vicarage garden.

FORCHAMMAN (FFORCH-AMMAN), a hamlet, in the parish of Aberdare, within the limits of the new borough of Merthyr-Tydvil, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (s. w. by s.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is returned with the parish. This hamlet takes its name from the Amman stream, which here falls into the river Cynon, on the right bank of which it is situated. Aberaman House is a pleasing mansion, surrounded by well-grown trees, and seated in a vale between the road leading to Aberdare and the river Cynon: it was for centuries the seat of the family of Matthews, and was sold by a descendant to the late Anthony Bacon, Esq., of Benham, in the county of Berks.

FORD, a chapelry, in the parish of Hayscastle, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (n.) from Haverfordwest: the population is included in the return for the parish. This chapelry comprises a small tract lying at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, on the western bank of the Cleddy river, where it is joined by another small stream, and on the high road between Haverfordwest and Fishguard. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty; net income, £70; patron, W. E. Tucker, Esq.

FORDEN, a parish, and the head of a union, in the lower division of the hundred of Cawrse, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles (s.) from Welshpool; containing 827 inhabitants. The Danes are said to have stationed themselves in this neighbourhood in the year 894, and to have been driven from it by the Saxons, after a long siege and severe conflict: their encampments are still visible on the Long Mountain and near Buttington. This mountain, called by the Welsh Mynydd, or Cevn Digoll, is partly included in this parish, and is remarkable as the scene of the last struggle of the Welsh for independence. After the death of Llewelyn, the inhabitants of North Wales rallied under the banner of his illegitimate son, Madoc, who assembled a considerable army, and obtained signal victories over the invaders, at Carnarvon, near Denbigh, at Knockin, and again in the marches: at length, having ventured hither to engage with the united forces of the lords marcher, his troops were routed, after an obstinate conflict, in 1294. Upon the same mountain, Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., mustered his partisans from Shropshire and North Wales, and found every man who had promised to support him true to his appointment; on which account the Welsh have called it Digoll, signifying "without loss." The parish is situated on the road from Montgomery to Welshpool; by the latter place it is bounded on the north, on the south by Montgomery, on the east by Worthen and Chirbury in the county of Salop, and on the west by Berriew; the soil is a shallow earth resting on clay, and the produce consists of wheat, oats, barley, and a few turnips: the annual value has been returned at £7250. The grounds lie on the acclivity of the Long Mountain, and the scenery, embracing the Severn and Kemlet rivers which run through the parish, and fine views of Welshpool and Montgomery with the vales in their vicinity, is beautifully picturesque: the mansions are Nantcribba, the ancient seat of Lord Hereford, Gunley, and Edderton. There is a quarry in the parish, the material of which is of the trap species.

The House of Industry for the united district of Montgomery and Welshpool is situated in this parish: this district, which is about eighteen miles square, comprises the parishes of Montgomery, Welshpool (except the township of Cyvronnydd, which supports its own poor), Berriew, Llandyssil, Llanmerewig, and Forden; and the townships of Cletterwood and Hope, in the parish of Buttington; those of Leighton and Trelystan, in the chapelry of Wolstonnyend, otherwise Wolston; that of Aston, in the parish of Lydham; and that of Castlewright, in the parish of Mainstone; all in the county of Montgomery; and the parishes of Worthen and Chirbury, in the county of Salop, and of Churchstoke, in the counties of Montgomery and Salop. These places were united and formed into one entire district, for the better relief and employment of the poor, by an act passed in the 32nd of George III.; and certain persons de-

scribed therein were incorporated, under the style of "The Guardians of the Poor of the parishes of Montgomery and Pool, and the parishes, chapelries, and townships united therewith, in the counties of Montgomery and Salop;" some of whom were appointed directors, and regulations were established for effecting the purposes of the act: additional powers were granted to the corporation in the 36th of George III., and again in the 5th of George IV. The management of the interests of the establishment is vested in twenty-four directors, chosen from the body of guardians, eight of whom retire annually, and are succeeded by others: there are also honorary directors, besides the mayors of the boroughs of Montgomery and Welshpool. The domestic concerns are managed by a steward and matron, under the superintendence of a committee, which meets once a week: there are also a chaplain, treasurer, clerk, and other officers. The building which is capable of affording accommodation to one thousand persons, is a plain substantial edifice of brick, erected in 1795, at an expense of upwards of £12,000: it stands within a plot of ground measuring thirty acres, and occupies three sides of a square, of which the front is three hundred and sixty feet in length. There is a neat chapel, in length fifty-seven feet and a half, and in breadth thirty-six feet, with a burial-ground attached. The male inmates able to labour were generally employed in husbandry, upon a farm belonging to the institution, and the females in knitting; but the farm was given up about seven years ago, and at present there are but few inmates, a new system of relieving the paupers in their own houses having been adopted, keeping in the house only such as are unable to labour: there is a school for the children. The sessions for the lower division of the hundred of Cawrse are held at the Church House at Forden, twice a year.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £900 parliamentary grant; net income, £119; patrons and impropriators, the Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £462. 13. 3. The church, which is situated about half a mile to the west of the road from Welshpool to Montgomery, is in the ancient style of English architecture, and consisted of a nave only, until an addition was made, in 1830, of an aisle built at right angles with the body of the church, the latter of which measures 63 feet by 28, and the former 19 by 24: the edifice contains 400 sittings: the font, which is of marble, and of an oval form, was presented to the parish, in 1794, by Richard Edmunds, Esq., at whose expense also the arms of England, exquisitely carved in wood, coloured and gilt, were put up on the north side of the chancel: this church was, during a period of three or four centuries, the burial-place of the family of Devereux, Viscounts Hereford. There is a place of worship for Independents. Edward Lewis, in 1675, devised £20 per annum, arising from an estate in the adjoining parish of Chirbury, in Shropshire, for the instruction of children of that place and Forden, and about six boys from this parish attend the school at Chirbury: a Sunday school has been established in connexion with the church. The sum of £100 was given by a member of the family of Devereux, for apprenticing two children annually; but after having been recovered, in 1748, from the hands of Lord Hereford in which it was placed, together with £30 interest, it was lent on bond to a person who died in embarrassed circumstances, and the principal and interest were lost to the parish. The only benefaction now in operation, arises from a portion of Mrs. Hannah Lloyd's charity in the parish of Castle-Caer-Einion, producing £2. 17. 10½. per annum, which with the interest of £35, the produce of timber cut on the property, is expended in the purchase of coats for decayed persons. There are various remains of antiquity in the parish. In the township of Thornbury, near the banks of the Severn, are vestiges of a Roman rectangular encampment, called the Gaer, from which the course of an ancient road may be traced, in the parishes of Llandyssil, Llanmerewig, Newtown, and Penstrywed, to Caer-Sws, formerly an important Roman city, in the parish of Llanwnnog. That ancient line of demarcation, Offa's Dyke, passes through the townships of Hem and Wropton; and within two hundred yards of it, near Nantcribba, on the road from Welshpool to Montgomery, rises a vast conoidal rock, upon which, on clearing away the surface, about the middle of the last century, the remains of a fort were discovered: it appeared to have been of a square form, probably with a round tower at each angle, of which part of the south-eastern one still remains; the walls are about three feet high, and seven feet seven inches in thickness, and the area within is nine feet in diameter. The base of the rock is surrounded by a trench, cut through it, leaving only a narrow entrance to the fort. The history of this place is involved in total oblivion: it was probably a fortification of considerable importance, as it commanded the line of Offa's Dyke, and the vales of Severn, Montgomery, and Chirbury: at a short distance from it is another intrenchment.

FOREST, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Tàlgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 10½ miles (s.) from Hay; containing 168 inhabitants. This hamlet consists of the southern portion of that elevated range, called the Black mountains, which separates Brecknockshire from Monmouthshire, and a detached district of Herefordshire. Tàlgarth mountain, in this hamlet, is two thousand four hundred and forty-five feet above the level of the sea; and upon another elevated hill near it, termed *Y Gader*, or the Chair, are loose stone circles, evidently Druidical, shaped as an irregular triangle,

with a large stone for an apex, the whole about sixty feet in circumference. Other similar constructions are found within a short distance on the southern declivity of this mountain. The remains of Dinas castle are also situated in the hamlet: they occupy the summit of a detached and conical hill at the foot of the Black mountains, and consist at present of little more than the foundations, the castle having been destroyed, as is supposed, by the natives of Sir David Gam's party, in opposition to those of Owain Glyndwr's. The hamlet is wild and dreary in its aspect, affording, in general, only scanty herbage to the mountain sheep: its annual value of rateable property is returned at £860.

FOREST, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANYCRWYS, upper division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E.) from Lampeter; containing 248 inhabitants. There are traces still discernible, in two places near the small river Twrch, of the Roman road called Sarn Helen, which passed through this hamlet, at a short distance from the church, in a direction from Loventium, now Llanio, in Cardiganshire, to the station at Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, near Llandovery.

FOREST, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANDINGAT, higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N.) from Llandovery; containing 240 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the Towy, and occupies a part of the district lying between that river and the Brân. A bridge crosses the Towy here, and the road from Llandovery to Trêgaron passes along its left bank. The hamlet is in general well wooded.

FOREST, a hamlet, in the parish of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, partly within the limits of the new borough of that name, and partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet forms a mountainous and partially wooded district between two branches of the river Tâf, at the western base of which runs the road from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil, after crossing the bridge over the eastern or Bargoed Tâf: a rail-road also passes from that town along the left bank of the Tâf Vawr river, and, after crossing it, joins the canal opposite to the Quaker's Yard, in the parish of Gellygaer.

FREYSTROP, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Haverfordwest, on the road by Pembroke ferry to Pembroke; comprising the divisions of Higher and Lower Freystrop, and containing 671 inhabitants. Within the limits of this parish is situated Clareston, an elegant modernized mansion, originally the residence of the family of Powel, and which is pleasantly situated in grounds well laid out. The lands are almost entirely in a state of good cultivation, and the soil is tolerably fertile: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £707. 8. Culm is found in abundance, and is principally worked on the estates of Sir Herbert Packington and Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., and shipped, for the supply of the neighbouring districts, at Hook Quay, on the river Cleddy. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £121. 10.; and there is a glebe of 18 acres, which, with appendages, is valued at £41. 18. per annum. The church is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural feature. There is a place of worship for Methodists. About 35 boys and girls are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there is a Sunday school, in which about 70 children are gratuitously taught. A spring, the water of which crosses the turnpike-road, is strongly impregnated with iron, and is called by the villagers the Red Water, from the colour of its deposite.

G

GAER, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-CAER-EINION, within the liberties of the borough of WELSHPOOL, locally situated in the upper division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (W.) from Welshpool; containing 72 inhabitants.

GARN, with DERWYDD, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANDEBIE, upper division of the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr: the population is included in the return for the parish. It lies on the right bank, and near the head of the river Lougher.

GARN, a township, in the parish of LLANVAWR, hundred of PENLLŶN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES: the population is returned with the parish.

GARTH, with YSTRAD, a township in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the banks of the river Teivy; containing 89 inhabitants. The tithes, payable to the perpetual curate of Llandewy-Brevi, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £67, subject to rates, averaging £2. 2. 6. per annum.

GARTH, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANVABON, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. S. E) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 1209 inhabitants. The parochial church is situated in this hamlet, which forms the western portion of the parish. It has

much elevated ground, rising above the left bank of the Tâf, the western base of which is skirted by that river and the canal and road from Merthyr-Tydvil to Cardiff, which run within a few yards of each other. The river and canal are crossed by bridges on the road to Aberdare; and, immediately adjoining, the canal is conveyed over the Tâf by a well-executed aqueduct. Many respectable residences lie scattered in different parts. A rail-road extends from the canal here across the road, near the Navigation House, and up the vale between this hamlet and the parish of Gellygaer, to some collieries in the neighbourhood.

GARTH, a hamlet, in the parish and newly-created borough of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (N.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is returned with the parish. It extends close to the town of Merthyr-Tydvil, the road from that place to Abergavenny passing through it over Blaen Rumney common, and is principally inhabited by the numerous workmen employed at the extensive manufactories in the former town, and the coal-mines in its neighbourhood. The remains of Morlais castle, a more detailed account of which is given in the article on the parish, and the modern mansion of Cyvarthva castle, with its park, are both situated in this hamlet, which is well wooded on the banks of the Lesser Tâf. Immediately below the ruins of Morlais castle this river, which foams impetuously over its rocky bed, is crossed by Pont Sarn, a picturesque bridge thrown over a chasm fringed with underwood, thirty feet in breadth. In the limestone rock, a little above this bridge is a hollow, called Dryford cavern, into which a spring falls from above, and in times of flood flows over, forming a picturesque cascade.

GARTH, a hamlet, in the parish of GUILSFIELD, hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N.) from Welshpool: the population is returned with the parish. It lies contiguous to the village of Guilsfield, on the south-west, and a part of it is within the liberties of the borough of Welshpool. There are many respectable residences in different parts of the hamlet, the principal of which is an elegant modern mansion, erected in the early style of English architecture, by the late Rev. Richard Mytton, at an expense amounting to nearly £100,000. The impropriate tithes of this hamlet with those of the hamlets of Gungrog-Vechan and Trêlydan, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £211. 10., and the vicarial, for one of £72.

GARTH-BEIBIO, a parish, in the union of LLANVYLLIN, upper division of the hundred of MATHRAVAL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, on the road from Welshpool to Machynlleth, Dôlgelley, &c., 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llanvair; containing 383 inhabitants. This place which derives its name from Garth, a ness or promontory, and Peibio, the name of some chieftain of whom nothing is known, is situated in a hilly district on the road from Welshpool and Llanvair-Caer-Einion, to Dinas Mowddwy, and is bounded on the north, east, and south by the parish of Llangedvan, and on the west by those of Mallwyd and Cemmes: considerably more than half of the parish is mountainous, and the remainder consists of about 400 acres of pasture, the same extent of arable, and 10 acres of woodland; chiefly fir and birch. The soil is clayey and wet, and in some parts boggy and peaty; the upper lands produce oats, and the lower are chiefly pasture, employed in supporting sheep and cattle: butter constitutes one part of the disposable produce of the parish; woollen goods are prepared to a small extent, and a few persons are also employed in a corn-mill: the rateable annual value returned for the parish amounts to £764. The rivers Twrch and Banwy, which unite just below the church, form an interesting feature in the local scenery, and the hills that rise in various directions command views finely diversified, in every direction. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £119; and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 27 acres, valued at £25 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Tydecho, and supposed to have been built about the sixth century, is 36 feet in length and 21 in breadth, and contains 70 benches, the sittings of which are appropriated to the respective farms and cottages. Near it is St. Tydecho's well, constructed for a cold bath, the water being considered efficacious in rheumatic and other disorders; formerly every one who bathed in the well, or drank the water, dropped a pin into it, and it was deemed sacrilege to take any of them out. There is a Sunday school conducted gratuitously, in which are about 90 children, in connexion with the Established Church. Divers bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor, varying in amount from £1 to £20, and producing altogether £61, which sum was lent to the trustees of the second district of the Montgomeryshire turnpike-road, as a mortgage on the tolls, and bears an interest of five per cent., the amount of which, £3. 1., is distributed among poor persons, 10*s.* being given to the most needy person who has received the least parochial relief, according to the will of one of the donors. There are several cairns in the parish.

GARTHBRENGY, or GALLT-BRENGY (GARTH-BRENGI), a parish, partly in the hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, and partly in that of PENCELLY, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (N.) from Brecknock, on the road to Builth; containing 162 inhabitants. This small parish, which constitutes a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Christ at Brecknock, rated in the king's

books at £3. 6. 8., is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Honddû, in a retired part of the county, the scenery of which is pleasingly varied: the banks of the Honddû present many wooded knolls, which have a beautifully picturesque appearance. The soil is well adapted for all kinds of agricultural produce; and the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £891. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £71; patron, the Bishop; appropriator, Prebendary of Garthbrengy, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. 16. 6. The church, dedicated to St. David, and situated on an eminence overlooked on the north by a mountain of loftier elevation, was rebuilt in 1834, with the exception of the old tower at the west end, containing four bells, which was allowed to remain; the roof, now single, was before double, as there was a north-aisle of equal breadth with the nave: the edifice contains 165 sittings, of which 85 are free. About 30 children are gratuitously taught in a Sunday school. This parish is entitled to participate in the benefits of Games's Hospital in Brecon, but seldom enjoys the advantage; there being so many claimants from St. John's the Evangelist and St. David's parishes on the list, who have the preference under the grant of the benefactress.

GARTHELI, a chapelry, in the parish of Llandewy-Brevi, union of Trêgaron, lower division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Lampeter; containing 315 inhabitants. This chapelry contains several respectable residences, and is situated on elevated ground above the Vale of the Aëron, with the Meiric brook flowing into the Teivy at the bottom, over which the prospects are pleasing and picturesque. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £60; patron, Perpetual Curate of Llandewy-Brevi.

GARTHEWIN, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvair-Talhairn, hundred of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Abergele; containing 248 inhabitants. It lies on the northern bank of the small river Elwy, and contains an elegant mansion of its own name, the seat of a younger branch of the Wynnes of Melai, and which commands a beautiful view of the rich but narrow Vale of Elwy, environed by well-wooded hills: an extensive paddock, well stocked with deer, lies at the back of the mansion; the park is nearly three miles in length.

GARTHGARMON, a parochial chapelry, in the hundred of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Llanrwst: the population is returned with the parish of Llanrwst. This chapelry, also called Capel Garmon, which comprises a considerable extent of rugged and barren hills, contains lead-ore, but the works for procuring it have been discontinued of late years. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income, £110; patron, the Rector of Llanrwst. The chapel, dedicated to St. Germanus, is of very ancient foundation: the present edifice was built in 1789, near the site of a former chapel, which had fallen into decay, and the burial-ground at the same time was considerably enlarged; it is 52 feet in length, and 22 in width, and contains accommodation for 210 persons, including about 50 free sittings. Thomas Wynne, Esq., of Llwynau, in 1677, gave to the minister a house called Llannerch Gôch, with land, garden, and out-buildings, requiring him to teach ten poor children in the chapel. It is also stated in the Vestry-book, under the date of 1741, that Ann ach Richard bequeathed £10 to the poor, and Morris Hughes £70 for bread, but these two charities are lost, and the only benefit derived by the poor arises from £3. 5. annually, accruing from the charities of Llanrwst parish, of which 30*s.* are distributed in bread, and the remainder in clothing, forming a portion of the bequests of John Salusbury and Morris Davis. The minister receives a stipend of £20 per annum from the incumbent of Llanrwst, pursuant to act of parliament; although, as regards the performance of ecclesiastical rites, the chapel is entirely independent of the mother church of Llanrwst.

GARTHGYNYD (GARTH-GYNNUD), a hamlet, in the parish of Gellygaer, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 127 inhabitants. This hamlet occupies a portion of the bleak and barren elevated ground between the rivers Romney and the Bargoed Tâf.

GELLIDEG (GELLI-DÊG), a hamlet, in the parish and newly-created borough of Merthyr-Tydvil, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles (N. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the right bank of the Tâf Vawr, and is principally inhabited by the workmen employed at Merthyr-Tydvil. The Cardiff canal passes along its eastern boundary, close to, and parallel with, the Tâf Vawr river; and there are some well-wooded inclosures scattered over its surface.

GELLUDIE (GELLI-DDÛ), with Cynnull-mawr-Llwynswch, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandarog, upper division of the hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 9 miles (E. by S.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the right bank, and near the source, of the Gwendraeth Vechan river; and to the north lies the splendid demesne of Middleton Hall, the numerous beauties of which contribute greatly to adorn the scenery, and are viewed in harmonious design from

this place. At Porth-y-rhŷd was formerly an ancient chapel.

GELLY, a hamlet, in the parish of VAINOR, hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2¾ miles (N. by E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 268 inhabitants. This hamlet, the name of which signifies "the Grove," is situated on the right bank of the Tâf Vechan river, and exhibits some pleasing and well-wooded scenery. The parochial church is situated within its limits; and there is a rustic bridge called Pont Sarn, crossing the Lesser Tâf, over a chasm thirty feet in height. The rateable annual value of the hamlet has been returned at £642.

GELLYGAER (GELLI-GAER), a parish, in the union of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 3215 inhabitants. This extensive parish derives its name, signifying "the fortress of the hazel grove," from an ancient fortification contained within its limits, which by some writers is supposed to be of Roman origin; and this opinion is in a great degree confirmed, not only by the form of the camp, but also by numerous remains of masonry, and other vestiges of Roman occupation, which may still be discerned near the spot. Though apparently of considerable importance in ancient times, little is known of the early history of this place, prior to the Conquest. Soon after that period, the Norman settlers, upon whom Robert Fitz-Hamon had conferred the various tracts of country which he wrested from the Welsh in this part of the principality, attempted to extend their possessions; for which object, about the close of the eleventh century, they invaded the province of Gower, expecting to make an easy conquest of it. To oppose this aggression, the Welsh rose in great force, and, encouraged by some previous successes, gave the invaders battle, and gained a decisive victory over them. The Normans, defeated in this attempt, and intimidated by the increasing numbers of the Welsh, had recourse to England for assistance; and being reinforced by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, and other English commanders, they returned to the attack. The Welsh, feigning a retreat, drew the enemy into the interior of the country, where the mountainous inequality of the surface gave them a decided superiority; and turning round upon the Anglo-Norman forces, at Gellygaer, defeated them with prodigious slaughter, and compelled the few that escaped from the field of carnage to seek shelter in their fortresses.

The parish is beautifully situated on the eastern extremity of the county, bordering on Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire, from which it is respectively separated, on the north-east and east, by the river Rumney, which forms its boundary on those sides; on the west and north-west it is bounded by the rivers Bargoed Tâf and Clydach, by which it is separated from the parish of Merthyr-Tydvil. It extends nearly fourteen miles in length, and is almost four broad, and comprises about thirty thousand acres: on the south-west, a small portion of it is intersected by the turnpike-road from Caerphilly to Merthyr-Tydvil. The surface is boldly varied with abruptly rising hills, skirted with woods of stately and luxuriant growth, and numerous rocks of precipitous elevation; the southern extremity of it is flatter. Though occupying an elevated situation, the parish is, notwithstanding, surrounded by mountainous ridges of greater elevation, and of diversified appearance. Its scenery is strikingly varied, combining features of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur; and the views from the higher grounds, though limited by the circumjacent mountainous ranges, embrace many interesting objects. The prevailing soil is gravelly; the lands are but very partially inclosed, and only a small part of them is arable, the farmers relying more upon the feeding of sheep and the increase of their live stock, than upon agriculture. There are numerous extensive tracts of waste land, comprising some thousands of acres, which are common to the parishioners, for depasturing their flocks; and many acres of peat, which supply them with fuel. The parish abounds in different places with iron-ore, coal, and slate. In the hamlet of Brithdir are the Bute Iron-Works, so named from their being situated on the estate of the Marquess of Bute. They are very extensive, and the buildings are justly considered superior to any of the kind in Europe, being erected after Egyptian models: the furnaces and engine-houses are faced with stone curiously wrought and dressed: the expense of their erection is estimated to have been £80,000, and not less than three hundred men are employed in the various processes and departments of the manufacture. Behind these works are inexhaustible mines of iron and coal, which latter is procured chiefly for the supply of the company's works: in these from four to five hundred men are constantly employed. There is also a valuable slate quarry, which is in full operation, and affords constant employment to a considerable number of men; and very extensive iron-works are carried on at Rumney, near the north-eastern extremity of the parish. Facilities are afforded for the conveyance of the produce of these various works, to their several destinations, by two tram-roads; one of which, passing through the Vale of Rumney, continues its course to the sea at Newport in Monmouthshire; and the other, from the collieries on the west side of the parish, extends a distance of nearly three miles, to the Glamorganshire canal, between Cardiff and Merthyr-Tydvil.

The parish is divided into five hamlets, which jointly maintain their poor. The living is a rectory, with Brithdir annexed, rated in the king's books at £20. 7. 11.; patron, Marquess of Bute: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £669. 3. 1.;

and there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Cadocus, is a neat plain structure, with a square tower, and contains an ancient font of the eleventh century. There are two places of worship for Particular, and one for General, Baptists. Edward Lewis, Esq., of Cilvach-Vargoed, in this parish, in 1715, made a valuable bequest for the establishment of a school here, to instruct and clothe twenty boys, and afterwards to apprentice them out; for the general benefit of the poor; and for the endowment of a lectureship in the parishes of Bedwelty and Mynyddyslwyn, in the county of Monmouth; to effect which, he devised several tenements and lands in trust, under which coal was subsequently obtained in great abundance, so that their value is greatly increased. In support of the school he bequeathed the lands of Crossvane Issa, and Ucha, containing together three hundred and eight acres, producing £80 per annum, and under which coal is found; and also the farm of Tir Trosnant, comprising above fourteen acres, paying a rent of £12. 12., and which, it has been calculated, contains 84,000 tons of coal, and which is charged under Mr. Lewis's will with the payment of £5 per annum to the poor of the parish of Bedwelty: Crossvane Issa, and Ucha also, contain extensive woods and coppices, from which timber has been cut at one period worth £374, with which sum, and the other profits of these lands, a fund was created of £1050, which having been lent on mortgage, now produces £52. 10. per annum, so that the total income for the support of the school, &c. amounts to £140 annually; and to this is to be added the dividend on £166. 18. 6. three per cent. consols. The poor's lands consist of a farm called Wain-yr-Arglwys, containing fifty-five acres and a half, yielding a rent of £28, and under which the extent of coal is calculated at 333,000 tons; also another farm named Gworthonar Ucha, comprising sixty-eight acres and a half, at a rent of £26, and estimated to contain 342,000 tons of coal: there is also a small rent-charge of £10 payable by Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.; and the total income applicable to the poor of Gellygaer as devised by Mr. Lewis, therefore, amounts to £64 per annum. Towards the support of the lectureship the same gentleman devised the farm of Gworthonar Issa, comprising nearly forty-four acres, let at £17 per annum, and supposed to contain beneath its surface 26,000 tons of coal; likewise another farm, named Tir-y-Bont of forty-seven acres and a half, producing a similar amount of rent, and from under which 3000 tons of coal have been raised, leaving, according to estimation, 28,000 tons capable of being worked to advantage: on this property also are a stream of water, and a cottage, recently erected, both of which produce a rent of £8 per annum, and timber to the extent of £42. 10. has been cut on it: so that the income appropriated to the support of the lectureship is £42 per annum. The total fund of these charities at present amounts to above £250 per annum, and has every prospect of being vastly increased as the working of the coal-mines proceeds. A lease of the coal-mines under Tir-y-Bont, Gworthonar Ucha, and Issa, Tir Trosnant, and Wain-yr-Arglwys, for fifty years, was granted in September, 1833, under the sanction of one of the masters in Chancery, by which the lessees engage to pay a galiage of 7*d.* per ton on all the coal raised, and to pay for thirty tons a day at the least, for three hundred days in each year, so that the minimum rent must amount to £337. 10. per annum; and a further sum of 1*d.* per ton is payable for all coal carried over the ground by the lessees from other mines contiguous, which is estimated to produce nearly £100 in addition. It was also stipulated that the lessees should work simultaneously both the upper and lower strata of coal, by which agreement it has been calculated that the charity funds will gain to the extent of £9000, as the lower strata are expected to produce 2000 tons of coal per acre.

The school connected with the charity is situate in the village of Gellygaer, with a good school-room below, and a residence above for the master, who has a salary of £30, which may eventually be increased to £40; about fifty boys receive instruction, twenty of whom are on the foundation, and therefore taught gratuitously; and each receives a suit of clothes annually of the value of above £2, and some are occasionally apprenticed with premiums of £5. Of the poor's fund a sum of £1. 5. is weekly distributed among sixteen persons who have not received parochial relief; and the £5 annually payable to the poor of Bedwelty are distributed every fourth Sunday. Besides the above school, there is another day school in the parish; also four Sunday schools, in which about sixty children receive gratuitous instruction. There are some remains of the ancient camp of Gellygaer, from which the parish takes its name, consisting of a redoubt of earth and stones, inclosing a quadrangular area, and commanding the avenue leading to the village. Roman bricks, tiles, domestic utensils, fragments of pavement of considerable size and of artificial materials, and other relics of antiquity, are frequently dug up at this place. On the mountains are two upright stones, about nine feet in height, supposed to have been originally placed there as landmarks to some cairns in the vicinity, the stones formerly composing which are now scattered, and the stone coffins which they covered exposed to view. One of these stones is near Brithdir chapel, and the other is on the side of the mountain road to Merthyr-Tydvil: the latter bears an inscription which is now nearly obliterated, but when entire was read *Deffro da i ti*, "a joyous or blessed resurrection to thee." Llancaeach, in this parish, was the residence of Colonel Prichard, an officer in the parliamentarian army, who is said to have entertained Charles I. at this house, when that monarch,

travelling through this part of the country, lost his way between Trêdegar and Brecknock. It is now, together with other estates formerly belonging to that family, partly the property of Lord Dynevor, and partly that of J. M. Richards, Esq., through descent by marriage with the daughters and coheiresses of Colonel Prichard, and by purchase.

GENOL, with WEN, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANSAWEL, lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 10½ miles (N.) from Llandilo-Vawr: the population is returned with the parish, of which this hamlet comprises the middle and eastern portions, where the Vale of the Cothy expands into a somewhat level tract.

GEORGE (ST.), county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES.—See KEGIDOCK.

GEORGE'S (ST.), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Cardiff; containing 218 inhabitants. This parish is principally distinguished for some slight remains of an ancient castle, which, together with the manor and lordship of St. George, was granted by the Norman Fitz-Hamon to Sir John Fleming, one of the knights who assisted him in the subjugation of this part of the principality. In the reign of Henry VII. the lordship escheated to the crown on the death of John Malefant, the representative of the Flemings, without issue; and Henry VII. then granted it to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, on whose death it reverted to the crown, when Edward VI. bestowed it upon William, Earl of Pembroke, with whose descendants it remained until about the middle of the last century, when it was purchased by the family of Llewelyn. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Ely, on the south by the parishes of St. Lythan's and St. Nicholas, on the east by St. Fagan's and Wenvoe, and on the west by St. Nicholas; and comprises 980*a.* 3*r.* 8*p.*, of which 310 acres are arable, 727 pasture, and 43 wood. The southern portion of the land lies on a ridge of mountain limestone, and the northern in the Vale of Ely, in which the soil is a good loam resting on gravel, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern banks of the river, and to the northward of a wide and elevated tract of common land, called St. Lythan's down, commanding one of the most extensive and richly varied prospects in South Wales. Near it is Coedriglan, the seat of the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, who is lord of the manor and principal landed proprietor, a spacious and substantial mansion, erected between the years 1821 and 1825, and situated on the declivity of a steep eminence, in the centre of an extensive lawn; the surrounding scenery is strikingly beautiful, and the views from the eminence on which the house is built are extensive and finely diversified. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 5. 7½.; present net income, £140, with a glebe-house; patron, Rev. John Montgomery Traherne. The church is a small cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the intersection, having four gables, and ornamented with crockets; the nave and south transept are in the later English style, and the roof of the former is covered with bosses of carved oak; the east window of the chancel is in the early English style, and is enriched with the armorial bearings of the present Bishop of Llandaf, executed in stained glass, together with those of Traherne, Dioc, and Llewelyn; the tower, in the centre of which is a vane of gilded copper, representing St. George and the Dragon, as well as the north transept and the roof of the chancel, are all new, and were erected at the cost of the Rev. Mr. Traherne in 1838, who also at his own expense repewed the church, which contains accommodation for 200 persons. A parochial day school and a Sunday school are supported chiefly by the family at the mansion of Coedriglan. The Rev. Theodoret Bassett, in 1576, gave a silver chalice, and bequeathed £140 for the relief of labourers and poor housekeepers not receiving parochial aid; but the greater part of this sum is now lost, having been lent to persons who became insolvent, and the only portion preserved is a sum of £29. 6., deposited in the Cardiff savings' bank, and paying an interest of nineteen shillings per annum.

GILESTON, a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Cowbridge; containing 43 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the northern shore of the Bristol Channel, is said to have derived its name from the family of Giles, the former possessors of the manor; but as the church is dedicated to St. Giles, it is equally probable that it has taken its name from this latter circumstance. The parish is traversed by the branch turnpike-road leading from Cowbridge to the port of Aberthaw, and is bounded on the north, east, and west, by the parish of St. Athan; it comprises by admeasurement 343 acres, nearly the whole of which is comprehended in the lordship; about 188 acres are arable, 134 pasture, and 21 sea beach, of which, with the exception of the latter portion, the soil is in general a clayey loam, producing wheat, barley, and turnips, and occasionally oats, which, however, are very seldom sown. The ground is undulated, and well wooded with elm, sycamore, ash, and various kinds of firs, those of the Scotch class thriving better than the others. The view of the channel and of the opposite coast of Somersetshire, extending from the Quantock hills to below Porlock, is exceedingly beautiful. The coast is particularly dangerous, and the sea frequently assumes an appearance of terrific grandeur, forming a striking contrast to the rural tranquillity of this sequestered spot. Limestone, which is principally used for agricultural purposes, is found in every part of the parish, and is

extensively quarried; that obtained from the sea beach is the strongest, and is commonly known by the name of Aberthaw lime, being in great repute for making cement. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 6½., and endowed with £200 private benefaction and £400 royal bounty; present net income, £80; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Edwardes, who, by marriage with the heiress of the family of Willis, successors to that of Giles, is proprietor of the manor, and owner of Gileston manor-house. The church is a small and very ancient structure of stone, 46½ feet long and 16 broad, with a tower which projects curiously beyond the line of the nave, and appears to have been built subsequently to the rest of the edifice; it is kept in the best repair, and the churchyard forms part of the ornamented grounds of the ancient manor-house, erected about 150 years ago, and which is delightfully situated within half a mile of the sea, of which, together with the opposite coast of Somersetshire, it commands an extensive view; the grounds are laid out with great taste, and the church forms an interesting and picturesque feature in the surrounding scenery. The old rectory-house, which stood at the back of the church, having become dilapidated, was taken down by the incumbent several years since.

GLADESTRY, a parish, in the union of KINGTON, hundred and county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (w. by s.) from Kington; containing 361 inhabitants. This parish, comprising by admeasurement 3220 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, is situated on the river Gwyddel, and is intersected by a cross-road from Hay to the borough of New Radnor. The old inclosed lands are in a good state of cultivation: in 1810, an act of parliament was obtained, in conjunction with the parish of Colva, for the inclosure of a common lying partly within the limits of each. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 19. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £308. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, with a tower surmounted by a low spire, and having five bells. A school, containing about 45 children daily, and about 60 on Sundays, is partly supported by subscription and partly by weekly payments of a penny from each of the children. Mrs. Cassandra Davies, in 1744, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 per annum, of which she devised £2 to the poor of this parish not receiving parochial relief; and the sum of £50, secured upon the Bredwardine and Whitney turnpike trusts, was also bequeathed by an unknown benefactor for the relief of poor housekeepers.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a maritime county of SOUTH WALES, bounded on the north by Brecknockshire, on the east by the English county of Monmouth, on the south by the Bristol Channel, and on the west and north-west by the bay and county of Carmarthen. It extends from 51° 23′ to 51° 48′ (N. Lat.), and from 3° 7′ to 4° 17′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, as estimated by Mr. Cary in his Communications to the Board of Agriculture, of six hundred and sixty square miles, or four hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred acres. The number of houses in the county inhabited is 33,205, uninhabited 1466, and building 538; and the population amounts to 173,462, of whom 89,028 are males, and 84,434 females.

The territory now constituting Glamorganshire, during the remotest periods of its known history, formed an important part of the province first called *Gwent*, and then *Essyllwg* (the latter name having been subsequently, by the Romans, softened into *Siluria*), which, in the opinion of most antiquaries, also comprehended the whole of Monmouthshire, and parts of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Brecknock; the names *Gwent* and *Essyllwg*, which are nearly synonymous, and signify a beautiful and agreeable region, seem, indeed, to have been both in use at the period of the Roman invasion and conquest. The ancient British rulers of this district were held in high respect by their cotemporaries, and were repeatedly called to the command of the confederated armies of the island, when it became necessary, for mutual defence, to unite against foreign invaders. But their history is involved in great obscurity until the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, when the reigning prince of this territory appears to have been Llŷr Lledïaith, who was succeeded by his son Brân ab Llŷr, whose principal residence was at Dindryvan, now Dunraven, on the coast of this county. Publius Ostorius Scapula, who succeeded to the command of the Roman forces in Britain in the year 50, having secured all the country to the east of the Severn, directed his operations against the *Silures* (for so these invaders called the inhabitants of *Essyllwg*), who for nine years successfully opposed the Roman power, under the command of the son of Brân, the celebrated Caradawg, Caradoc, or Caractacus. This intrepid leader, whose astonishing bravery and military skill stemmed for a while, amid numerous difficulties, the advancing tide of Roman conquest, having removed the seat of war to the country of the Ordovices, which included nearly the whole of North Wales, and the western portions of Shropshire, was defeated by Ostorius in a decisive battle, in which his wife and daughter were taken prisoners, and in consequence of which his brothers shortly after surrendered themselves to the Roman commander, overawed by whose power, Caractacus himself was shortly delivered up by the queen of the Brigantes, to whose court he had fled for refuge. According to a manuscript preserved in the Harleian Collection at the British Museum, Brân ab Llŷr also shared the captivity of his family, and was conveyed with them to Rome, where he was detained as a hostage for the peaceable conduct of the valiant Caractacus, who is said to have been permitted, with his wife and daughter, to return immediately to

Britain. After remaining at Rome for seven years, Brân at length received permission to return to his native country; and having, during his stay in Italy, been converted to Christianity, he was the means of introducing that religion into Britain, and on that account was called *Vendigaid*, or "the Blessed:" he died about the year 80. On the fall of Caractacus, the Silures were subjected, with little further opposition, by Julius Frontinus, who employed himself in constructing military posts in every part of their country, and connecting them by roads, the principal of which was that crossing the county from east to west, and called, after his name, the *Julia Strata*, or *Via Julia*, to which latter appellation is sometimes added the adjunct *Maritima*, to distinguish it from a more northern branch of the same great line of communication, called, from the more elevated regions which it traverses, the *Via Julia Montana*. The chief Roman stations contained within the limits of Glamorganshire were, *Tibia Amnis*, supposed by some to have been situated on the bank of the Tâf, at or near Cardiff, but by others at the village of Caerau, three miles westward from that town; *Bovium*, supposed to have been at or near the present village of Boverton, to the south of Cowbridge; *Nidus*, at Neath; and *Leucarum*, at Loughor; Caerphilly has been erroneously conjectured to be the site of the *Bullæum Silurum* of Ptolemy. Almost the only record concerning this part of Britain, under the Roman dominion, that has been transmitted to us, is a confused list of the names of the native princes, or reguli, whom the conquerors allowed to hold an authority little more than nominal, but to whom reverted the entire dominion on the final withdrawal of their forces from the island. Of these, Tewdric flourished towards the middle of the fifth century, and is said to have erected the first church at Llandaf: in his efforts to maintain the independence of his territory, he defeated, on several occasions, parties of invading Saxons; in a conflict with whom, near Tintern, he was at length mortally wounded, and expiring near the field of battle, was interred on the spot, on which a church was afterwards built, according to his previously expressed desire; and the place was called, after his name, Merthyr Tewdric, since corrupted into Mathern. His son and successor, Meurig ab Tewdric, a man of great valour and wisdom, was the father of that Arthur who is now regarded by the Welsh writers as the hero whose exploits form so distinguished a feature in the British annals, and who succeeded Meurig in his dominion. About the year 517, ARTHUR was elected by the states of Britain to exercise sovereign authority over them, as other princes had been in times of danger; and by his superior abilities and bravery he continued successfully to oppose the encroaching power of the Saxons, until discord arose between him and his nephew Mordred, and, in the civil war which ensued, both these chieftains were slain in the battle of Camlan, in the year 542. Arthur was succeeded in the government of Siluria, or Gwent, by his son Morgan, a wise, generous, and humane prince, who at first held his court at Caerlleon, the ancient capital of his little dominions, situated in the modern county of Monmouth; but the Saxons, after Arthur's death, making frequent irruptions into this country, Morgan, for the sake of greater security, removed the seat of government westward, residing sometimes in the vicinity of Cardiff, and sometimes at Margam, in this county. In consequence of this, the western part of the ancient Siluria, which was still governed by Morgan in person, received the appellation of Morganwg, signifying "the country of Morgan;" and the ancient designation of Gwent became restricted in its application to the eastern portion of this little principality, over which Morgan placed one of his sons, as lieutenant, or viceroy. Morganwg also was, and still is very often, by its native inhabitants, designated by the synonymous appellation of *Gwlad-Vorgan*, or *Gwlad-Morgan*, of which the present name of Glamorgan is a corruption. The ancient Gwlad-Vorgan was bounded on the east by the river Usk, and on the west by the Nedd, or Neath; and although the present limits of Glamorganshire were fixed by the act of union passed in the 27th of Henry VIII., yet that part of Monmouthshire lying westward of the Usk is even still popularly understood to form part of Glamorgan, while, in like manner, the western part of the present Glamorganshire (the ancient Gwyr, or Gower) is regarded as being included in *Sir Gaer*, the modern Carmarthenshire. Rhŷs, son of Arthvael, one of the princes who succeeded Morgan in the sovereignty of *Morganwg* (according to an ancient manuscript formerly in the possession of Mr. Thomas Truman, of Pantlliwydd, near Cowbridge, a transcript of which is inserted in the Appendix to Williams' History of Monmouthshire), built many castles and ships, and obliged every one that had land in the Vale of Glamorgan to sow corn on one half of it, and every one that had land on the mountains, to sow corn on a quarter of the same; while all the land that neither grew corn nor was grazed by cattle was to be forfeited to the king, unless it was wood or forest: this law caused Glamorgan to become distinguished above all districts for its fruitfulness.

Notwithstanding the advantages arising from this circumstance, the territory became subject, with the rest of South Wales, to the authority of Rhodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, Prince of Gwynedd, by the marriage of this sovereign with Angharad, the daughter and heiress of Gwgan, King of Caredigion, or Cardigan, to which territory was attached the supreme authority over the other principalities of South Wales. On the death of Roderic, it became for a time part of the kingdom of Caredigion, or South Wales, under the sway of his son Cadell, and subsequently of the son of Cadell, Hywel Dda, who united all the three great sovereignties of Wales under his own dominion.

The reigns of none of the petty princes of Glamorgan, after this period, exhibit in the Welsh annals any feature of historical interest, until that of Morgan ab Owain, known also by the names of Morgan Hên, Morgan Mawr, and Morgan Mwynvawr, who lived about the middle of the tenth century. The country was at that time greatly infested by marauding parties of Saxons and Danes, who plundered the inhabitants, and demolished the churches and other religious edifices; and these enemies Morgan repeatedly vanquished. The other military operations of this chieftain were, for the most part, directed against the princes of the house of Dynevor, who had invaded the district of Ewyas, in the Vale of Usk, and that of Ystrad-Yw: this affair, according to the Welsh Chronicle, was referred to Edgar, the Saxon monarch of England, who decided in favour of the Prince of Glamorgan, and forbade the further progress of the invaders. Eineon, son of Owain, Prince of South Wales, or Dynevor, taking advantage of the distractions which then prevailed throughout Wales, soon after invaded Gower, which, under pretence of opposing the Irish and Danes, he twice devastated. It was during the reign of Morgan Hên that a question arose, whether the tribute of the petty princes of South Wales should be paid to the king of North Wales, or to the king of England, as lord paramount, which was finally determined, in 962, by the appearance of Edgar, with an armed force, at Caerlleon, who bound the princes to the payment of it to the English crown. In 987, the Danes landed on the coast of this county, in which they committed great ravages, burning the churches of Llanilltyd and Llandaf, with other religious edifices. As Morgan Hên advanced in years, he resigned the government to his sons, of whom Owain and Ithel are expressly mentioned in the Welsh annals, as reguli of the country during the lifetime of their father. Ithel, surnamed Ddû, or "the Black," from the colour of his hair, lived occasionally at Ystrad-Owain, and had a summer residence at a place called Ton Ithel Ddû, a few miles to the north of Bridgend: he survived Owain, and, about the year 990, his territories were attacked and ravaged without mercy by Edwin, son of Eineon, who, in alliance with Meredydd, sovereign of all Wales, and aided by parties of Saxons and Danes, entered them from Carmarthenshire through Gower; but Hywel, the younger brother of Ithel, exasperated to heroic exertion by the depredations which these invaders everywhere committed, suddenly raised the country in their rear, and, having assembled an immense multitude, armed with the first weapons they could obtain, fell upon them on their return, at a place called Cors Eineon, in the parish of Llangyvelach, routed their forces with great slaughter, and recovered the plunder which they were carrying away. Ithel died in 994, and was succeeded in the government of Glamorgan by his son Gwrgan, who is described as an enlightened and peaceable prince, and who gave to his subjects a large common in the northern part of the county, for the depasturing of cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of grain, which has ever since been called Hîrwaun Wrgan, or "Gwrgan's Long Meadow:" he died in 1030, prior to which, according to Caradoc of Llancarvan, he had associated with him in the government his uncle Hywel, the third son of Morgan Mawr, to whom he left his entire dominion, in preference to his own son Iestyn, whose profligacy had rendered him universally abhorred. Iestyn, however, succeeded to the government at Hywel's death, in 1043; and having espoused Denis, daughter of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, Prince of Powys, he built a castle a few miles to the west of Cardiff, which he called after her name, Denis Powys, and this designation is still preserved, under the modern name of Dinas-Powys, as that of one of the civil divisions of the shire. Iestyn's son Rhydderch usurped the sovereignty of South Wales, on the death of its prince Llewelyn; and his sons Rhydderch and Rhŷs also laid claim to it, a few years after the death of their father, and, raising a powerful army in Glamorgan, in support of their pretensions, they encountered Grufydd, who had subjected all the rest of Wales to his sway, in a sanguinary but indecisive battle. Soon after this event, some of the partisans of Caradoc, son of Rhydderch ab Iestyn, passed from Gwent and Glamorgan into the present county of Carmarthen; and having there formed an alliance with some of Grufydd's discontented subjects, attacked the possessions of his friends, and put some of them to death; but Grufydd soon punished his rebellious vassals, by laying waste their estates in Dyved, Ystrad-Tywi, and Gower. In 1056, Rhŷs, brother of Grufydd, led an army into Glamorgan and Gwent, and committed great devastations; but the inhabitants, rising in their own defence, drove him towards the marches, and, having taken him prisoner, cut off his head, and sent it to the English monarch, Edward the Confessor, who was then at Gloucester. Shortly after, Caradoc, son of Rhydderch ab Iestyn, having raised a large army in Gwent and Glamorgan, prevailed on the Saxon chieftain, Harold, afterwards king of England, to join him with a powerful force, and their united army defeated Grufydd in a great battle, in which that chieftain was slain. Caradoc, in calling the English to his assistance, had calculated on obtaining for himself the principality of South Wales; but Harold, after the death of Grufydd, banished him from the country, and gave the sovereignty to Meredydd ab Owain. Caradoc, however, in 1069, profiting by the important change which had taken place by the death of Harold, and the elevation of William of Normandy to the throne of England, engaged in his cause a considerable body of Norman soldiers, with whom he marched into South Wales, and defeated and slew Meredydd near the confines of this county; but dying the year following, in consequence of a wound received in battle, he was suc-

ceeded in his government of South Wales by his son Rhydderch, who was afterwards treacherously slain by a kinsman.

Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of Dynevor, in the year 1080, invaded the territories of Iestyn ab Gwrgan of Glamorgan, and sacked his castles of Dinas-Powys, Llanilltyd, and Dindryvan; but he had no sooner withdrawn his troops, than Iestyn retaliated by ravaging Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, where he obtained valuable booty. Eineon ab Collwyn, one of the leaders of an unsuccessful rebellion against Rhŷs, fled for refuge to the court of Iestyn, who entered into a negotiation with him, according to which Eineon was to receive the hand of Iestyn's daughter, and the lordship of Meisgwn, now called Miskin, if he could succeed in engaging for the service of the latter some of the Norman knights with whom he had formerly served abroad under William of Normandy. Eineon departed for London, and easily prevailed on Robert Fitz-Hamon, a near relative of the Conqueror, to come to Glamorgan, with such other knights as he should choose to engage under his command: on the arrival of these auxiliaries, consisting, besides Fitz-Hamon himself, of eleven knights, and three thousand men-at-arms, Iestyn took the field, and commenced active hostilities against Rhŷs, whom he defeated, with the loss of nearly all his troops, on Hîrwaun Wrgan, the extensive common before-mentioned, at the foot of a high mountain about two miles north of the present village of Aberdare, in this county, near the border of Brecknockshire. The Welsh Chronicle, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Theophilus Jones and some other writers, states that Rhŷs fled from the field of battle to Glyn Rhonddû, a sequestered valley some miles to the south, where he was taken by Iestyn and beheaded, from which circumstance the spot is said to have been since called Penrhŷs: his son Goronwy fell in the slaughter, and Conan, son of Goronwy, escaping with a few troops, was drowned, in his flight towards Carmarthen, in the lake of Cremlyn, now an extensive marsh, situated between Briton Ferry and Swansea. Iestyn rewarded his Norman auxiliaries conformably to his engagements, paying them in gold, on a common three miles west of Cardiff, which has ever since been called "the Golden Mile;" and they marched towards the coast, with the view of embarking for England: but refusing to fulfil his promises to Eineon, the latter hastened in quest of the Norman commander, and, after stating the treacherous conduct of Iestyn, represented to him how easy it would be to obtain possession of the country for himself and his followers. Fitz-Hamon, with his knights, immediately retraced his steps, and was shortly joined by some of the native chieftains, who were exasperated at the tyrannical and unprincipled conduct of Iestyn, who was wholly unprepared to oppose so formidable a confederacy: he hastily collected what forces he could, and awaited the adverse troops on a common in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, where, after a short engagement, his army was totally defeated, and himself obliged to seek safety in flight. Thus was annihilated the British kingdom of Glamorgan; and the overthrow of Iestyn having left Fitz-Hamon entire master of the country, that leader proceeded to apportion it among his followers and some of the principal Welsh chieftains, reserving for himself the towns of Cardiff, Kenvig, and Cowbridge, with the surrounding domains.

The lordship of Glamorgan, thus established by Fitz-Hamon, was a lordship marcher, or royal lordship, the possessors of which owed obedience only to the king of England, and exercised within its limits *jura regalia*, that is, the trial of all actions, both real and personal, with pleas of the crown, and authority to pardon for all offences except treason. Besides the body of the lordship, which formed a county of itself, containing eighteen castles and thirty-six knights' fees and a half, and a great number of freeholders, and in which the lord had his chancery and exchequer at the castle of Cardiff, there were eleven lordships, members of the same, in each of which *jura regalia* were exercised; except that, in case of wrong judgment being given in any of the courts of the said members, it should be reversed by a writ of false judgment in the superior county court of Glamorgan, holden at the castle of Cardiff; also that all matters of conscience, happening in debate in any of the said members, should be heard and determined in the chancery of Glamorgan, before the chancellor thereof. Fitz-Hamon, who was afterwards created Earl of Gloucester, and raised to the office of lord of the privy chamber to William II., after he had allotted their several portions to his knights, proceeded to abrogate the ancient laws and customs of the country, and to introduce in their stead the feudal system which had been already established in England. But the native landholders, many of whom still retained their estates, could ill brook the servitude by which the feudal tenures bound them to the lord, and embraced the first opportunity of emancipating themselves from so galling a yoke. In 1094, while the NORMAN settlers were invading Gower, and pushing their conquests on the west, the people united in great force, and, headed by Payne Turberville, of Coyty, near Bridgend, one of Fitz-Hamon's retainers, who had married a native heiress, the granddaughter of Iestyn, took several of their castles, and put the garrisons to the sword. Turberville then led the insurgents to Cardiff, where he besieged Fitz-Hamon in his castle; and the latter, being unprepared to resist so powerful a force, thought it prudent to enter into terms, by which he restored to the people their ancient rights and customs. The success of this insurrection encouraged the Welsh, a few years after, to attempt the expulsion of their invaders, who, being defeated by them

in a pitched battle, were under the necessity of sending for reinforcements from England. Being joined by the Earl of Arundel and other Norman leaders, Fitz-Hamon and his knights, in their turn, assumed the offensive: the Welsh retreated into the interior, where the hilly nature of the country gave them the advantage over the heavy-armed troops of their enemies, upon whom they suddenly turned round, and defeated them with prodigious slaughter near Gellygaer, compelling the few that escaped to seek refuge in their castles. This desultory warfare, though it procured for the native population some immunities, which the Norman settlers for their own safety deemed it politic to concede, obtained for them few permanent advantages of any importance; and the succours which Fitz-Hamon and his successors were able to procure from England, on every emergency, gave them at length the entire mastery of the country, and enabled them to reduce it to complete subjection. The district of Gower was wrested from the sons of Caradoc ab Iestyn, about the end of the eleventh century, by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, who established in it a colony of English settlers from Somersetshire, whose descendants yet remain there, distinguished by their language and manners from the more ancient native population. Fitz-Hamon was a firm supporter of Henry I., in opposition to the claims of that monarch's elder brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, who was committed to his custody at Cardiff, by Henry, after he had become his prisoner.

On the death of this nobleman, in 1107, he was succeeded in his estates and honours by Robert, the natural son of Henry I., by Nêst, daughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, to whom that monarch gave in marriage Fitz-Hamon's daughter Mabel, or Mabli. After attaining possession of the lordship of Glamorgan, Robert attempted to enforce the feudal laws which his predecessors had failed to impose on the native landholders: this again roused the spirit of the Welsh; and Ivor ab Cadivor, also called Ivor Bâch, or Ivor the Little, who was lord of Senghenydd, and resided at Morlais castle, on the confines of the present county, led the insurgents against the castle of Cardiff, which they took by storm, making prisoners of the Earl of Gloucester and his lady. Negotiations for their release were entered into with the English monarch; and they were at last liberated by Ivor, after the king had guaranteed to the Welsh of Glamorgan, by oath, the unmolested enjoyment of their ancient usages. A few years subsequently, Grufydd, son of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, late Prince of South Wales, entered Gower with a large body of native troops; but failing in an attack on the castle of Abertawe, or Swansea, he set fire to the suburbs of that place, ravaged the adjacent country, and returned into Carmarthenshire loaded with booty: in the following year he again entered Gower in like manner. A Welsh prince, named Cadell, towards the middle of the twelfth century, made repeated incursions from the castle of Carmarthen into the territories of the Norman settlers in the neighbourhood, more particularly into Gower, in which district, in 1150, his brothers Rhŷs and Meredydd took the castle of Aberllychwr. Soon after, Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, led a powerful force into Glamorganshire, where he devastated the lands of Morgan ab Caradoc ab Iestyn, and took and destroyed his castle of Aberavon: Morgan and his followers took sanctuary in the churches and monasteries, and placed themselves under the protection of William, Earl of Gloucester and lord of Glamorgan, who had succeeded to the titles and possessions of his father Robert, in 1147, and who, after the demise of his only son, constituted Prince John, a younger son of Henry II., his heir. This prince, having married Isabel, the youngest daughter of Earl William, enjoyed these possessions until his divorce from that lady, after his accession to the throne of England, when they were given as her dower to the Earl of Essex, whom she next married, and afterwards to Hubert de Burgh. On the death of Isabel, the family title and possessions fell to Almaric, the son of her eldest sister Mabel, who died young and without issue; and the whole of them passed to Richard, Earl of Clare, who had married the only surviving daughter of Earl William, and in whose family they remained until the early part of the fourteenth century. Early in the thirteenth century, Glamorgan was invaded from the west by the Welsh chieftain Rhŷs ab Grufydd, who succeeded in taking all the castles of Gower, besides several other very strong ones, including that of Senghenydd, afterwards called Caerphilly. After the death of Gilbert de Clare, in 1230, Richard, his eldest son, being then in his minority, the Earl of Pembroke, his maternal uncle, obtained the custody of the honour of Glamorgan, by paying five hundred marks to the crown of England: in 1244, this Richard was engaged in hostilities against the Welsh, who had attacked his possessions in Glamorgan; and in 1257, when King Henry III. meditated an attack on North Wales, he was invested with the command of all the forces in Glamorgan and other parts of South Wales. By the death of his descendant, another Gilbert de Clare, who was slain in the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and left no issue, the family honours and estates devolved on Eleanor, eldest sister of the latter, who transferred them by marriage to the younger Hugh le Despencer, the favourite of Edward II. In 1315, a formidable rebellion was excited in Glamorgan, by Llewelyn Bren, who with ten thousand men, assaulted and took the castle of Caerphilly; but it was soon suppressed by John Gifford, lord of Brônllŷs, who had been appointed custos of the lands of Gilbert, the late Earl of Clare, in Glamorgan, and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, general of

the forces in this expedition; and the Welsh chieftain and his two sons were taken prisoners, and sent to the Tower of London. In consequence of this, however, the Welsh inhabitants of Glamorgan obtained a considerable alleviation of some of the most oppressive of the old feudal services.

At this period the violent proceedings of the younger Spencer, with a view to the extension of his possessions in Glamorgan threw the whole country into a state of the greatest disorder. The circumstances, according to Carte, were as follows: William de Breos, lord of Gower, had two daughters, the elder of whom, Aliva, was married to John de Mowbray; the younger, to James de Bohun, of Medherst: William, therefore, by a special deed, granted to John de Mowbray and his wife, and their heirs, the honour and lands of Gower; and to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, he gave the rest of his estates. By virtue of this grant, Mowbray entered upon the lands without any license from the king, of whom it was held *in capite*, and this served Spencer as a pretext for prosecuting him, in order to procure a sentence of forfeiture: but Mowbray and the Earl of Hereford both alleged that the entry was made according to the customs of the marches, and insisted upon their rights; and, as these were questions affecting the tenure of all similar domains, the lords marcher were unanimous in resisting an enquiry, at the same time exclaiming loudly against the rapacity of Spencer. Seeing that they had no remedy but force, they demanded of King Edward, in open arms, that that favourite should either be banished the realm, or imprisoned and brought to trial; and, finding these efforts unavailing, they committed terrible ravages upon Spencer's lands in Glamorgan, as also in the western parts of Wales, slaying and imprisoning his servants, and pillaging, burning, and destroying his castles: the insurgents then entered into a strict league with the Earl of Lancaster, and thus became sufficiently powerful to enforce that sentence of banishment against the obnoxious favourite, which was soon afterwards rendered null by Lancaster's defeat and death. Queen Eleanor and the young Prince Edward having seized Bristol, and hung its governor, the elder Spencer, before the castle of that city, within sight of his son and the king, the latter made their escape in a small vessel, purposing to retire to the little island of Lundy, in the Bristol Channel; but, after combating with adverse winds in that arm of the sea for eleven days, they were at last constrained to land on the Glamorganshire coast, and take refuge in Caerphilly castle. From that place the king issued divers commissions to his military tenants in the county palatine of Pembroke, and other parts of South Wales, and to the vassals of the lordship of Glamorgan, enjoining them to take arms in his defence; but being disappointed in his expectations of military aid, he sought an asylum in the abbey of Neath, leaving Spencer in Caerphilly castle, where he was soon besieged by the queen's forces, who compelled the garrison to surrender; but Spencer made his escape and rejoined the king, with whom he was shortly after taken prisoner at Llantrissent, in this county, and conveyed to Hereford, where he was tried and executed by the queen's party, and his estates escheated to the crown. Hugh, his eldest son, was, however, received into favour by Edward III., and restored to all, or most, of the manors and castles which had belonged to his father in this county; and in the seventeenth of that reign we find him styled Lord of Glamorgan. On his death he was succeeded by his brother Edward, whose grandson, Thomas le Despencer, succeeded in obtaining the restoration to his family of the title of Earl of Gloucester, and of the remainder of the forfeited estates of his great grandfather. This nobleman, on the accession of Henry IV. to the crown of England, was deprived of all his honours and estates, and, after he had been put to death by the common people of Bristol, was declared a traitor, and his estates confiscated; but those in Glamorgan were afterwards granted to his widow, and passed by descent to his daughter Isabel, who first married Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Abergavenny, afterwards created Earl of Worcester, and, on his death, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, whose son Henry, by this his second wife, succeeded to the family estates of the Spencers, which, after his death and that of his daughter, were transferred to his sister Anne, then wife of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, who was shortly after created Earl of Warwick, and who so highly distinguished himself in the wars of the Roses. After the death of this nobleman, at the battle of Barnet, in 1471, his countess was deprived of all her estates, which were conferred on her two daughters, one of whom had been married to George, Duke of Clarence, and the other to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, to the latter of whom descended the Welsh possessions. The daughters of the Earl of Warwick being dead, Henry VII., in the third year of his reign, restored to the countess, by act of parliament, the estates which had belonged to her husband, the whole of which, in the same year, probably in consequence of a previous understanding, she made over to that monarch, and the lordship of Glamorgan is enumerated among the possessions thus conveyed to the crown. In the succeeding reign, when the independent authority of the lords marcher was abolished, the territory of Glamorgan was erected into a separate shire, with its present limits, and subjected to the laws and judicature of England. Henry VIII. gave the lordship to Jasper, Duke of Bedford; but, as this nobleman died without issue, it again reverted to the crown. In the reign of Elizabeth, the greater part of the manors and subordinate lordships was sold to individuals; and the remainder, in sub-

sequent reigns, changed owners in like manner, the paramount lordship itself being converted into a lord-lieutenancy, similar in all respects to those of the English counties.

About the end of September, 1642, the Marquess of Hertford, with a party of royalists, escaping at Minehead, in Somersetshire, on board of some coal vessels, from the pursuit of the Earl of Bedford, passed over to the Welsh coast, and secured possession of Cardiff Castle. The marquess having announced his intention of seizing all property belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, who had espoused the cause of the parliament, the inhabitants of this county assembled, attacked him at Cardiff, and killed about fifty of the royalists. In June 1647, this fortress being then in the hands of the parliament, the gentry and people of the county, to the number of a thousand, or upwards, took up arms and assembled at Llandaf, to resist the proceedings of the parliamentary committee at Cardiff. They sent to the governor of the latter place a declaration that they had risen not to oppose the parliament, but for self-defence. The Monmouthshire committee threatened them with military execution; but the matter seems to have been settled by negotiation, and a declaration was published in the following July, entitled "The Heads of the present Grievances of the County of Glamorgan, declaring the cause of their late rising and taking up of arms, published for the satisfaction of all other counties of England and Wales who groan under the same, or the like, burdens of oppression and tyranny, &c." After the termination of the first civil war, an order had been issued by the parliament for disbanding the different bodies of militia in the principality; but some of the commanders, among whom was Major-General Stradling, of St. Donatt's, in this county, who had now deserted from the republican army, contrived, under various pretences, to retain a considerable number of troops under arms, which, as circumstances permitted, they increased, by the addition of recruits favourable to the royal cause. These forces assuming a rather formidable appearance, Colonel Horton was sent into this part of Wales with a small army, which Cromwell himself was following with reinforcements, to intimidate the leaders of this movement, and to enforce the order for disbanding the original levies. Col. Horton, having stationed his forces at St. Fagan's, near Llandaf, was there attacked, on the 8th of May, 1648, by the Welshmen, amounting to nearly eight thousand, whom, after an obstinate conflict of about two hours, he totally routed with great slaughter, though his troops were scarcely more than a third of the enemy's number: this victory was deemed by the parliament of such importance, that a day of public thanksgiving was appointed; and so great was the destruction of the royalists, that, during the next harvest, labourers were so scarce in this county, that the produce of the soil was, in a great measure, gathered in by the women.

By the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV. c. 77, the whole of this county is now in the archdeaconry and *diocese* of Llandaf, in the province of Canterbury: it comprises the deaneries of Llandaf, Groneath, and Gower; and the total number of parishes is one hundred and twenty-one, of which fifty-two are rectories, forty-seven vicarages (four of which are endowed with the great tithes), one a donative, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the ten hundreds of Caerphilly, Cowbridge, Dinas-Powys, Kibbor, Llangyvelach, Miskin, Neath, Newcastle, Ogmore, and Swansea. It contains the small and unimportant city of Llandaf; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Cardiff, Neath, and Swansea; the borough and market-towns of Cowbridge, Llantrissent, and Merthyr-Tydvil; the small boroughs and seaports of Aberavon and Loughor; the boroughs of Aberdare and Kenvig, and the market-towns of Bridgend and Caerphilly. One knight was formerly returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for Cardiff and the rest of the boroughs collectively, with the exception of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, which are newly-created boroughs. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," the different boroughs within the county have been divided into electoral districts, each sending one member to parliament: namely, Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissent, the member for which is elected at Cardiff; Swansea, Loughor, Neath, Aberavon, and Kenvig, the member for which is elected at Swansea; and the newly-created district of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, the member for which is elected at Merthyr-Tydvil. Under the same act the county now sends two representatives to parliament: the county member was formerly elected at Bridgend, but that distinction has been transferred to Cardiff, the principal town: the polling-places in elections for the county are, Cardiff, Bridgend, Merthyr-Tydvil, Neath, and Swansea. Glamorganshire is included in the South Wales circuit: the assizes and Epiphany quarter-sessions are held at Cardiff, the Easter quarter-sessions at Cowbridge, the Midsummer sessions at Neath, and the Michaelmas sessions at Swansea: the county gaol is at Cardiff, and the county house of correction at Swansea: to the new gaol at Cardiff will also be attached a house of correction for the eastern part of the county: there are seventy-seven acting magistrates. It comprises the poor-law unions of Bridgend and Cowbridge, Cardiff, Merthyr-Tydvil, Neath, and Swansea.

The entire SURFACE of the county is diversified by hills, or rising grounds, excepting only the neighbourhood of Cardiff, which is composed of a fertile level tract of considerable extent. All the northern portions of it are occupied by barren mountains,

some of which are isolated, but most of them extend in chains from north to south, separated by deep, broken, and romantic valleys, through which the principal rivers pursue their turbulent course to the Bristol Channel. The loftiest summits are Mynydd-Llangeinwyr: Pen-craig-llŷn-mawr, in the parish of Glyn-Corwg; that of the mountain which rises above Ystrad-Dyvodog, directly north of Bridgend; and that of Mynydd-y-Gwair, about twelve miles north of Swansea. These hilly regions are naturally separated from the rest of the county by a chain of elevations which runs from east to west through its centre, from Ruperrah, on the confines of Monmouthshire, by Lantwit-Garth, Llantrissent, Mynydd-y-Gaer, Mynydd-Brombill, the Gnoll, &c. From the foot of these mountains to the sea extends the rich and fertile vale, or rather plain, of Glamorgan, popularly denominated "The Garden of South Wales," which, although its elevation is small, compared with the mountains, and its surface generally of an undulating character, is yet marked by numerous sudden declivities, succeeded by equally sudden and remarkable ascents. On the west it is separated by Swansea bay from the similar tract called Gower, forming the south-western extremity of the county. Bro Miskin, or the Vale of Ely, bordering on the river Elai, or Ely, from the vicinity of Hensol eastward to Pennarth Harbour, is more particularly distinguished, in the great Vale of Glamorgan, for its luxuriant fertility. The limestone cliffs which overhang the entire coast, excepting only the inner recesses of Swansea bay, rise in most places to the height of one hundred feet. In the Bristol Channel, off the coast of Glamorganshire, and to the south-west of Pennarth Harbour, are situated the islets of Barry and Sully. The lakes are small and few in number: the principal one is Kenvig Pool (situated near the ancient borough of Kenvig, between Margam Park and the sea-coast), which is of small extent, and lies near the shore, in the midst of sands: besides this, there are several among the mountains, the most remarkable of which is Llŷn-Mawr, situated immediately below the high peak of Pen-craig. Few tracts in Britain present so great a variety of scenery as Glamorganshire: although its mountains do not attain an elevation equal to those of the more northern counties, their extreme abruptness, increasing their apparent height, forms a bold and romantic back-ground to the scene of gentle richness presented by the Vale; while, on the other hand, the fine sweeps of the coast, more particularly round the bay of Swansea and the peninsula of Gower, afford many pleasing and varied marine prospects. The level portions of the county contain little wood; but this picturesque ornament abounds on the banks of the Tâf, the two Rhonddas, and the Cynon; and the "woody hilles" of Glamorgan, mentioned by Spenser, are still to be found in the wilds of Aberdare and Ystrad-Dyvodog, and in the magnificently clothed, as well as more plentifully wooded, heights of Margam, Baglan, Briton-Ferry, and the Vale of Neath. The more level tracts, near the sea, are also diversified by several narrow, woody, and sequestered dells, the sides of which decline very abruptly from the ordinary level.

The CLIMATE of the Vale of Glamorgan and of the peninsula of Gower (those tracts lying open to the Bristol Channel on the south, and being sheltered on the north by the mountains) is remarkably mild and salubrious, and the inhabitants are distinguished for their longevity: it is nevertheless extremely changeable, the temperature being known to vary twenty degrees in the space of twenty-four hours. It is also very moist, owing to these districts being exposed to vapours wafted by westerly or south-westerly winds from the great Atlantic, and attracted by its high hills, these winds prevailing at least one-half of the year. This humidity is a source of great perplexity to the farmer, during the hay and corn harvests, and also causes considerable damage to various agricultural crops, by the abundant natural grasses which in consequence spring up, and which, on the deep gravelly soils, it is found almost impossible to eradicate from the arable lands; for even when the ground is well fallowed and apparently cleared, small portions of roots of various kinds of grasses, chiefly of the couch species, are still left undestroyed, and, penetrating into the deep gravelly subsoils beyond the reach of the plough, soon also recover possession of the surface. On the other hand, these frequent rains are highly favourable to the production of all green crops, and, when properly managed, the crops of turnips are little inferior to those of the best-cultivated English counties. Although the climate of the Vale is so mild that the myrtle, arbutus, and other tender exotics, which in most parts of Britain require to be kept under cover in the winter, do not here suffer from exposure to the air during the whole of that season; and snow seldom lies long on the ground, generally disappearing from the vicinity of the coast in forty-eight hours after it has fallen; yet the atmosphere of the mountains is cold and tempestuous, the winters being severe and frequently of long duration: fogs hanging upon their summits are deemed by the inhabitants of the Vale a certain presage of rain. The hay harvest commences in the Vale about the middle of June: artificial grasses are frequently cut in the first week of this month, but the natural meadows are not generally mown until the latter part of it, or the beginning of July. The wheat harvest commences about the first week in August, and in some situations in the Vale this grain ripens almost as early as in any part of the kingdom; but it is a general practice to allow it to stand longer before it is cut than in the English counties. In Gower, owing to the prevalence of cool sea breezes, it is later than in the Vale of Glamorgan: in the hilly district it seldom

commences before September, and often continues to a very late period in the autumn. The SOILS of this county are of various qualities: the surface of a large portion of the mountainous districts, especially in the hollows, consists of black peat, varied in dryer situations by a brown gravelly earth; but, from the prevalence of clayey substrata, cold and springy soils are by far the most abundant; these, in their natural state, consist generally of a mixture of sand with a black peaty earth, from four to eight inches thick, resting upon a yellowish, blueish, or light brown clay, from one to four, or even more feet in depth: owing to this substratum containing silicious particles, these soils are capable of great amelioration by judicious systems of agriculture. In the mountain valleys is found a brown fertile loam, suited to all the purposes of agriculture, and yielding abundant crops of corn and grass. In the Vale of Glamorgan, and in Gower, the soil is excellently adapted for both pasture and tillage: in the former state it naturally produces grasses of the sweetest kind, and in great abundance; but its quality varying in every parish, and almost on every farm, it is best calculated for a mixed system of husbandry, combining both tillage and pasture. In some places it is light, and even sandy; but towards the coast it becomes stronger and richer. Along the sea-shore from Penarth to Lantwit and Newton, and inland to the vicinity of the main road from Cardiff to Swansea, it is for the most part clayey, though consisting in some places of a brownish fertile loam of good staple and moderate tenacity, in others of a marly loam, while in another it is composed of rather shallow and springy clays, which are seldom to be got in good tilth, being either too wet or too dry. The soils best adapted in all seasons for the alternate culture of turnips, barley, clover, wheat, &c., lie in the several parishes of Aberavon, St. Bride's, Caerau, Cardiff, St. Fagan's, Llandaf, Llansannor, Margam, Michaelston, Peterston, Rhath or Roath, Radyr, and Whitchurch, and in the Vale of Neath; in all which places there is a proportion of good gravelly soils, having an occasional admixture of strong loam, or good marl, and in some cases of a sandy soil, on which turnips and barley are cultivated with success; but the wheat is not of so fine a quality as that produced on the clayey lands. The substratum of the whole of these fertile tracts is limestone.

Though a large portion of the county is arable, yet its produce of grain, owing to the number of persons employed in its iron-manufactures and various commercial pursuits, is insufficient for the supply of its own population. The common corn and pulse CROPS are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas. The introduction of Scotch farm bailiffs by some gentlemen in the Vale, and by the iron-masters among the hills, and also of some English farmers, has greatly assimilated the systems of husbandry pursued on the principal farms to the most approved English and Scotch methods. On these, the principal part of the gravelly land is farmed in a four or five years' course of turnips, barley, clover, and either grass or wheat; but the ordinary diversity of soil on the same farm prohibits the use of any one peculiar system: moreover, such is the disposition of these soils to produce grasses, that a summer fallow is found to be absolutely necessary after two courses to clear them of weeds, and give them a dressing of lime; and on all the tenacious soils, summer fallows limed form part of the ordinary system of tillage, being succeeded first by barley, next by clover, then probably by wheat, and lastly by a summer fallow again: oats, beans, and turnips are occasionally grown on the latter, but after no regular system. The *wheat* grown in the Vale is chiefly of the white Lammas species; but on the gravelly soils, in Gower, and among the hills, the red Lammas is also sown; and other varieties, such as the Winslow, the Talavera, the cone or bearded wheat, and the Cape spring wheat, are occasionally cultivated, though not on near so large a scale as the two first-mentioned varieties: thirty bushels per acre is considered an ample produce, though thirty-five and forty have been reaped in some instances; but the average even on the best farms, is seldom twenty-five bushels per acre. Notwithstanding that the humidity of the climate is unfavourable to the perfection of the wheat ear, the soils of the Vale produce wheat of the best quality: the crops are chiefly cut by strangers from the English side of the Severn, by Irish reapers, and by Cardigan men, engaged only for this purpose: the natives of the country, although good workmen in other respects, being from habit slovenly reapers, and consequently seldom employed for this purpose by the principal farmers; the Cardigan men cut it down, or *bogg* it, with a large heavy hook, which they use like the Hainault scythe, except that they have no crook in the left hand. *Barley* after turnips sometimes produces from forty to fifty bushels per acre, though the average is much below that amount; and when it succeeds wheat, which is commonly the case, the average does not exceed thirty bushels per acre: this grain is mown like hay, and seldom bound into sheaves. *Oats* are chiefly cultivated in the poorer soils, on the clays, in Gower, and in the hilly districts: while on the more valuable lands, scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the respective farms is grown: on the best soils the white potatoe oat is the most productive; but on all others, the black, or Polish oat is grown: after being mown, this species of grain is bound into sheaves, like wheat: the produce varies from twenty-five to fifty-five bushels per acre. *Beans*, although the climate is unfavourable to their production, are partially grown on the strong soils of the Vale; but the cultivation of *peas*, owing to the adverse influence of superabundant moisture, has been almost entirely abandoned. *Potatoes* have of late years been grown to a very considerable ex-

tent, a ready market being found for them in the coal and iron works in the hilly district: the produce varies, under field culture, from five to eight tons per acre. *Turnips* are generally cultivated, except on the most tenacious clays; and being sown on the Northumberland system, when the land is properly prepared, the crop seldom fails. *Mangel-wurzel* is a common agricultural crop, and is grown under the same management as turnips, except that the land is better prepared, and the seed sown earlier: some crops of this root, grown near Cardiff, have weighed fifty tons per acre of bulb: it is chiefly given to milch cows, in lieu of turnips, to which it is preferable for this purpose, as it does not impart to their milk any disagreeable flavour. *Vetches*, the culture of which is much favoured both by soil and climate, are occasionally sown as a substitute for clover. The principal artificial *grasses* are, white and red clover, trefoil, rye-grass, and sainfoin, with some lucern. The land bordering on the coast, in the neighbourhoods of Fonmon, Newton-Nottage, &c., some of which is composed of a shallow soil on an immediate substratum of limestone, produces excellent crops of sainfoin, the cultivation of which has greatly enhanced its value, as that plant flourishes best in dry soils of this nature: even some of the driest gravels produce tolerable crops of it, but it soon becomes choked with natural grasses.

The GRASS LANDS are of about equal extent to those under tillage: the south-eastern extremity of the county, from the Romney river on the east to the border of the Vale of Miskin, including the fertile banks of the Tâf and the Elai, is more particularly distinguished for the richness of its pastures; as also is the tract from Lantwit-Major, by Boverton, Gileston, and Fonmon Castle, to the mouth of the Elai near Pennarth Harbour. Here the natural pastures produce grasses of the sweetest kind, and are well adapted to the rearing of stock. Although good in quality, their produce, however, is seldom large in quantity owing to the soil not being of sufficient depth to retain moisture in dry summers, and the limestone substrata being of so porous a nature as soon to absorb the latest rains, in consequence of which the ground cracks and opens in wide fissures. But around Cardiff, along the banks of the Elai and Daw rivers, and in some other valleys, where the soil is deeper, the quantity is much more abundant, though often coarse, for want of proper drainage, and liable to damage from mud and gravel deposited in times of flood by the neighbouring streams. In a considerable portion of the rest of the Vale of Glamorgan, and of Gower, the sward is every where fine and close, but not so rich, owing to the extremely dry and porous nature of the limestone substrata. All the pastures, both rich and poor, are much overrun with the pretty but useless plant called crow's foot. So many of the streams are employed in giving motion to the machinery of the iron and other works, that irrigation is little practised: it is most common in Gower and the Vale, though not universally adopted even in situations where easily practicable. The *dairies* are not so large as they formerly were; but their produce in cheese and butter is of good quality, and finds a ready market among the manufacturing population: much of the cheese is made with an admixture of sheep's milk, which gives it a shortness and tartness of taste not always agreeable to strangers, but it is of a rich quality, and much esteemed by the natives: the best cows' milk cheese is mild, and equal to what is made in any part of England: in the Vale is occasionally made a peculiarly rich cheese, which, after being kept a sufficient length of time, assumes a blue colour, and in this state is highly esteemed. Butter-milk cheese, provincially called *caws sûr*, is sometimes made, to be eaten fresh with bread and butter, most of the natives esteeming it a great delicacy. The principal *manure* employed in this county, and not commonly used in every other part of Britain, is lime, which, owing to the abundance of limestone, and of coal for burning it, is here applied in greater quantities probably than in any other part of the kingdom, two hundred bushels per acre being the general proportion, and this application being repeated in many instances every four years, without much attention to the different properties of the various species here obtained. The old custom of burning lime in sod kilns on the fields to be manured with it has given way to the more approved practice of burning it in kilns of solid masonry. Judging from the large and ancient marl-pits still remaining in various parts of the county, especially in the gravelly districts, it is presumed that this substance must, at some remote period, have been very generally used as a manure, probably before lime was applied, or its good qualities known. Braes, or ashes and coal dust, the refuse of the coking hearths, where coal is charred for the use of the blast furnaces, and ashes of all kinds, are also used in situations where they can be conveniently procured. Paring and burning is not generally practised in the Vale, but is constantly resorted to in the hilly districts and in Gower, as a preparation for wheat. Water-ponds of stone and mortar, on a basis of puddled earth, gravel, and sand, are found necessary for supplying the cattle with water, in the dry limestone tracts of Gower and the Vale, where the brooks are few, and frequently disappear in the above-mentioned swallows, or fissures, in the substrata. The old long wooden *ploughs*, formerly in common use, are now only occasionally seen on small farms among the hills, having been superseded by ploughs made of iron, on the Scotch plan, which are now in more common use than any other sort, being well made by the smiths of the county. Drags, scufflers, and horse-hoes of the most approved construction are used on the principal farms, and various kinds of

drills are also common. Thrashing machines were in more general use some years ago than at present, the superabundance of labourers and the low rate of wages having rendered it advisable rather to employ the poor than to maintain them in idleness; but some powerful machines of this kind, to be worked by wind, have lately been erected. The teams for the plough consist generally of two horses, or six oxen; and for the road, of waggons with three horses each, and carts with two. The shovels and rakes used are of very peculiar construction: each of the former consists of an oval iron plate, sharp at the point and steeled, and having a long curved handle: the rakes present an awkward appearance to an Englishman, on account of their handles not being joined to the heads at right angles, but obliquely. The ancient British customs of husbandry, so long preserved in this county, are now nearly obsolete: the principal remains of them are in the practice of milking ewes for the purpose of making cheese of their milk, which is done by women, who receive one-seventh of the milk for their trouble, and that of shearing lambs in the first summer.

The native breed of CATTLE is naturally large, fine, and delicate; but they were greatly neglected during the late war, when, owing to the high price of corn, tillage made rapid progress over the best pastures; and the attention of the stock farmer being for the most part confined to the improvement of his breed of sheep, the cattle were driven to the poor wet soils, where they soon degenerated: another cause of their being thus neglected was the great demand for hay in the iron and coal works, which still continues to draw from the Vale all of the best quality. Formerly they were in great request among the English graziers, but they have long ago neglected them, in favour of the Hereford and short-horned breeds, as they are now very slow feeders, and do not arrive to proper maturity under the age of about six years. In the fertile parishes of St. Athan, Gileston, and Lantwit, these cattle were formerly remarkable for their large size, some of them weighing, when fat, no less than four hundred lb. per quarter; and, in all parts of the county, the cows are still highly esteemed for the dairy, and the oxen for working, and, when fat, their beef is of superior quality. They have lately been crossed with the Hereford and short-horned breeds, by which means they have been greatly improved in form and aptitude to fatten, but deteriorated for the purposes of the dairy; and with various kinds of Scotch cattle, especially with the Ayrshire breed, which renders them more hardy, and more profitable for the dairy, both objects of great importance. In the hilly districts, and in Gower, the native cattle are more hardy and compact than elsewhere within the limits of the county: the Highland and Kyloe breeds, and various crosses with the native stock, also thrive in these more exposed regions. The Vale was formerly distinguished for a native breed of large *sheep*, having long legs, flat sides, and wool of a good combing quality, with good and fine-grained flesh; but these are now nearly extinct, though a few still remain in the vicinity of Lantwit-Major. The native sheep of the hilly districts are small, hardy, lively, and active, with short wool, having an admixture of hairs, termed by the natives *syth-vlew*, and which greatly lessens its value to the cloth manufacturers. In the Vale the prevailing kinds of sheep now are the Cotswold and Leicester, of which excellent flocks are found in all the lower parts of the county, great attention being paid to their improvement. Newton Down, the Golden Mile, St. Mary Hill, and other dry and open commons, were formerly stocked with a beautiful and excellent small breed of sheep, having wool of a fine clothing quality; but of late years this breed has been greatly neglected, owing to the price of the wool only equalling that of the long coarse wool of the larger breed, which has almost entirely superseded it, as the fleeces of the latter are nearly double the weight of those of the former. In all parts of the county it is customary to milk the ewes throughout the summer, from about the middle of May to the middle of September, their milk being made into cheese, for which purpose it is most commonly mixed with nearly an equal quantity of skimmed cows' milk. Shearing twice a year is sometimes practised, first about the end of May, and the last early in October. The native breed of *hogs* is white, of large size, having flat sides and long legs: the animals are slow feeders, and when fat weigh from twenty-five to thirty score lb., the bacon being of excellent quality: a good sort is obtained by an intermixture of these and the Berkshire and Chinese breeds. The *horses* are of various kinds: the old breed of the county is extinct in the Vale, and those by which it has been superseded are chiefly distinct breeds of the cart and saddle kind: the former are generally black, and though not heavy, are strong and active; the latter are crosses from blood horses brought into the county, and generally small, but active. Many horses bred in this county are sold, when about three years old, to be taken to the English markets. In the hilly districts there is a good breed of *ponies*, very hardy, and capable of sustaining the greatest fatigue.

In the valleys of this county, the climate being mild and genial, vegetables, fruit, and flowers, are produced as early and in as great perfection as in any part of England; and the *gardens* are neat and well-cultivated: the cottage gardens have a pleasing mixture of the various ordinary productions of the garden and orchard, and scarcely one of them is without a proportionably large bed of leeks. The market gardens in the neighbourhood of Llandaf and Cardiff are extensive and productive, and supply the manufacturing districts with vegetables. Formerly, the *orchards* were much more extensive than

at present, and numerous remains of them, in various places, testify that the soil is well adapted for the growth of the apple, and that this branch of rural economy has been greatly neglected of late years, compared with its former flourishing state: almost every large farm had formerly a cider-mill, but at present there is scarcely one in the county. A Horticultural Society has lately been established at Cardiff under favourable auspices, which may perhaps restore the culture of the apple.

Several parts of Glamorganshire are well WOODED, the growth of all kinds of timber being here as flourishing as in any part of Britain; but the extent of many of these woodlands has been greatly diminished, to supply the demand for their produce at the iron-works. The natural woods of the high northern part of the county, which are more particularly extensive in Glyn-Ogwr, and the parishes of Ystrad-Dyvodog, Llanwonno, Llangonoyd, and others situated at a distance from the iron-works, consist chiefly of oak, ash, and alder, interspersed in smaller proportions with birch, mountain ash, wild cherry, &c., in the uplands, and with wych elm, aspen, sycamore, maple, linden, crab, &c., in more sheltered situations. The dry sandy soils of the same part also produce beech wood, which, where preserved on the low-land gravelly soils, in Kibwr, Miskin Vale, Llandaf, &c., grows to a very great size. Some of the largest timber trees are produced on the northern border of the Vale of Glamorgan, and of Gower, the limestone soils of which tracts themselves, though little favourable to the spontaneous growth of wood, have various plantations of fine timber trees, which adorn the estates of some of the more extensive proprietors; and the elm, which here sometimes attains an extraordinary size and is very common, is frequently made into various implements of husbandry, or supplies the use of oak in building, and for the bottoms of ships. Some of the most extensive plantations are those of Clasemont and Margam: there are many others of smaller extent, and a great proportion of all of them consists of firs of various kinds. The WASTE lands amount to about one hundred thousand acres, and may be divided into two classes; *first*,—the wastes, commons, or downs, of the southern limestone tracts of the Vale of Glamorgan and of Gower, which, together with some warrens and sand banks, on the sea-coast, comprise about fourteen thousand acres: many of these wastes, and more especially those of St. Mary Hill, in the Vale of Glamorgan, and Cevn-y-Brŷn hill in Gower, are clothed with the sweetest herbage, and are chiefly depastured by sheep: their surface is generally level, and their size from twenty to several hundred acres; *secondly*,—the remaining eighty-six thousand acres on the hills and mountains of the northern parts of the county, of which some large parishes contain not less than eight or ten thousand acres each: these are for the most part appropriated to the pasturage of sheep and cattle, the tenants of the neighbouring farms mostly possessing an unlimited right of common upon them. The common *fuel* throughout the county is coal, with which it is abundantly supplied from its own mines. In 1770, the Glamorgan Agricultural Society, one of the most respectable institutions of the kind, was established; at present it has a stock of £1000 in the funds, and offers premiums to the amount of about £200 per annum; it holds its general meetings at Cowbridge.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS of this county are various and of great importance, consisting chiefly of coal, iron, lead, and stones of various kinds; and its geology is of the most interesting character. It comprises by far the greater portion of the rich mineral basin of South Wales, which includes all the northern part of it, from a line drawn from the vicinity of Risca, on the river Romney, by Castell Côch, Llantrissent, and Newton Down, to the sea-shore below Margam; whence, crossing Swansea bay to the Mumbles, it continues across Gower to Carmarthen bay, near the mouth of the Burry river. This great field belongs to the independent COAL formation, and is entirely contained in strata of limestone, which, cropping out to the south of the coal, occupies the rest of the county from the line before mentioned, southward, and contains valuable ores of lead. The deepest part of this basin extends from its centre, in the vicinity of Neath, in this county, to Llanelly in Carmarthenshire, where the lowest strata of coal are nearly seven hundred fathoms below the out-crop of some of the superior strata in the mountains occupying the northern parts of the county. The bed of coal lying nearest the surface, in the vicinity of Neath, is, at its greatest depth, sixty fathoms below it, and rises to it in every direction, extending in breadth, from north to south, about a mile, and several miles in length, from east to west. In a similar manner do the inferior beds rise to the surface all round the out-crop of the superior stratum, and between it and the limestone which borders it, on every side: thus, from a line drawn from east to west, through the centre of the field, all the beds of coal on the north crop out on the northern side, at distances proportioned to their depth beneath the surface; and all those on the south, in like manner, appear southward. Twelve of the beds of coal are from three to nine feet thick, and eleven others from eighteen inches to three feet, making together ninety-five feet of coal capable of being worked, besides numerous other beds of from six to eighteen inches in thickness. The coal obtained from the southern side of the mineral basin, and also from the northern measures east of the Neath river, is principally of a bituminous or binding quality, and for the most part adapted for conversion into coke for the use of the blast furnaces; but the north-western part of the county is wholly occupied by the "stone coal," which is entirely devoid of bitumen, and burns without

smoking, flaming, or caking: in Welsh this is commonly called *glo caled*, "hard coal:" the large is much used in drying malt and hops, and the small in burning lime. The quantity of sulphur contained in these coals is in none of the species very great; less, however, appears in the stone than in the binding sort, and the less the latter contains, the better it is adapted for use in the iron-manufacture. In many instances the strata are dislocated by "dykes," or "faults," which take great ranges through the interior of the basin, chiefly in a direction from north to south, and often elevate or depress the whole of the strata, from forty to a hundred feet, for hundreds of acres together: these dislocations are not generally discernible by any appearance on the surface. From the Neath river westward to Carmarthen bay, the strata of the southern series are more regular than those opposite to them on the north; but eastward of that line the case is reversed. The lower beds of the coal deposite inclose parallel strata of iron-ore, of which there are, in some places, as many as sixteen, accompanied with irregular balls or lumps of iron-ore, called "balls of mine." The strata of the IRON-stone commonly vary from one to five inches in thickness; and the balls are of various sizes, from two to sixteen and twenty lb., or upwards, even to three hundred weight: both kinds are poorer in metal than the iron-ore of the North of England, but their contiguity to such an extent of coal, and their abundance, make ample amends for this poverty. This ore is of the kind denominated by Kirwan "common upland argillaceous iron-stone," and is chiefly found contiguous to strata of aluminous schist, called "cleft, clunch," &c., and to coal, freestone, or fire-clay. The mountains, being intersected by deep valleys, offer great facilities for working the coal and iron together, by means of levels. The iron-ore occurs in the largest quantity, and of the best quality, on the northern side of the county, from the neighbourhood of Merthyr-Tydvil westward towards the upper part of the Vale of Tawe, where it yields about thirty per cent. of metal. The strata of the limestone of the Vale of Glamorgan and of Gower for the most part undulate with the surface of the country, and are of several varieties. The *white limestone*, which occupies the whole of Gower and much of the Vale adjoining the coal tract, is so denominated, not from the colour of the stone in its natural state, which is for the most part a dark grey, but because it burns to a perfectly white lime, of the very best quality as a manure. On some of the rising grounds of this limestone tract are deposites of fine white sandstone, as on St. Mary Hill, near Cowbridge; Cevn-y-Brŷn, in Gower; Cevn-y-Vai, near Bridgend; and on the northern part of Newton Down; and it has besides several beds of tufa freestone, which resembles the Purbeck stone, and of calcareous freestone, especially of the latter, in the parish of St. Fagan's, where it resembles the Portland stone. The white limestone is extremely cavernous, and some of its cavities contain considerable quantities of lead-ore, some calamine and manganese, and strings of copper.

Lead-ore has been obtained in the islets of Barry and Sully, and at Llantrythid, Coychurch, Merthyr-Mawr, Newton, Coed Lai, Maenllwyd, about three miles east of Caerphilly; All Slade mine, in the parish of Bishopston, in Gower; Tewgoed mine, in the parish of Llangan, near Cowbridge; and Park mine, about a mile to the south of Llantrissent; but at none of these places is this metal now worked. *Calamine* is found in the greatest quantity at Maenllwyd; *manganese* in Gower, and at Newton, Twynau Gwŷnion, and other places. *Lias limestone* is in this county commonly called "Aberthaw limestone," from the name of a village on the coast in the neighbourhood of which it more particularly abounds, and from which great quantities of it are shipped coastwise. The blue, or flag, lias limestone, which is used for flooring, tombstones, &c., occupies the eastern end of the Vale of Glamorgan, and is washed by the sea from Sully Island to the mouth of the river Ely, a distance of about four miles: another tract appears a little further westward, extending from the sea-shore, between Barry and Porthkerry, to the Cowbridge road. From Porthkerry the grey, or rag, lias occupies the sea-coast westward to beyond Dunraven castle, a distance of about fourteen miles, and extends inland about six miles: several detached deposites of this kind of stone are also found in conjunction with the white limestone, in different places. The lime of the lias stone is of a buff colour, and not only makes the very best mortar for the purposes of ordinary building, but also forms a valuable cement for works under water; for agricultural purposes, however, it is of inferior quality. A kind of bastard lias, in substance between the true lias and the white limestone, is found in a tract about four miles long and one broad, between Cowbridge and St. Mary Church, and again in the parish of Tythegston, to the west of Ogmore. To the north of the white limestone, and on the verge of the coal tract, is an imperfectly stratified bed of a calcareous *pudding-stone*, which takes its course from Rhuddry, on the Romney, about seven miles north of Cardiff, to Caerphilly Down, and through St. Fagan's, Llanhary, Coyty, &c., to Cevn Cribwr; its lime, of a dusky brown colour, is bad for mortar, but excellent for manure: this, in some places, rests upon the southern edge of the coal strata. Of these various kinds of stone, the principal used in building are, the calcareous freestone of the white limestone tract; silicious freestone, obtained from quarries in the grey lias, more particularly from those bordering on the coal district; the freestone of the coal measures; the white and lias limestones; and firestone for ovens, which is found in a limestone tract several miles square, at

Sully, Cadoxton, Barry, Maes-y-Velin, Pencarreg, &c. The limestone tracts of the southern side of the county afford excellent specimens of *marble*, some of which are beautifully variegated with yellow and light liver colours, others with four colours, resembling the brocatello of the lapidaries, while others again are of a liver colour, slightly variegated. In Gower is obtained a marble, variegated with white, yellow, and liver colours, besides some of a dark colour beautifully streaked with white, which is sawed and polished in the vicinity of Swansea. Near Merthyr-Tydvil, and at Bwa Maen, near Pont Neath Vaughan, is found a marble of a darker colour, in conjunction with mountain limestone. *Gypseous alabaster*, the "compact gypsum" of Kirwan, is discovered in large quantities, and of the best quality, at Pennarth, Leckwith, Lavernock, and other places, chiefly in a hard clay, or marle, under the blue lias limestone; and is exported to Bristol and other places in the West of England, to be worked into vases and other ornamental articles, and when burned into plaster of Paris, to be formed into cornice mouldings, &c. In the parish of Llansannor is found a thin stratum of a *flinty-stone*, used by the country people to strike fire from steel; as also are others of the same kind at Newcastle, near Bridgend; and at Merthyr-Mawr millstone burrs, freestone, and micaceous schist, here called *pennant*, occur on the line of separation between the southern coal strata and the limestone of the Vale of Glamorgan. *Grindstones* and *scythe hones* are made at Llangonoyd, Coyty, Pyle, Caer Bal, Llan-Dav, St. Hilary, &c.; and *millstones* at Merthyr, Twynau Gwŷnion, Rhôsilly, Pen-y-Vai, Caerphilly, Cevn-y-Brŷn, Newton Down, and a few other places. The "*fire-clay*," which, in beds of various thicknesses, pervades the greater part of the coal tract, is manufactured into fire-bricks for the use of the iron-works, for lime-kilns, &c.; in their composition the clay is mixed with quartz and other stones, pieces of old bricks, &c., ground down between iron cylinders. The limestone strata contain numerous impressions of various marine exuviæ, petrified shell-fish, vertebræ, &c. &c. The beds of iron-stone and clunch, lying contiguous to the coal strata, mostly exhibit vegetable impressions.

The MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE, owing to the abundance of mineral treasures in the county, and its maritime situation, far exceed in extent and importance those of any other county in the principality. The chief branch of manufacture is that of *iron*, which is principally carried on at Merthyr-Tydvil, where there are numerous blast furnaces for smelting the ore; and also at Pentyrch, in the Vale of Tâf, at Landore, near Swansea, at Neath Abbey, at Dyfryn Llynvi, a few miles north of Bridgend, at Cwm Bychan, and at Pontrhŷdyven, on the river Avon. The last consist of two blast furnaces, capable of yielding one hundred and fifty tons of metal per week: the blast is communicated by a water wheel, forty-six feet in diameter, and of ninety horse power, to which the water is brought from the opposite side of the river Avon, by a magnificent stone aqueduct (at first designed for a railway for conveying coal to the work), which is four hundred and fifty-six feet in length, eighty in height, and comprises four elliptical arches, each seventy feet in the span. At each of the above named establishments, excepting only those at Dyfryn Llynvi and Pontrhŷdyven, are foundries, forges, and rolling-mills, for manufacturing the rough metal into bar and rod iron, and for moulding it into all kinds of articles in cast iron. There are also extensive works at Newbridge, in the Vale of Tâf, for the manufacture of chain cables, and the iron work of suspension bridges, chain piers, &c.; and others just erected at the same place, for the manufacture of "patent wrought-iron railway slates." At Neath Abbey are made all kinds of *steam engines;* and the establishment at this place has furnished most of the South American mining companies with their powerful engines. Some of the principal articles of this manufacture, besides those above-mentioned, are, tram-rails, tram-waggons, mould-boards for ploughs, bolts, sheets for the tinners, roofs for buildings, bridges, canal boats, hand-barrows, gates, hurdles, &c. Of the *tin-works*, the principal are at Melin Grufydd, near Llandaf; at Aberavon; at Ynys-pen-llwch, about eight miles from Swansea; and in Cwm Bychan: the first-mentioned are said to be on the largest scale of any in the kingdom. The next most important manufacture is that of *copper*, the ore of which is brought to this county, for the convenience of coal, from Cornwall, Ireland, and North Wales; and is smelted at extensive works at Tai Bâch, Neath, Morriston, and Swansea; those near the latter place are very numerous on both sides of the river Tawe. Formerly there were tin-works at Ynys-y-Gerwn, a few miles above Neath, and at Penclawdd; but at these places the only business now done is in extracting the metal remaining in the slag or refuse. At Swansea is an extensive manufacture of fine *earthenware*, much of the produce of which is shipped to various parts of England: a similar manufacture was established, soon after the commencement of the present century, at Nantgarw, in the parish of Eglwysilan, among the mountains to the north of Cardiff. There is also an extensive and very ancient manufacture of brown ware at Ewenny, near Bridgend: the clay used in these latter works is found on the spot, and much of that used in the Swansea pottery at Cevn Cribwr, near Pyle. At Bridgend was formerly a *woollen* manufacture, chiefly of scarlet shawls, in imitation of the provincial garment called the "Gower whittle;" and although it has been abandoned for some years, others of the same kind are still carried on in different parts of the county, particularly at Caer-

philly, where also both narrow and broad cloths are made. A considerable quantity of *flannel*, which forms the chief clothing of the peasantry, is made in many parts of Glamorganshire; and coarse *cloth* is manufactured in small quantities, by individuals who carry it for sale to the fairs and markets. Numerous *hides* and *skins* are dressed for sale at Brecknock, and at the Bristol and other English markets: those of the Glamorgan Vale cattle are the thinnest hides known, and are excellently adapted for coach and cart harness. The principal *fisheries* are those of salmon and sewin, which latter fish is found only in those rivers of the county flowing from the north or east to the south or west; and among these the Ogmore is the most celebrated for the abundance and fine flavour of its fish of both these species. The limestone coast of Gower abounds with oysters, and Port-Eynon employs about twenty boats in the fishery during the season, which begins on the 4th of August, the eve of the festival of St. James (O.S.), which is kept by the fishermen as a holiday: on their return from dredging, the oysters are deposited within low water mark, and, when a sufficient quantity has been caught, are shipped for Bristol, Bath, and the English counties bordering on the Severn. Other fish, of the most valuable kinds, abound on the coast of Gower, the lobsters on which are uncommonly large and fine. Among the produce of the coast must also be enumerated samphire, called in Welsh *corn carw 'r môr*, or "sea buck-horn," which grows on rocks and cliffs not overflowed by the tide, is gathered when out of blossom, boiled and preserved, and is much esteemed as a pickle; and laver, or sea liver-wort, which vegetates on rocks and stones in the creeks overflowed by the tides, and, when gathered and boiled, is put into jars, with the addition only of a little salt, and occasionally sent as a rarity to distant places: thus prepared, it is called in Glamorgan *bara lawr*, and by the English "black-butter." The chief *exports* of this county are, vast quantities of coal and culm, from Cardiff, Swansea, Neath, and the Burry river, to the western and south-western coasts of England, the western coasts of Wales, and to Ireland; iron and copper, from the same ports; tin plates, from Cardiff, Aberavon, and Neath; fire-bricks, chiefly from Neath, to the coasts of Devon and Cornwall; earthenware and marble, from Swansea; much lime and limestone of the lias kind, from Aberthaw, on the sea-coast to the south of Cowbridge; and great quantities of limestone, from the shores of Gower, to Devonshire, Carmarthenshire, &c. Part of the above-mentioned produce of the coast, *viz.*, samphire, laver, oysters, turbot, &c., and some of the river fish, are sent to Bristol and the interior of England. The chief extraordinary *imports* are copper-ore and tin; potters' clay, flint and chert, for the pottery at Swansea; iron-ore from Lancashire, to be blended with that of the county; and bricks. Glamorganshire is said not to produce sufficient grain to supply the consumption of its own inhabitants, whose number has so greatly increased in the manufacturing districts by emigration from the neighbouring counties, more especially those of Carmarthen and Cardigan; yet a considerable portion of the corn grown in the lower part of the Vale, for want of a direct line of communication with the populous but barren hilly district, is exported to Bristol, from which city it is often returned, in flour or malt, to Cardiff, to be forwarded to Merthyr by the Glamorganshire canal.

The principal RIVERS are the Tâf, the Tawe or Tawy, the Nedd or Neath, the Llychwyr or Loughor, and the Rhymni or Romney: the banks of these, and of the numerous smaller streams of the mountains, are in most places distinguished for the picturesque grandeur or rich beauty of their scenery. The romantic *Tâf* is formed by the junction, on the northern border of the county, near Coedycummer, of two streams, called respectively the Tâf Vawr and the Tâf Vechan, the Greater and Lesser Tâf, which descend from the highest mountains of South Wales, the Beacons of Brecknockshire; and thence, taking a south-south-easterly direction, the river flows, two miles lower, through the town of Merthyr-Tydvil, and at Quaker's-yard, which is about twelve miles below Merthyr, is joined from the east by the mountain stream called the Bargoed Tâf; still lower, it is joined from the west by the Cynon, which descends from the parish of Penderin, in Brecknockshire; and a few miles further the Tâf is augmented, from the same side, by the united waters of the two Rhonddas: hence, flowing nearly southward, it passes by Llandaf and Cardiff, and falls into the Bristol Channel, through the inlet of Pennarth, after a course of about thirty-three miles. This river is navigable for vessels of small burthen to Cardiff, which is as far as the tide flows; its stream, in dry weather, is very scanty; but, in case of sudden rains and thaws, the waters of this, as of the other mountain rivers, roll over their rocky bed in an impetuous and destructive torrent. The *Tawy* enters from Brecknockshire, a little below Ystrad-gynlais, and taking first a south-westerly and then a southerly course, is joined from the west by the small but romantic streams of the Upper and the Lower Clydach, and empties itself into the bay of Swansea, at the town of that name, after a course of about twenty-five miles: this river is navigable for ships of considerable burthen to a distance of two miles from its mouth, and for small sloops one mile further to Morriston, where the flow of the tide is checked by a weir. The *Neath* also descends from the mountains of Brecknockshire, and flows south-westward through one of the most picturesque and interesting valleys of South Wales; the principal of its tributary streams, some of which form beautiful cascades, is the Dulas, which joins it about three miles above the town of Neath; and from this

junction, flowing nearly southward by that town, the Neath pursues its course to Swansea bay, into which it falls about four miles eastward of Swansea, after a course of nearly twenty-two miles: this river is navigable for vessels of about two hundred tons' burthen as high as Neath bridge; but the chief resort of shipping upon it is Briton-Ferry, a little lower down. The *Loughor*, which has its source in the parish of Llandilo-Vawr, in Carmarthenshire, bounds this county for a considerable distance on the west, and falls into the creek of Loughor, near the ancient borough of that name: this inlet, spreading into a broad estuary, soon, however, loses its name of Loughor, on being joined by a petty stream from Gower, called the Burry, from which it is designated the Burry river; and, sweeping round to the west, joins the bay of Carmarthen opposite to the projecting north-western extremity of Gower; this fine creek is navigable for small vessels up to the town of Loughor: the small stream of the Burry is noted for its trout. The *Romney* rises near the north-eastern extremity of the county, and, giving motion to the machinery of different coal and iron works, forms throughout its course the boundary between Glamorganshire and the English county of Monmouth; it flows in an irregular southerly direction, and falls into the Bristol Channel through a small estuary, a little north-eastward of Pennarth harbour. The other principal streams are, the *Elai*, or Ely, which descends from the barren hills of the coal tract to the north of Llantrissent, afterwards flows south-eastward through the rich Vale of Ely, or Dyfryn Miscin, and, after a course of about twenty-one miles, contributes, with the Tâf, to form the safe and spacious harbour of Pennarth; the *Daw*, or Dawon, celebrated for its trout, which flows, in a short course of nine miles, through Cowbridge to the sea at Aberthaw, and forms the small harbour of that place; the *Ewenny*, which has a similar course from the coal tract north of Llanilid, through the flat Vale of Coychurch, to the mouth of the Ogmore, near the ruins of Aber-Ogwr, or Ogmore Castle; the *Ogmore*, a large stream of remarkably soft water, which, rising among the mountains, flows southward through the town of Bridgend, and, after a course of about fifteen miles, being joined by the Ewenny, falls into the Bristol Channel through a broad estuary; and the *Avan*, or Avon, which descends from near the source of the Ogmore, and, after a course of about fifteen miles, falls into the channel at Aberavon; it is navigable for a short distance for vessels of small burden, trading to and from the Tai Bâch, and other neighbouring metal works. Almost the only stream in Gower, besides the Burry, is the Pennarth Pill, which falls into Oxwich bay.

The conveyance of the mineral productions of Glamorganshire to its different sea-ports is greatly facilitated by the CANALS and tram-roads, by which various portions of it are traversed. Of the former, the oldest and the most important is the *Glamorganshire canal*, sometimes called the Cardiff canal, which was originally commenced, under the authority of an act of parliament, in 1791, and was opened in 1794, its formation having cost upwards of £100,000: it was subsequently extended under the provisions of a second act of parliament, and was completed in 1798. It extends a distance of twenty-six miles, through a mountainous and romantic country, and has a fall of no less than five hundred and seventy-six feet, by fifty locks, eighteen of which occur about the middle of its course, within the space of a mile. Here also it crosses the river Tâf by a handsome stone aqueduct, and is received into a spacious basin, surrounded by commodious wharfs, where the canal company's business is transacted, and their principal agent resides. On reaching Cardiff, it passes under the turnpike-road to Newport through a tunnel of considerable length, emerging from which, at the distance of half a mile from its egress, it falls into a basin which communicates with the sea at Pennarth Roads, by means of a tide lock, and admits vessels of two hundred and forty tons' burthen, which ascend as high as the town of Cardiff, above which the canal is navigable only for barges of twenty-five tons' burthen. At the basin, near the aqueduct above-mentioned, it is joined by a branch canal from Aberdare, completed in 1811, and seven miles long, with only two locks, which runs parallel with the river Cynon, and is joined at the Aberdare works, at its head, by a tram-road, six miles long, from the Hîrwaun works, on Hîrwaun common, within the confines of Brecknockshire: at this basin also terminates a tram-road from Dowlais and Merthyr, running parallel with the higher parts of the Glamorganshire canal, and constructed to obviate the delays which would otherwise be experienced in dry summers, owing to the want of a sufficient supply of water to maintain the navigation in these elevated regions. The *Neath canal* extends from the navigable channel of the river Neath at Briton-Ferry, north-eastward, up the valley of that river, to Aber Gwrelych, near Pont Neath Vaughan, on the confines of Brecknockshire, a distance of about thirteen miles, in which it has sixteen locks; it is connected by a railroad with the Aberdare branch canal, and was originally constructed under an act of parliament obtained in 1791, and extended under another act passed in 1798: connected with it also are various railways of smaller extent than that above-mentioned. The *Swansea canal* extends from the harbour of that town, up the valley of the Tawy, in a direction nearly north-by-east, to Pen Tawe, whence the communication is continued to Hên Neuadd, within the limits of Brecknockshire, by a short railway: the total length of this canal is about seventeen miles, in which it has a fall of three hundred and seventy-three feet, by means of thirty-six locks; it was completed and opened

in 1798, and is navigable for barges of twenty-five tons' burthen; the produce of the neighbouring mines is conveyed to its banks by means of numerous tram-roads, two of which are each about two miles in length: one of these branches from near Ynys Tawy to coal mines, and the other to coal mines and lime-works near Brŷn Morgan. A portion, about a mile and a half in length, of that part of the canal nearest to Swansea is of older construction than the rest, having been cut by the Duke of Beaufort, who still receives the tolls of it. The small cut called the *Penclawdd canal*, in the northern part of Gower, constructed about the year 1812, was formerly the means of conveying excellent bituminous coal to vessels lying in the Burry river, but is now disused. The two following canals are private property, *viz.*, the "First Neath," "Briton," or "Cremlyn," Canal, now called the *Neath and Swansea Junction Canal*, which was constructed about the year 1789, and forms an inland medium of communication between Briton-Ferry and Swansea, branching from the Neath canal at Aberdulas, crossing the river Neath by a handsome aqueduct of eleven arches, and extending a distance of nine miles without a single lock, except that by which it communicates with the eastern side of Swansea harbour, at a place called Port *Tennant*, from the name of the spirited individual by whom the whole was constructed, it being now the property of George Tennant, Esq.; and the *First Swansea Canal*, or "Llansamlet Canal," which extends from the village of Foxhole, above Swansea, on the eastern side of the river Tawy, to the collieries of Gwernllwynwydd, near Llansamlet. Besides the *tram-roads*, already noticed as connected with the canals, and the various branches diverging from them, the property of private individuals, there is one, five miles in length, which was formed at the commencement of the present century, connecting the limestone and marble quarries at the Mumbles with the port of Swansea. But one of more public importance is the *Dyfryn Llynvi railway*, which commences at Blaen Llynvi, two miles above the Dyfryn Llynvi iron-works, and terminates at the little harbour of Porthcawl, having a branch of five miles and a half from near Cevn Cribwr, about six miles from its termination, to the flourishing little market-town of Bridgend: its total length, exclusively of the branch to Bridgend, is seventeen miles; it was constructed under the sanction of an act of parliament, and is the property of the Dyfryn Llynvi Railway Company. The *Tâf Vale railway*, from Cardiff to Merthyr, was opened in April, 1841. Glamorganshire is also intersected by a great number of good common ROADS, which afford easy and convenient communication between the different towns and villages, but are of little comparative importance in a commercial point of view. The agriculturists of the lower part of the Vale are subject to considerable inconvenience from the want of good inland communication, in conveying to market the produce of this fertile tract; in consequence of which, the best markets of the county are chiefly supplied with Irish and other foreign grain, as farmers residing near an Irish outport can actually send their corn to the manufacturing district, of which Merthyr is the centre, more easily and at less expense than those about Aberthaw, St. Athan, Bonvilston, St. Donatt's, Gileston, Lantwit, Monknash, Penmark, &c. Although great improvements have been made in the roads, at very considerable expense, yet not one of the improved lines, with the exception of the New Mill road, are calculated to benefit the resident agriculturist, as they all extend in a direction from east to west, so that they afford no direct communication between the barren manufacturing district of the northern and the fertile agricultural tracts of the southern side of the county. The *bridges* presented no remarkable feature until about the middle of the last century, when the celebrated bridge over the Tâf, consisting of one arch of one hundred and forty feet in the span, called New Bridge, or Pont-y-Pridd, was at length completed, after two failures, by the self-taught architect, William Edwards, who, in conjunction with his son, afterwards built several others over the principal rivers of the county, all of which are distinguished for their beauty and excellence. The bridges are more numerous in this than in most other counties, chiefly on account of its greater commercial importance, and the abundance and excellence of materials for their construction. The road from London to Cardiff, which continues through Carmarthen to Haverfordwest, &c., enters from Monmouthshire at Romney bridge, and, running the entire length of the county from east to west, passes through Cardiff, Cowbridge, Aberavon, Neath, and Swansea, and quits it for Carmarthenshire at Pont-ar-Ddulas, on the river Loughor.

The REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY are very numerous and of great diversity of character. On a mountain towards the north-western extremity of the county is a circle of rude flat stones, in the centre of which is a cist-vaen, or rude stone chest, about five feet long: this monument is called Carn Llêchart. About two miles eastward from it, on a mountain called Mynydd-y-Gwyryd, is another of the same class, consisting of three concentric circles of flat stones, the outermost of which is about twenty yards in diameter: in the centre of this also is a cist-vaen, vulgarly called "the altar." On Drummau mountain, in the vicinity of Neath, are other Druidical remains, consisting of the relics of a large cist-vaen, and a large stone fixed upright in the ground, which, being placed on the highest ridge of the hill, forms a conspicuous object from many parts of the surrounding country. Near Dyfryn House, about a mile south of the village of St. Nicholas, between Cardiff and Cowbridge, is one of the largest cromlechs in the kingdom, forming a rectangular oblong apartment, about seventeen feet in length and thirteen in width, the sides and ends

of which consist of large flat stones placed upright in the ground, while the roof is formed by one large stone, twenty-four feet long, and varying in breadth from ten to seventeen feet: near the same place is a similar erection of much smaller dimensions, called Llêch-y-Vilast, a name common to these monuments in various parts of Wales, but of unknown origin. Near St. Donatt's is one, called by the people of the neighbourhood "the Old Church;" on Rhôsilly Down, near the village of Tythegston, is one, called "Arthur's Stone;" and on Cevn-y-Brŷn, a mountain in Gower, one, the supporting stones of which are six in number, but of small dimensions, while the inclining stone, though not equal in superficial dimensions to that of the large cromlech near Dyfryn, is much thicker and heavier, and, notwithstanding that large portions have at different times been broken off, is still probably of about twenty tons' weight. On a hill above New House, to the north of Bridgend, is one of the largest and most ancient British encampments in South Wales. The chief Roman road which crossed this county, namely, the *Via Julia*, or *Julia Strata*, is supposed to have entered it on the east, near the present bridge over the Romney, to the east of Cardiff, and to have passed through the vicinity of that town, and nearly in the line of the present western road to Ewenny, whence it ascended almost in a direct line to the Newton Downs, where some vestiges of it are still to be seen, and from which it proceeded, by Kenvig and Neath, across the western boundary of the county, near the station *Leucarum*, at Loughor. From this road branched several vicinal ways: the first of these, now called the *Sarn hîr*, from Cardiff, passed northward by Caerphilly, to which place its course has not yet been traced, but beyond which it may be seen running towards Pont-yr-Ystrad, on the river Romney, which it crosses into Monmouthshire in its further progress towards the great station of *Caer-Bannau*, in Brecknockshire: the next, called the *Sarn Helen*, branched from the *Via Julia* at Neath, and, taking a north-easterly direction, may be traced from the border of the marshes above that town until it enters Brecknockshire, in its course to the great station in that county before-mentioned: large portions of the latter remain entire. Besides these, an ancient road of unknown date, but in a state of excellent preservation, commencing at a large and strong encampment on the most elevated summit of the mountain of Mynydd-y-Gwair, called Pen Cae'r Clawdd, about twelve miles to the north of Swansea, passes first southward, and afterwards inclines a little westward until it joins the road from Swansea to Llandilo-Vawr in Carmarthenshire, which proceeds along it in a straight line for about two miles, beyond which, in the county of Carmarthen, it may again be traced singly. In the vicinity of this road, and on an eminence overlooking the western boundary of the county, called Pen Trê'r Castell, is situated a very strong fort of earth and stones, of an oval shape, and the longest diameter of which is about one hundred yards. The principal Roman encampments are, a very strong one at the village of Caerau, about three miles west of Cardiff, which occupies the entire summit of a gentle eminence, and comprises about twelve acres; a smaller one, about three miles westward of this, near the village of St. Nicholas, called Cae'r Gaer; another small one, about two miles from Cowbridge, close to the common called the Golden Mile, near which is a tumulus, and besides which there are vestiges of another on the other side of the Golden Mile; another on the sea-coast, at a place called the Castle Ditches, about two miles east from Bonvilston; at the same distance from this again, another in a similar situation; and two small encampments, situated on a common about two miles eastward from Loughor. There are several tumuli, or barrows, in different parts of the county, of which those situated near the line of the *Julia Strata*, near Bonvilston, are more particularly worthy of mention. Roman coins have been found in different places, more especially at Pengwern, in the parish of Ilston, in Gower; at Cowbridge; in the vicinity of Bonvilston; near St. Athan; a few miles eastward from that village; and in the vicinity of Loughor; and various other minor relics of that people have been discovered at other places. On the surface of the mineral district are frequently found heaps of *scoria*, termed by the English "Roman cinders."

A Benedictine priory, a house of Grey friars, and another monastery at Cardiff, a monastery at Llancarvan, one at Lantwit-Major, and one at Llangennith, were destroyed long before the Reformation. At that period there were, at Margam, a Cistercian abbey; at Neath, a Cistercian abbey; and at Ewenny, a Benedictine cell. There are yet remains of the *monasteries* of Ewenny, Margam, and Neath, and of other monastic buildings at Lantwit-Major and near Llantrissent. Some of the more remarkable specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the ruined cathedral of Llandaf, and in the churches of Ewenny; Llanblethian, near Cowbridge; Lantwit-Major, which, with its churchyard, contains numerous ancient monuments and tombstones; and Margam. The church of Aberdare is remarkable for the rustic simplicity of its architecture, and may be regarded as a characteristic specimen of the edifices of this class in the mountainous parts of the county. But this part of the principality is more particularly distinguished for its remains of the numerous *fortresses*, in some places very extensive, which its border situation rendered necessary for the protection of the Norman usurpers of the soil from the frequent incursions and revolts of the native population, during the early periods of the establishment of their dominion. Those castles of which the ruins are yet in existence are, Caerphilly; Castell Côch, or the Red castle, to the north of Llandaf; Cardiff; Coyty, about a mile to the north-east of Bridgend; Dinas-Powys, or

Dennis Powys, about two miles south of Michaelston-le-Pit; Kenvig; Llanblethian, near Cowbridge; Llandough, on the western bank of the small river Daw; Llantrissent; Loughor; Marcross, near St. Donatt's; Morlais, near Merthyr; Neath; Newcastle, at Bridgend; Ogmore, at the junction of the small rivers Ogmore and Ewenny; Oystermouth, on Swansea bay; Oxwich, in Oxwich bay; Penllyne, near Cowbridge; Penmark, near the village of Penmark; Pennarth, near that of Oystermouth; Penrice, in Gower; St. Donatt's, on the sea-coast; Swansea; Tàlavan, or Tàl-y-van, a few miles north of Cowbridge; Weobley, in Gower; and Wrinchstone, near the village of Wenvoe. There are also small remains of ancient fortresses at Peterston super Ely, and St. George's, both near the banks of the river Ely, and near the village of St. Athan. The ruins of the castles of Caerphilly and Coyty, more particularly the former, are among the most extensive and magnificent in the island. The *ancient mansion-houses* are very numerous, but most of them have been either deserted or converted into farm-houses: among those still inhabited are, Aberpergwm; Cevnmabley; Dyfryn; Dyfryn Clydach; Vonmon castle; the Gnoll; Hênsol, and Lland-Dav, or Llandough castle: there are also remains of the ancient castellated mansion of the bishops at Llandaf, and of a castellated mansion at St. Fagan's, near that place. Among the antiquities of this county may likewise be enumerated a considerable number of very old and spacious barns, many of which are of peculiar construction. The principal *modern seats* of the nobility and gentry are, Briton Ferry; Coedriglan; Cowityrala; Coytrehene; Cyvarthva castle; Dunraven castle; Ewenny Abbey; Green Meadow; Llanharen, the magnificent mansion lately erected in Margam Park; Penllergare; Penrice; Rheola; Singleton; Sketty Park; Stout Hall, and Wenvoe castle. The *farm-houses* and offices throughout the county are in general good and commodious, and substantially built of stone, and roofed sometimes with thatch, and sometimes with the stone tiles of the country; but the out-buildings are smaller and fewer than in most other districts. The *cottages* are also built in the same substantial style, and are remarkable for their commodiousness and comfort; they are almost universally thatched with wheat straw, with uncommon neatness, and many exhibit features of great antiquity. In situations where they can be conveniently procured, fern, rushes, sea-reeds, and broom are occasionally used for thatching them; but their most striking peculiarity is their being universally white-washed, externally and internally, as are also the walls of gardens, &c.: this custom of white-washing has distinguished the people of Glamorgan from all antiquity, being often adverted to by the ancient Welsh bards; and the light and pleasing appearance of these habitations is still further increased by their generally having the appendage of a garden, and by their walls being also frequently shaded by fruit-trees, sweet-brier, privet, or jessamine: when situated on the side of a hill, they frequently have a remarkably picturesque appearance. Some of the meanest cottages are found among the mountains. Stiles of stones and mortar are very common in the Vale and in Gower. The common *bread* of many of the inhabitants consists of the white wheat of the Vale, ground and kneaded, without the bran being separated from the flour. The *household fare* of the agricultural labourers is generally very good; and, in the lower part of the Vale, the men employed to cut the corn have the privilege of renting out the gleaning, or leasing, on the wheat stubbles, for which they get more per acre than they are paid for reaping. Ancient Welsh *names*, though common throughout the principality, appear to be more prevalent in this than in any other county. Among those of early British note still used promiscuously as christian names, or as surnames, are those of Owain, Madoc, Caradoc, Hywel, Rees or Rhŷs, Llewelyn, Arthur, Cadwgan, Grufydd, Morgan, Llywarch, Ivor, Tudor, Taliesin, Merlin, Meredydd, Traherne, Cadwaladr, &c. The ancient Welsh custom for the son to take for his surname the christian name of his father is much more commonly retained in the mountains of Glamorganshire, and of the adjoining counties of Brecknock and Monmouth, than in any other part of Wales. The only *mineral spring* of any celebrity, or at all resorted to, is that called Fynnon Tâf, situated on the river Tâf, a few miles above Cardiff, on the road from that town to Merthyr-Tydvil, the water of which is tepid, and is successfully applied in relieving rheumatic complaints: there are, however, chalybeate or sulphureous springs at Swansea, Llandyvodog, Llantrissent, and other places in the coal district. In the calcareous rocks along the coast the waves have worn many large and magnificent *caverns*, ornamented with stalactites and crystallized spars of great beauty, in which rise several intermitting springs. In the Vale of Neath are two beautiful *waterfalls*, one at the village of Aberdulas, near Cadoxton, and the other some miles higher, at Merlin Court.

GLÂSBURY, a parish, in the union of Hay, partly in the hundred of Tàlgarth, county of Brecknock, and partly in that of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales; comprising the hamlets of Pipton, Velindre, Trêgoed, Cwmbach, and Kilturch, and containing 1493 inhabitants, of which number 410 are in the manor or township, and 838 are in the main portion of the parish, included within the limits of Radnorshire, and 4 miles (w. s. w.) from Hay, on the road to Brecknock. The mesne manor of Glâsbury formerly belonged to the Clifford family, by exchange with the monks of Gloucester, in 1144, afterwards to the Giffards, and accompanied the possession of Bronllŷs castle, until it became vested in the crown, when it was granted to Sir David Williams. In the 5th of Henry VIII., Richard Cornwall and Ralph Hakluyt, Esqrs., were

appointed seneschals of the manor during their lives. The parish comprises by admeasurement 5390 acres, exclusive of commons, and is intersected by the river Wye, the banks of which here exhibit some of the most picturesque and luxuriant scenery in South Wales, or in the kingdom: the heights on both sides of the water afford extensive, varied, and beautiful prospects, where the sublimity of mountain grandeur blends, through richly wooded hills, with the soft luxuriance of delightful vales; and the admirably defined forms of the pyramidal Beacon range, the massy columns of the black mountain barrier, the intervening hills, either barren or variously cultivated, the meanderings of the river Wye, and the rich fertility marking its course, seen from different points of view and in different lights, combining exquisite colouring with admirable outlines, dividing into picturesque landscapes or spread out as a splendid whole, exhibit a range of scenery so exquisitely attracting, that strangers are held in admiration, and those who inhabit the locality perpetually discover some new beauties. The entire scene is enlivened and embellished with numerous elegant villas and genteel houses, among which rises conspicuously Maesllwch, or Maeslough Castle, the princely residence of the De Winton family, the erection of which was commenced in 1829, from a design by Mr. Lugar; it is a beautiful specimen of the Norman and later English styles of castellated architecture, exhibiting, to the south, a rustic embattled front, upwards of two hundred and fifty feet in length; the principal tower, which is circular, is at the north-eastern angle: at the west end are the family apartments, flanked by four towers of unequal dimensions, alternately round and octagonal; in the centre rises a lantern, under which is the principal entrance. The carriage entrance is on the northern side, under a magnificent Norman porch, opening by a vestibule into the great hall; the portion appropriated to the servants, situated to the east of, and somewhat lower than, the family apartments, is terminated by two square towers, from which extends a long wall, perforated with embrasures, at the extremity of which is an elegant little building, resembling a chapel. Below the terrace in front is a beautiful lawn, commanding much of the richly varied scenery which here adorns the banks of the river; and at the back rises an eminence, wooded to its very summit. Some of the finest prospects in the Vale are obtained from the seat called Pen-y-Làn, looking downward from which are seen the wooden bridge at Glâsbury, surrounded by the most beautiful natural objects; much of the wood which enriches the scene consists of apple, pear, and cherry trees, which, when in blossom, form features of great beauty and richness: the view upwards consists of a long reach of the Wye, the village of Llŷswen, and the abrupt ascent to Craiglai. Tre-'r-Coed, corruptly Tregoed, the seat of Viscount Hereford, is situated within the parish, but has no claim to particular description.

The soil on the banks of the Wye, at this place, is perhaps the richest in the county, and is appropriated to feeding vast numbers of cattle and sheep for the markets of Brecknock and Hay; but to the south there are no pastures, all the land being devoted to tillage: this part of it is terminated by barren mountains. The system of husbandry practised in the lowlands is exceedingly good, and no where excelled in this part of the principality. The bridge across the Wye has been rebuilt at different periods: the first, which was of wood, fell in 1738, and was succeeded by a similar structure, which stood about forty years; a beautiful stone bridge was then built, in 1777, which was swept away by a flood in February 1795, in consequence of some defect in the foundations, and the present wooden bridge was erected in 1800: it is supported at each end by a stone pier, with thirteen intervening wooden trestles. That part of the parish which is situated on the southern bank of the Wye is principally in Brecknockshire, though a considerable extent of ground on this side of the river forms part of the county of Radnor. The village is situated on the northern bank of the Wye, being separated by the river and by the turnpike-road from the church, which is about a quarter of a mile distant; and another cluster of houses, on the southern side of the river, and bordering on the high road leading from Hay to Brecknock, contains the post-office, the principal shop, and an extensive establishment for sorting wool, in which about sixty persons are employed: the windows of all the apartments in which this apparently simple operation is carried on open to the north, to avoid too strong a light; and the different qualities are appropriated according to the staple, to the uses of the clothier, hosier, hatter, &c. The railroad from Hay to Brecknock passes through the parish, the Radnorshire portion of which, forming the chief body of it, is usually distinguished from its Brecknockshire townships of Velindre, Tregoed, and Pipton, as "Glâsbury Radnorshire," the rest being designated "Glâsbury Brecknockshire." The petty sessions for the hundred of Tàlgarth are held here.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, as owner of the rectory; the appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, subject to rates, which have averaged £43. 9. 2. per annum; and the vicarial for one of £470, the rates averaging £50. 18. 4. The advowson is said to have been granted in the year 1088, by Bernard Newmarch, the first Norman conqueror of the soil, to the monastery of St. Peter's, at Gloucester, and the 29th of June is still the local feast-day: this establishment was suppressed on the 2nd of January, 1540, and its privileges being transferred to the king, Henry conferred the living of Glâsbury upon the Bishop of

Gloucester, whose successors in the see have ever since presented to it, with the exception of a solitary instance, in which the patronage lapsed to the crown. The earliest church of which any memorials exist stood near the present confluence of the rivers Llyvm and Wye, the site of which is still marked by a few hawthorn trees: among the papers of the late Rev. John Hughes, of Glâsbury, is a petition presented about the year 1661, to William, Bishop of St. David's, in consequence of the destruction of a large part of the church by the sudden and violent inundation of the Wye, and the imminent danger of the remaining portion, requesting his lordship to empower and command the churchwardens to secure the ruin, in order to apply the materials to the erection of a new church; and this request being granted, another edifice was erected on a new site, and consecrated on the 29th of June, 1665, by Bishop Lucy, which, having become dilapidated and too small for the population, was taken down in 1836, and replaced by the present structure, which was opened in May 1838. The building, dedicated to St. Peter, and situated upon a steep bank on the southern side of the road leading to Hay, consists of 690 sittings, of which 312 are free, and stands encompassed by the ancient and venerable yew trees of its burial-ground: both the church and vicarage-house are situated in Radnorshire, but the former is on the southern, and the latter on the northern, side of the Wye. There are three places of worship for dissenters, namely, one for Baptists at Pen-yr-heol, near the Black Mountain, one for Independents at Maes-yr-onen, and one for Wesleyan Methodists at Cwm Bâch. In the churchyard is a neat Sunday schoolroom, built in 1824, by subscription, and attended by about 120 children; and a short distance above the cemetery stands a respectable building, surmounted with a small cupola and vane, and comprising a master's residence, together with a spacious schoolroom, which latter was erected in 1816, at the sole expense of the late Miss Bridget Hughes, of Glâsbury House, at a cost of £210: the master's house was built subsequently by voluntary contributions, amounting to £179, of which Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., contributed £80, on a site granted, together with about a quarter of an acre of garden-ground, by Colonel Wood, lord of the manor. This school, as well as the Sunday school, is supported by annual subscriptions; the master's salary is £40, and the number of his pupils is from sixty to eighty: the establishment is connected with the parent society in London, which granted £40 in aid of its funds.

There are some small benefactions for charitable purposes. Walter Meredith, citizen of London, by will dated March 26th, 1605, bequeathed a rent-charge of £4 upon four houses in Fleet-street, of which, the land-tax being deducted, the sum of £3. 4. is paid annually, alternately to six aged and eight young persons, of both sexes; the object of its bestowal on the latter being to fit them out for service. Sir David Williams, Knt., in 1612, bequeathed the tithes of the parish of Gwenddwr, directing the profits to be annually applied in the following manner; namely, four pounds towards repairing Glâsbury bridge, ten shillings for an annual sermon, thirty shillings to be bestowed in bread among the poor of Glâsbury, twenty shillings towards repairing the road from Velindre to Tyle-Glâs; ten shillings for a sermon on the anniversary of the testator's funeral, to be preached in St. John's church at Brecknock, and forty shillings in bread to the poor; ten shillings for a sermon on Whit-Sunday at Ystrad-vellte, thirty shillings in bread to the poor of Aberllyvni and Velindre, and five pounds to the distressed poor near Gwernyvet, either in food or clothing: all which sums have been augmented, after a suit, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, in proportion to the increased value of the tithes, now producing £139. 1. per annum; that appropriated to the repair of Glâsbury bridge now amounting to £16. 8., that to the poor of this parish to £6. 8. 6., &c., &c. John Havard, of Tregoed, Gent., in 1728, gave £10 for the poor of Bronllŷs and Glâsbury; Thomas Lewis, described on his tombstone as an "honest lawyer," bequeathed a rent-charge of £4, in 1730, to the poor of this parish of the dissenting persuasion; Mrs. Sybil Williams, of Trêvithel, in 1761, gave twenty shillings a year to be distributed among the poor of Pipton; and Mrs. Seagood gave £100 for the benefit of the poor of the entire parish, now vested in the public funds, and producing £3. 16. 4. per annum. On an eminence to the south-west of the church are some intrenchments, which formerly surrounded a British camp, called the Gaer. Of the ancient mansion of the Solers family there are no remains, but a farm-house and a few cottages near its site are still called Pente Solers, or Solerville. Sir Humphrey Solers, the founder of the family at this place, was one of the Norman knights who accompanied Bernard Newmarch in his successful expedition: having settled here, he acquired large possessions, which his descendants continued to enjoy until the middle of the seventeenth century. The next distinguished residents in point of antiquity were the Powels, descended from Rhŷs Gôch, of Ystrad-Iw, one of whom came from Glamorganshire in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and was married to Joan, daughter and heiress of Tyle-Glâs. A singular instance of the ferocity of one of the female descendants of the Vaughan family is preserved in an old MS. pedigree:—"Ellen Gethin (or the terrible) of Hergest, a *devilish* woman, was cousin-german to John hîr ab Philip Vychan, who was killed by the said Ellen at St. David's church, for that he before killed her brother, David Vaughan, at Llŷnwent in Llanbister, Radnorshire."

GLÂSCOMB, or GLÂSCWM (GLÂS-GWM), a parish, in the union of Kington, hundred of Col-

WYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (E.) from Builth, on the road to Kington; comprising the joint township of Drewern and Vainor, and containing 514 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Edw, or Edwy, famous for its trout, comprises an area of about five thousand acres, of which three thousand are inclosed, and the remainder waste, being applied only to the pasturage of sheep, of which great numbers are fed upon it. The surface is for the most part hilly, and the soil rather barren; some parts are adorned with wood, and present an agreeable contrast to the barren mountains that surround them. In the village stands Glâscomb Court, the picturesque residence of Samuel Bevan, Esq., who, having succeeded by marriage to the considerable estates of the late Thomas Lewis, Esq., in this district, has greatly exerted himself in the embellishment of the neighbourhood: the village and mansion are situated at the extremity of a little dingle, in a verdant spot planted with evergreens, from which circumstance they have derived their present appellation, signifying literally "the green dingle:" the whole, as it bursts suddenly upon the view, after climbing an arduous ascent, has almost the effect of enchantment, contrasted with the dreary and naked steeps of the surrounding mountains. The living is a vicarage, with Colva and Rulen annexed, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's, as owner of the appropriate rectory: the tithes payable to the Bishop have been commuted for a rent-charge of £206, subject to rates, averaging £33 per annum, and there is a glebe of eleven acres and a half attached; and the vicarial tithes for a rent-charge of £135, subject to rates, averaging £11 per annum, with a glebe of one acre and a half, and a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a large plain edifice, having little pretension to architectural character, and consisting of a nave and chancel, without either tower or spire, but possessing two bells: the entire length of the edifice is one hundred feet, of which the chancel forms precisely one-third; the windows of the chancel are in the later style of English architecture. Under the communion table is a stone coffin, found in repairing the church: the inhabitants of Colva and Rulen, prior to the erection of their respective chapels, had their appropriate seats on each side of the altar, which still remain and are considered to belong to them. Giraldus Cambrensis relates an absurd story concerning the miraculous powers of a portable bell, then preserved in this church. There is a place of worship for Baptists, under the patronage of Mr. Bevan. John Evans, in 1620, bequeathed £40, and David Davies, in 1777, left £60, for the benefit of the poor not receiving parochial relief; these sums are now deposited in the hands of Mr. Bevan, who, besides their annual interest of £5, pays to the parish a rent-charge of £1, out of the estate of Cwm-mawr, situated within its limits: some other benefactions have also been made, but are now lost.

The parish contains several interesting remains of antiquity, but no historical notice of them has been preserved. Among these are four large erect stones, situated at a place called the Little Hill, and stated by tradition to have been erected in commemoration of some great battle fought near this spot. On the banks of the Edwy, just within the western confines of the parish, are the vestiges of a small fortification, which once probably constituted a castle of some of the British or Norman lords of the surrounding territory: they comprise an area of about half an acre, defended by a rampart nearly perfect, to the north-west of which is a moated tumulus, on which probably stood the keep; and adjoining to this, within the inclosed area, is a moderately elevated piece of ground, which may have formed the site of the inner road: just without the inclosure is a large erect stone, which, together with another now removed, is supposed to have been raised in commemoration of some conflict. Near the source of the river Edwy, in the higher part of the parish, are two remarkable mineral springs, called Blaen-Edwy Wells, situated on the property of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis; and adjacent is a respectable house, capable of accommodating about twenty visiters, with a small cold bath attached: the waters of these springs have both the same properties, being strongly impregnated with sulphur, and highly efficacious in the cure of cutaneous diseases. They have been much frequented, but the scarcity of lodgings, and the dreary and uninviting character of the surrounding scenery, operate powerfully to retard their rising importance; they continue, however, to sustain high reputation, and are eagerly resorted to by those patients whose habits and circumstances render retirement and economy desirable. In 1806, a shepherd boy observing something glittering in a newly formed molehill, on an eminence to the north of the village, carried it to his master, who, recognising its value, made a search on the spot, and discovered a number of gold and silver coins of a few preceding reigns, sufficient to purchase a small farm.

GLYN, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of DEVYNOCK, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Brecknock; containing 245 inhabitants. It is situated on the western declivity of elevated ground, to the south of Pen Pont Park, near the source of the Camlas brook, and on the left bank of the river Tarrell. The rateable annual value of the chapelry is returned at £1287. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income £61; patron, Vicar of Devynock, who receives a third of the amount for which the tithes have been commuted namely £133. 10. 6., the other two-thirds being divided between the Bishop of Gloucester and Bris-

tol and the impropriator, who receive respectively £44. 10. 2. The chapel is dedicated to St. Illtyd, and sometimes gives the name of Llan Illtyd to this division of the parish. There are two schools, belonging to the Methodists, in one of which, a day school, 30 children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents, and in the other, a Sunday school, 55 are gratuitously taught. On an adjoining eminence, near a pool, are two large stones, placed six feet asunder, at each end of a small tumulus, which is called Bedd Gŵyl Illtyd, or "The Grave of St. Illtyd's Eve," from the ancient custom of watching there on the eve of the festival of that saint, who was supposed to have been buried here.

GLYN, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANELLY, hundred of CARNAWLLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Llanelly; containing 908 inhabitants. It is situated at the western declivity of the Mynydd Sulien, and the railroad from the coal-pits at the Mynydd Mawr to Llanelly passes in the vicinity: coal abounds also in this district. The chapel of St. John's is situated here, the curate of which is at present supported by the Clergy Aid Fund, but it is expected that the chapel will be endowed.

GLYN, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANNON, hundred of CARNAWLLON, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with the parish. A branch of the Gwendraeth-Vawr river passes through the hamlet, the inhabitants of which are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

GLYN, with EDWINSFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANSAWEL, lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N.) from Llandilo-Vawr: the population is included in the return for the parish. The river Cothy flows through this hamlet in a pleasing and well-wooded vale.

GLYN, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANGENDEIRN, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with the parish. A branch of the Gwendraeth-Vâch flows through this township, which forms the western portion of the parish. The mansion of Glyn Abbey is supposed to have been formerly a monastery; but, in consequence of various alterations, no traces of such a building are now discernible.

GLYN-AMAN (GLYN-AMWYN), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR, upper division of the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8¾ miles (S. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 302 inhabitants. It is situated on the south-eastern skirt of the Black Mountains; and the river Aman flows through it, forming in one part of its course the boundary line between Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire. The valley in which the hamlet is embosomed is rich in mineral produce, and it is expected shortly to be covered with furnaces, and to become the scene of very extensive operations. There is a chapel belonging to the church; also a residence for the clergyman; and a school-house, erected and endowed by Lord Dynevor and the noble family of Dynevor Castle, for the benefit of the increasing population of the locality.

GLYNCAERYG (GLYN-CAERIG), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANWRIN, hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. E) from Machynlleth: the population is returned with the parish. Some delightful views of the vale of the Dovey may be obtained from several parts of the hamlet.

GLYN-COLLWYN, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANVIGAN, hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Brecknock; containing 287 inhabitants. This place, of which the name signifies "the glen of hazel wood," is pleasantly situated on the upper part of the small river Carvanell, which falls into the Usk at Tâl-y-Bont; the rateable annual value is returned at £1202. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £80; patron, Rector of Llanvigan. A cairn in the chapelry was opened within the last thirty years by a person named Twm Bâch, who came to this place from North Wales, in the hope of finding treasure, to which he is said to have been prompted by the perusal of some ancient Welsh verses. In the prosecution of his search a large cist was found, in which were various antiquities, but none of them have been preserved, as the finder, disappointed in his expectations of a different kind of treasure, sold them to an itinerant Jew.

GLYNCONNON (GLYN-CYNON), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANWONNO, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7¾ miles (S.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is included in the return for the parish. The Pont Cynon aqueduct, which conveys the Cardiff canal over the river Tâf, is situated at the eastern extremity of this hamlet, near where the Aberdare canal joins the former at Navigation House: and here also both the canal and the Tâf are crossed by the road from Cardiff to Aberdare, which proceeds through the vale of the Cynon, overhung in many places with majestic oaks and other lofty trees, and which, after crossing the river by an alpine bridge, enters the parish of Aberdare. There are numerous pleasing and ornamental residences in different places, especially in that portion of the hamlet which overlooks the valleys of the Tâf and the Cynon, the former bounding it on the east, and the latter on the north-east.

GLYN-CORWG, a parish, in the union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, consisting of the chapelry of Blaen-Gwrach,

and the township of Glyn-Corwg, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor; and containing 634 inhabitants, of which number, 136 are in the township of Glyn-Corwg, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Neath. This parish, which is situated in the northern part of the county, and is very extensive, including a wild and mountainous region of about twelve thousand acres, derives its name from the small river Corwg, which, after flowing through a portion of it, falls into the Avon. It is surrounded by the parishes of Merthyr, Ystrad-Dyvodog, Cadoxton, Lantwit, and Llangonoyd, and comprises the highest mountains in Glamorganshire; and the picturesque aspect of its surface is greatly increased by woods and numerous projecting crags, the principal timber being oak and birch. In Blaen-Gwrach, through which flows the Neath river, is a lake called Llŷn-bâch, above half a mile in circumference; and the entire parish contains an abundance of fine springs, and is watered by numerous brooks: in Blaen-Gwrach is also Ynyslâs Cottage, a seat of the Earl of Dunraven, who is the principal landed proprietor. The soil is various, that of the summits of the mountains being peaty, and the sides gravelly, and in some places of an argillaceous texture. The portion of arable land is comparatively small, and the grain cultivated upon it is chiefly oats, little wheat or barley being grown except near the river Neath; the more extensive mountainous districts are appropriated to the pasturage of sheep and young cattle during summer. In the mountains are found strata of bituminous coal, and in the lower portions of the parish, near the Vale of Neath, some of stone-coal and culm, from two to fifteen feet in thickness: these species of fuel are now worked, and exported in large quantities by means of the Neath canal. Iron-ore is also found, and is now worked in the Blaen-Gwrach portion of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Blaen-Gwrach annexed, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £89; patron, Nash Vaughan Edwards Vaughan, Esq. The church, situated in the hamlet of Glyn-Corwg, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; it is in the Elizabethan style, and measures 72 by 24 feet, containing about 150 sittings: in the churchyard are five remarkably fine yew trees, one of which measures thirty feet four inches in girth. Upon the summit of Craig-y-Llŷn, in this parish, is Carn Moesen, a tumulus of loose stones, marking out a spot which is reputed the most elevated point in the county of Glamorgan; and not far distant from this is Llŷn-Mawr, a large pool nearly a mile in circumference.

GLYN-HAVREN, a township, in the parish of LLANIDLOES, union of LLANIDLOES and NEWTOWN, lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES: the population is included in that returned for the parish. Three-fourths of the tithes are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, and the remaining fourth to the vicar of Llanidloes.

GLYNRUMNEY (GLYN-RHYMNI), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANVABON, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Caerphilly; containing 240 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Romney, over which is the bridge called Pont-yr-Ystrad, leading into Monmouthshire. The road from Caerphilly to Merthyr-Tydvil passes through a vale parallel with the river, the steep sides of which are well wooded, and are adorned in different places with a few respectable and agreeable residences. About a mile to the north-west is Llanbrodoch House, the ancient residence of the Thomases of Llanbrodoch, and which is surrounded with a large grove of oak timber and fir trees; and near the bridge is Ystrad House, a neat modern dwelling.

GLYN-TÂF, a hamlet, in the parish of EGLWYSILAN, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES,, comprising the greater part of the extensive and populous village of Newbridge; and containing 998 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Tâf, where it is joined by the Rhondda, and affords very fine views up the vale of the latter. The road from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil proceeds here between the river Tâf and the Cardiff canal, and within a few yards of both. The bridge called Pont-y-Pridd, celebrated for the singularity of its architecture, crosses the steep banks of the river Tâf at this place, near the village of Newbridge. A very handsome church has been built in the hamlet by public subscription, with a tower in the Norman style of architecture; it is endowed with £400, by the Hon. R. H. Clive and J. Bruce Pryce, Esq. jointly, and was opened for divine service on Sunday the 22nd of April 1838, by the Rev. W. Leigh, vicar of the parish, by virtue of a license from the Lord Bishop of Llandaf, who subsequently consecrated it with the churchyard on October 29th, 1839: it will afford accommodation to 1000 persons.

GLYN-TAWE, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES.—See CAPEL-CALLWEN.

GLYN-TRAIAN, one of the principal divisions of the parish of LLANGOLLEN, union of CORWEN, Nant-heudwy division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (W.) from Llangollen; containing 949 inhabitants. It forms the upper part of this picturesque parish, where the mountains are high and bold, while the river Dee winds at their feet in such an irregular course, as to make the landscape assume a fresh appearance of pleasing and diversified beauty at every turn, which is more fully described in the account of the parish. Several agreeable residences are scattered over the district, which shares in various charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor of the whole

parish. The annual value returned for the township amounts to £3395.

GLYNTRÊVNANT (GLYN-TRÊF-NANT,) a hamlet, in the parish of Trêveglwys, upper division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles (N.) from Llanidloes: the population is returned with the parish. It takes its name from the junction of three streams, which form the river Trêvnant.

GLYNVÂCH (GLYN-BÂCH), a township, in the parish of Llanigon, union of Hay, hundred of Talgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 7¾ miles (S. by E.) from Hay; containing 59 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the little glen," forms the south-eastern part of the parish, and comprises a small valley among the Black Mountains of Talgarth, near the spot where the three counties of Brecknock, Hereford, and Monmouth, unite. From the circumstance of its peculiar situation most probably originated that long disputed question respecting the local situation of the chapel in this township, called *Capel y Vin*, or the "chapel of the boundary," which was argued at length in the Ecclesiastical Court in the year 1708, and was ultimately decided in favour of its being within this parish, to which all the witnesses concurred in stating it to have been originally a chapel of ease, and of which the vicar was accordingly enjoined to perform the duties either in person or by his curate. In the narrow rocky vale which forms the chief portion of the township some corn is grown, but the lands are chiefly devoted to the pasturage of young cattle and sheep: the rateable annual value of the township has been returned at £354. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied and in many parts highly picturesque. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The chapel has been rebuilt within the last twenty years, at the expense of the parishioners, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. In this neighbourhood the last prince of Breconshire is said to have died.

GODWIDD (GORWYDD), a township, in the parish of Llandewy-Brevi, union of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 7½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lampeter; containing 608 inhabitants. This is the most populous township of the parish, containing the town of Llandewy-Brevi, with its church, and occupying the vale through which the stream on which that town is situated flows into the Teivi, as well as the lofty mountain protecting it on the north and east. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100, subject to rates, averaging £10 per annum.

GOLLON, or GEULAN, a township with Cevnpawl, in the union of Rhaiadr, and forming that part of the parish of Abbey Cwm Hîr which is in the hundred of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales, 8 miles (N. E.) from Rhaiadr: the population is included in the return for the parish. A small rent-charge of 10*s.* was bequeathed by the Rev. Robert Barlow, in 1610, for the benefit of the poor of this place. The appropriate tithes, payable to the Prebendary of Llanbister, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235.

GOLVTYN, a hamlet, in the parish of Northop, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles (S. E.) from Flint; containing 402 inhabitants. In Domesday-book this township was called *Ulfmilstone*. It is situated on the estuary of the Dee, near the mouth of the new channel for that river, which was cut through the sands from Chester, and extends over a large portion of these sands, which are dry at low water, and capable of being brought into cultivation at a moderate expense. A large quay and pier were constructed here, some years since, by the Irish Coal Company, from which vessels sail regularly for Liverpool, London, Dublin, and the ports of North and South Wales. Considerable employment in the fishery being afforded to the inhabitants, the population has latterly increased. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists.

GORYCOED (TOR-Y-COED), a joint hamlet, with Kîlcarw, in the parish of Llangendeirn, hundred of Kidwelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6½ miles (S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with the parish. The name signifies the extremity of the wood, from which it may be inferred that the neighbourhood formerly abounded with timber. The Mynydd Llangendeirn, an abrupt and irregular mountain, is situated between this hamlet and that of Kîlcarw.

GOURTON, a township, in the parish and union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Wrexham; containing 51 inhabitants. This township is situated on the road between Holt and Wrexham, and consists of the respectable mansion of Gourton Hall and a few farms. Its annual value has been returned at £339.

GOYTRE (COED-TRÊF), a hamlet, in the parish of Llannon, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 15 miles (S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with the parish. It forms the south-western portion of the parish, and contains about three thousand acres.

GRAIG (CRAIG), with Swydd, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandegley, hundred of Kevenlleece, county of Radnor, South Wales, 9½ miles (E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 225 inhabitants. In this hamlet is Cevn Craig, a very elevated mountain, rising two thousand one hundred and sixty-three feet above the level of the sea; the road

from New Radnor to Rhaiadr passes near the base of the mountain, which formed part of the ancient forest of Radnor.

GRANSTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Fishguard; containing 164 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and within a short distance of the coast of St. George's Channel: it is intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Fishguard to St. David's, and is watered by a small stream, which, after flowing through it, falls into the sea near Aberbâch. The annual rateable value returned is £664. 15. The surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, though from the higher grounds some good views are obtained over the Channel and the adjacent country. Tregwynt, the ancient mansion of the family of Harries, a branch of that seated at Priskilly, is within this parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to those of Mathrey and St. Nicholas, rated in the king's books at £6. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's; net income, £316, with a glebe-house: a portion of the tithes of Granston belongs to a lay impropriator, whose claim has been commuted for a rent-charge of £17, and the portion connected with the vicarage for one of £50, to which is attached a glebe of 14 acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a plain edifice, containing some good mural tablets, erected to members of the Priskilly family, of whom several were interred here. There is a large place of worship for Baptists; also a day and Sunday school, appertaining to the Baptists, in which about fifty children daily, and about forty on Sundays, are instructed at the expense of their parents.

GREENFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish, and partly within the limits of the newly-created borough of HOLYWELL, in the Holywell division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from Holywell: the population is included in the return for the parish. Here is an ancient mansion of the Mostyns, now occupied by the Parys Copper Mine Company, who possess extensive works on the small stream which falls into the estuary of the Dee, on which are other extensive establishments, consisting chiefly of mills for the manufacture of cotton-twist, an account of which is given in the article on the parish. In this township is also included the celebrated mine called the Holywell Level; and within its limits are situated the ruins of the ancient abbey of Basingwerk, near which runs the ancient line of demarcation called Wat's Dyke.

GRESFORD, a parish, in the union of WREXHAM, partly in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, and partly in that of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. E.) from Wrexham; containing 3928 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to have derived its name, anciently *Croes-fordd*, or "the road to the cross," from its situation near an ancient cross, within half a mile to the south of the present church, of which the shaft is still remaining. It is very extensive, comprising upwards of twelve thousand acres; and the village is delightfully situated on the western side of the road from Wrexham to Chester, near the head of a beautiful valley, which opens into the Vale Royal of Cheshire, a tract of country remarkable for the richness of its soil, the beauty of its scenery, and the pleasingly diversified views which it presents. The little Vale of Gresford is one of the most lovely in the principality, abounding with pleasing and interesting objects, enlivened by the meanderings of the river Alyn through its meadows, and finely varied with richly wooded eminences, on one of which stands conspicuously its beautiful church, remarkable for the elegance of its architecture and its picturesque appearance: the plantations and pleasure-grounds attached to the elegant villas and rural mansions which are scattered throughout this small but romantic dell combine, with the natural beauties of its scenery, to render it in every respect one of the most interesting and attractive spots in this part of the country. Deeply sheltered in the vale is Gresford Lodge, a stately and elegant mansion, designed by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, and one of the most tasteful and highly finished edifices erected by this distinguished architect. In the parish are also Erddig, situated in a detached portion of it, the grounds of which are disposed with great taste, and are beautifully adorned with wood; Gwersyllt Park, Trêvalyn Hall, the ancient mansion of the Trevors; Trêvalyn House; and several other mansions. It is bounded on the east by the Dee, and intersected by the Alyn, a tributary of that river; and on the banks of these streams and of the Pulford brook are extensive but not very rich tracts of meadow, which are frequently flooded: the soil is tolerably good. Coal is found within the parish, and mines are worked to a considerable extent in Gwersyllt township, where are also some mills for drawing wire, which afford employment to a small number of persons. The whole annual value of the parish, with the exception of the lordship of Merford and Hoseley, in the county of Flint, has been returned at £24,190, and that of the township of Gresford at £2069. Fairs for cattle are held on the second Monday in April, the last Monday in August, Easter Monday, June 24th, August 21st, and October 22nd.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £21. 2. 3½., and endowed with five-sixteenths of the great tithes; present net income, £714; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriators, Dean and Chapter of Winchester; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains seventy acres. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious and elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture,

with a lofty square embattled tower, of fine proportions, and richly ornamented on the summit with the figures of the twelve apostles, alternated with crocketed pinnacles, and in the south-west angle with an elaborately enriched ogee canopy, surmounting a niche of beautiful design, in which is a statue of Henry VII. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, the roofs of which are of oak, panelled, and profusely ornamented with fruit and flowers exquisitely carved: the ancient rood-loft screen, which is of very superior workmanship, is still remaining entire, and separates the nave from the chancel; in the latter are twelve ancient stalls of oak richly carved. In the north aisle is a beautiful niche, surmounted by an enriched canopy, and in the south aisle a piscina of elegant design; in several of the windows are some fine remains of ancient stained glass. Under an arch in the north aisle is an ancient stone coffin, on the lid of which is a shield charged with armorial bearings, round which is inscribed *Hic jacet Gronow ap Iorworth ap Dafydd*, &c., with the date 1321; and under a flat arch in the south aisle is an altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy clothed in chain mail, supposed to be that of Madoc ab Llewelyn ab Grufydd. There are several monuments to the family of Trevor of Trêvalyn, one of which, erected in 1638, during his lifetime, is to the memory of Sir Richard Trevor and his wife Catherine, who are represented in a kneeling posture; the inscription records that he served thirty years in the wars in Ireland, and was governor of Newry, the counties of Down and Armagh, and vice-admiral of North Wales, and that he lived to see his great grandchildren. In the chancel are, a monument by Westmacott to the memory of J. Parry, Esq., late M. P. for the county of Carnarvon; and a white marble tablet to William Egerton, Esq., with a bust of this gentleman, finely executed by Chantrey. A chapel at Rosset has been lately rebuilt, and made a district church, with a portion of the parish ecclesiastically assigned to its minister for pastoral purposes. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Allington, but no vestiges of it are now discernible, except the cemetery. At Gwersyllt is a place of worship for Baptists, at Allington, one for Calvinistic Methodists, and at Merford, one for Wesleyans.

Dame Margaret Strode, widow of Sir George Strode, of the Inner Temple, London, by will, in 1715, gave £500 in trust to the Bishop of St. Asaph and others, for the purchase of lands, the produce of which was to be appropriated to clothing and instructing three boys and three girls of this parish, and, if the funds would suffice, to apprenticing them to masters and mistresses of the Church of England; of this sum, £450 were vested in the purchase of land in this parish, producing a rental of £18 per annum. Dame Dorothy Jeffreys, of Acton, in the parish of Wrexham, in 1728, gave £50 in trust for the instruction of poor children of this parish; and in 1758, the sum of £114, which had accumulated from the former legacy, and £86 from the latter, making together £200, were placed out in mortgage on a farm purchased by the parish, which now realizes five per cent. interest. With these sums about 30 children of both sexes are gratuitously taught in a school-room erected from the funds of Dame Margaret Strode, and situated near the church. There are also three other day schools, in which about 130 children are taught at their parents' expense; and two Sunday schools, one of which, containing about 140 children, belongs to the Established Church and is supported by subscription; and in the other about 65 children are gratuitously taught by the Independents. Mrs. Shakerley, of Lower Gwersyllt, in 1757, bequeathed £200 for the purchase of lands, directing the rental to be applied in clothing, and apprenticing to husbandry and housewifery, six children of this parish; no application having been made for apprenticing for several years, this sum has accumulated, and the proceeds now amount to £45 per annum. Mrs. Jane Shakerley, in 1777, bequeathed £100, to be applied in the same manner as the last-named bequest. Mrs. Anne Shakerley, in 1748, and the dowager Lady Williams, sister to these two benefactresses, each bequeathed £100, directing the interest to be laid out in clothing the aged poor of the parish, to which purpose is also applied the interest arising from the other benefactions, when no premiums are paid for apprenticing children, according to the intention of the respective benefactors. Near the church, and adjacent to the schoolhouse, are two unendowed almshouses. Mr. John Davis, of London, in 1595, bequeathed a rent-charge of £13. 6. 8. on his estate at Allington to the poor of this parish, among whom are also distributed the proceeds of other charitable bequests. Wat's Dyke passes through the parish, and may be distinctly traced along the eastern bank of the river Alyn, in a direction towards Caergwrle. Sir Richard Trevor, whose monument is in the church, was born in this parish, and resided at the ancient mansion in the hamlet of Allington, or, as it is sometimes called, Trêvalyn: in this old hall is his portrait, with some emblematic allusions to his former life as a warrior, and his subsequent application to devotion and retirement. At Merford is an ancient British camp, called "the Roft," on an eminence commanding prospects of amazing extent and variety, chiefly over the Vale of Cheshire; and in the hamlet of Erddig is another strong intrenchment, called "the Roman Fort."

GRESHOLM, an island, situated off the hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, six leagues (N. W.) from Milford Haven. This is one of the largest and most central of a line of isles and rocks which extends in a westerly direction, at some distance from Skomar Isle on the coast of

Pembrokeshire, and terminates at the "Smalls," on which is a lighthouse. Gresholm is lofty, steep, and nearly circular, and is generally the first land seen on approaching Milford from the west. Between this island and the "Smalls," but nearer the latter, is a ledge of rocks, about a mile long, which are visible at low water, and are named the "Hats and Barrels;" and about a league from Gresholm, nearly in the same direction, are others, called "Skettle," or "Kettle bottom." All these rocks are extremely dangerous to navigation, as the sounding is upwards of thirty fathoms immediately to the north and south. At the distance of a league from Gresholm, north by west, lies a sunken rock, named the "Pope;" and three leagues to the north-east is the "Augre bank," or "Taradr," connected with the "Mascus" a piece of foul ground which is occasionally dry at low water. This range of rocks presents such opposition to the flood tide, that it is generally high water on the coast from two to four hours before it manifests itself amongst them, and the ebb tide is of course equally late.

GRONDRE, a hamlet, in the parish of KILLYMAENLLWYD, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Narberth; containing 12 inhabitants. It forms an inconsiderable and detached portion of the parish, all the rest being situated in the hundred of Derllŷs, county of Carmarthen: its rateable annual value is returned at £176.

GRWYNE-VAWR (GRWYNAU-FAWR), a township, in the parish and hundred of TÀLGARTH, union of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 6¾ miles (N. E.) from Crickhowel; containing 24 inhabitants. This township takes its name from the Grwyney-Vawr stream, which rises in the fastnesses of the Black Mountains, passes through the vale here, in the same wild district, and falls into the river Usk near the border of Monmouthshire. It forms the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and is bounded on the east by a detached portion of the county of Hereford: the rateable annual value of the property amounts to £247.

GRWYNE-VECHAN (GRWYNAU-FECHAN), a township, in the parish and hundred of TÀLGARTH, union of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Crickhowel; containing 93 inhabitants. This place, the annual value whereof is returned at £696, occupies a valley among the Black Mountains through which flows the Grwyney-Vechan stream, which gives name to the township, previously to joining the Grwyney-Vawr, two miles distant. The tithes of this township and that of Grwyne-Vawr have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, of which £70, are payable to the Dean and Canons of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and £35 to the Vicar of Tàlgarth, the latter portion being subject to rates, averaging £2 per annum.

GUILSFIELD (CEGIDFA), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2¾ miles (N.) from Welshpool; containing 2576 inhabitants. This parish, the Welsh name of which signifies a place abounding with hemlock, is bounded on the east by the river Severn: the turnpike-road from Welshpool to Oswestry runs through it, one branch passing through the village, and the other, which is the most frequented, in a direction parallel with the river Severn, and between it and the Montgomeryshire canal. It contains about sixteen thousand acres of land, the greater part of which consists of old inclosures: about two thousand acres were inclosed by an act passed in 1787. The rateable annual value has been returned at £16,719. There are several genteel residences near the village, among which the splendid mansion of Garth claims particular notice: it is a modern structure in the decorated style of English architecture, built by the late Rev. Richard Mytton, at an expense of nearly £100,000. There is a flannel manufactory at Pool Quay, a hamlet in the parish. The river Severn is navigable up to this hamlet, and the Montgomeryshire canal passes through the eastern part of the parish: a branch from the latter extends from near Tredderwen-Vawr to within half a mile of the village of Guilsfield, a distance of about three miles, and was constructed a few years ago, at an expense of £2000. The petty sessions for the hundred were held here until the year 1830, when they were removed to Welshpool: the hamlets of Gungrog-Vechan and Trelydan, and part of those of Garth, Hendrehên Llan with Trawscoed, Llanerchrochwell, Tirymynach, and Varchwel, are within the liberties of that borough. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £11, endowed with a fourth part of the tithes (the remainder belonging to Christ-Church College, Oxford), and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph; net income, £360, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the decorated style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, with a clerestory, north and south aisles, and a lofty square embattled tower, surmounted by a shingled spire; the aisles are each separated from the nave by a row of four arches, supported by massive pillars; over the south aisle is a gallery, and at the west end of the church another. The roof is divided into compartments, handsomely adorned with carved work; the font is of considerable antiquity; and in the windows is some ancient stained glass: among the monuments, of which there are several very neatly executed, is a handsome one of veined marble to the memory of the Rev. James Egerton and his family. The churchyard is ornamented with twelve exceedingly fine yew trees, which, according to a document in the possession of John Jones, Esq., of Crosswood, were planted in the reign of William and Mary, and are all of the same age. The parish register com-

mences in the year 1573. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.

A National school for boys and girls, in which about one hundred are at present instructed, is supported partly by subscription, and partly by a rent-charge of £10 on a farm in the township of Llanerchrochwell, bequeathed by Stephen Thomas; the school-house was built by subscription of the principal landed proprietors, and by a grant from the National Society, on ground at the north-east side of the churchyard: a sum of £7. 6. 8., principally arising from a bequest of a rent-charge of £5 by Benjamin Thomas, is expended in annually clothing some of the most deserving children. There are seven other day schools, in which about 130 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted, one of which, appertaining to the Calvinistic Methodists, contains about ninety children, and has a small lending library attached; and the other, connected also with dissenters, is attended by about forty-five children. Divers bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor, the produce of which is chiefly distributed in bread and clothing: among these are, a sum of £110 by John Davies, in 1731; £200 by Charles Christopher, in 1757; £90 by Elizabeth Lloyd, in 1778; and £12 by — Wynne, of Trelydan: which, with accumulations of interest, the whole amounting to £446, were invested in a mortgage on the tolls of the second district of the Montgomeryshire turnpike-roads, and now yields £22. 6. 8. annually. Other charities are, that of Hester Farmer, at Shrewsbury, who granted a farm, now let at £21. 12. 3. per annum, which the poor of this parish are entitled to receive every fourth year; a bequest of £32, by Thomas Rogers, in 1729; and another of £20, by Ann Parry, in 1776: besides which, there are grants of several rent-charges, namely, £2. 10. by Robert Griffiths, in 1634; one of 14*s.*, by Richard ap William ap Ievan, in 1608; £3 by Thomas Rogers, in 1650; £1 by Robert Thomas David Gôch, in 1663; £2 by Margaret Griffiths, in 1708; £2 by Elizabeth Lloyd, in 1716; one of £3, by Thomas Gollings, in the same year; and £5 by William Jones, in 1735. Some other small bequests and rent-charges, which may have amounted to about £9 per ann., have been lost either through negligence, or the failure of parties entrusted with the payment. On a high hill, called the Garva (Gaer-Vawr), not far from the village, are vestiges of a Roman encampment; and beyond it a Roman road may be traced for nearly a mile, on the road to Pont-yscowryd. Several ornaments of gold, supposed to be relics of the Romans, have been found near this camp; one is in the shape of a wild boar, about two inches long and one high, and probably decorated a helmet; this curious and interesting relic is now in the possession of D. Mytton, Esq., M.D.

GUMFRESTON, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 1½ mile (w. by n.) from Tenby; containing 128 inhabitants. This place, from its pleasant situation near the coast, and the highly medicinal properties of some springs which are strongly impregnated with iron, is likely to be more resorted to at no distant period. Three of these springs, all slightly differing in the properties of their waters, but similar in their ferruginous impregnation, rise in the churchyard, and fall into a stream, which flows through the parish; the water is said to have been found highly efficacious in relieving various disorders. Coal of hard quality is found, but is worked only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1024. 12. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 3½.; patron, the representative of the late Thomas Meyrick, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £154; and there is a glebe of 26 acres, valued at £25. 4. per annum. The church is a handsome structure, romantically situated in a wooded dell, where it is concealed from distant view, excepting only its square tower, which forms an object of pleasing appearance; the parsonage-house is agreeably situated, and has been much enlarged and improved by the present incumbent.

GUNGROG-VECHAN (GYNGROG-FECHAN), a hamlet, in the parish of Guilsfield, within the limits of the borough of Welshpool, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 1 mile (n. e.) from Welshpool: the population is returned with the parish. This hamlet occupies an eminence on the left bank of the river Severn, and is intersected by the Ellesmere and Montgomeryshire canal: it is nearly surrounded by the parish of Welshpool, and is therefore placed within the new limits of that borough, under the late Reform Act. The impropriate tithes for this hamlet and those of Trelydan and Garth, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £211. 10., and the vicarial for one of £72.

GWAENYSCOR, or GWANNYSGOR (GWAEN-ESGÂR), a parish, in the union of Holywell, Media division of the hundred of Prestatyn, county of Flint, North Wales, 8 miles (n. w.) from Holywell, on the road to Holyhead; containing 355 inhabitants. This parish, which is embosomed in hills, and surrounded by lofty mountains, contains about 792 acres, and abounds with lead-ore; and very extensive mines were for many years worked with considerable advantage to the proprietors, but within the last few years have been discontinued. The village is pleasantly situated at the base of a ridge of hills, on the summits of which are numerous verdant tumuli, supposed to be the sepulchres of persons of distinction at some remote

period. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 1½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £178, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice of modern erection, romantically situated amid lofty mountains, and is distinguished for possessing the oldest and most perfect register in the principality, and perhaps even in the kingdom: it commences in the year 1538, at which time orders for keeping parish registers were first issued; the entries are regular and entire, and the whole is in excellent preservation. In the village is a place of worship for Independents, and one for Wesleyan Methodists has been built within the last few years; two Sunday schools, consisting of about 140 children, are supported by dissenters.

GWASTEDYN (GWASTADEDD-FAWR), a hamlet, in the parish of Nantmel, hundred of Rhaiadr, county of Radnor, South Wales, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Rhaiadr; containing 456 inhabitants. It is situated at the western extremity of the parish, and a great part of it is occupied by a very lofty hill, on which one of the largest, if not the most perfect, carneddau in the county is found. It consists of a large pile of stones, supposed to contain between thirty and forty cart-loads, thrown into nearly a square form, with a hollow in the centre; but this ancient sepulchral monument has sustained so much injury from the destructive effect of ages, that few traces of order are now observable in its construction. Dyfryn wood terminates the declivity of this hill on the west; and the valley on the east is populous and well cultivated. The road from Builth to Rhaiadr passes along the left bank of the river Wye, which bounds the township, parish, and county on the south-west.

GWEMPA, with Velindre, a hamlet, in the parish of Llangendeirn, hundred of Kidwelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet occupies the southern portion of the parish, and is situated on the left bank of the Gwendraeth-Vechan river, which is here crossed by a bridge, on the road from Carmarthen: the valley through which the river flows contains some well-cultivated farms.

GWENDDWR (GWEN-DDWR), a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Tàlgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Builth; containing 522 inhabitants, of which number, 256 are in the North division, 201 in the South division, and 65 in the hamlet of Trawscoed. This parish, the name of which signifies "the fair water," is bounded on the east and north-east by the river Wye, which separates it from the county of Radnor, but is not navigable in this part of its course, and is traversed on that side by the turnpike-road from Hay to Builth, which runs parallel and close to the river. The annual value of the rateable property in the parish has been returned at £2559, of which the northern division is valued at £1036, the southern at £1117, and the hamlet of Trawscoed at £406. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £700 parliamentary grant; net income, £123; patron, John P. Pontywall, Esq. The rectorial tithes, which anciently belonged to the priory of D'or, were purchased from the crown, during the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir David Williams, under whose will a portion was vested in trustees for certain charitable purposes, which has been commuted for a rent-charge of £101; the other impropriate portion is £148. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Dubricius, has a substantial steeple, but possesses no other claim to architectural notice. Some writers are of opinion that the celebrated seminary of that holy man was situated on the western bank of the Wye, in this parish. There is a place of worship for Baptists: about thirty-five children are instructed in two day schools at their parents' expense; and the dissenters gratuitously teach about fifty in a Sunday school, books being furnished by voluntary contributions.

GWERN-HOWELL (GWERNI-HYWEL), an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Pentre-Voelas; containing 108 inhabitants. This place is said by some to belong to the parish of Corwen, though detached, and thirteen miles distant from the church of that parish. It was assessed with the parish of Cerrig-y-Druidion for the property tax, and supported its poor separately until within a late period. The annual value returned is £305. Here is a Sunday school, in which about twenty boys and girls are gratuitously taught to read the Bible in the Welsh language.

GWERN-Y-BWLCH, a hamlet, in the parish of Cemmes, hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 7½ miles (E. by N.) from Machynlleth; containing 515 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Avon Yale, which falls into the Dovey, and on the road from Newtown to Machynlleth. Through a break between the mountains a distant view of Cader Idris is obtained; and this bwlch, or gap, gives name to the hamlet, which contains a great portion of common, affording sheep-walks to the contiguous farms.

GWERSYLLT, a township, in the parish of Gresford, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Wrexham, on the road to Mold; containing 969 inhabitants. This hamlet, which is sometimes regarded as divided into Lower and Upper Gwersyllt, is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, commanding in some parts a fine view of the Vale Royal of Cheshire. Coal-mines are in active operation; also two mills for the drawing of wire. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Wat's Dyke, an ancient

boundary between England and Wales, is distinctly visible in this hamlet, first pursuing a northerly course from the point of the Alyn, near Kumick's Mill, and then following the eastern bank of that river, until it leaves the parish in a direction towards Caergwrle. At the mansion of Upper Gwersyllt resided Colonel John Robinson, who distinguished himself in the civil war of the seventeenth century; the grounds command a fine view of the Hope mountains and of Caergwrle castle, and the walks by the side of the river Alyn are romantically beautiful. Lower Gwersyllt, soon after the Restoration, became the property of the ancient and respectable family of the Shakerleys, who have made several benefactions to the poor of the parish, and who abandoned this place on account of a calamitous fire which occurred in April, 1738; this ancient seat is now the residence of John Williams, Esq. The township has been returned at the annual value of £3866.

GWIDER (GWYDRE), a joint hamlet, with Quarter Mawr, in the parish of Llanthoysaint, lower division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales: the population is returned with the parish, the church of which is situated in this hamlet.

GWILLER, or GWITHLA, with Trewern, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, within the liberties of the borough of New Radnor, county of Radnor, South Wales, 2 miles (s. w.) from New Radnor, containing 153 inhabitants. The parochial church is situated in this hamlet, which occupies a small vale in the southern portion of the mountainous district called Radnor Forest, near the source of the Sommergill brook. Here is also the celebrated cascade called "Water break its neck," which is formed by a stream that rises in the above-mentioned district, and, after a fall of seventy feet perpendicularly, joins that brook. The lower portion of the hamlet is well wooded; and there is a lake, termed Llŷn Llanillyn, about three-quarters of a mile in circumference.

GWILLY (GWILI), with Iscoed, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanedy, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 11 miles (n.n.w.) from Swansea: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the left bank of the small river Gwili, which joins the river Loughor at no great distance. About two hundred yards from the church, is a rock with a curious recess, naturally formed, traditionally called Gwely-Edi (St. Edith's bed), and superstitiously thought to have been occasionally used by that saint for repose.

GWNNWS-ISÂV, a township, in the parish of Llanwnws, union of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 10 miles (s. e.) from Aberystwith; containing 488 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Ystwith, the scenery on the banks of which is romantic and picturesque, and is situated on the road between Aberystwith and Trêgaron: the village consists only of a few scattered dwellings. Here is a Sunday school, in which from 60 to 80 children are gratuitously taught by the clergyman and the clerk.

GWNNWS-UCHÂV.—See Llanwnws.

GWRAVOG (GWÂR-HAFOG), a township, chiefly in the parish of Llanlleonvel, but partly in that of Llanavan-Vechan, union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5 miles (w. by s.) from Builth; containing, in the Llanlleonvel portion of it, 72 inhabitants, the population of the remainder being returned with the parish of Llanavan-Vechan. The name of this place signifies literally "the summer bank," which is partly descriptive of it, though the surface chiefly forms part of the northern declivity of a well-wooded eminence, a branch of the Eppynt hills, on the northern side of which flows the river Irvon. The rateable annual value is returned at £250.

GWREDOG, a chapelry, in the parish of Llantrisaint, hundred of Menai, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 2 miles (n. by e.) from Llanerchymedd: the population is returned with the parish. This small chapelry, which consists only of two farms, is situated in a very retired part of the county, and is not distinguished by any feature of interest or importance. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llantrisaint: the chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very small and plain edifice, occupying a solitary situation, almost inaccessible in winter, and without any road leading to it. One poor man of this place is eligible to the almshouses founded at Beaumaris, in 1609, by Mr. David Hughes, who also established and endowed the free grammar school of that place.

GWYDDELWERN, a parish, in the union of Corwen, hundred of Edeyrnion, county of Merioneth, North Wales, comprising the three principal divisions of Cwm, Uwch-Avon, and Uwch-Mynydd, and containing 1687 inhabitants: the village of Gwyddelwern is in the Cwm division, and occupies a pleasant situation in a small valley, on the road from Corwen to Ruthin, 3 miles (n.) from Corwen. The whole of this parish, comprising about four thousand four hundred acres, is inclosed and under cultivation; but the quality of the soil is extremely various. The elevated parts, forming the greater portion of the parish, command fine views of the Vale of Edeyrnion, watered by the river Dee, and of the surrounding country. The south-western portion is intersected by the road from London to Holyhead, and the two high roads from Corwen to Bala: that from Corwen to Ruthin also passes through it, and has lately been greatly improved by diverting certain parts, in order to avoid the hills over which it previously passed. Peat is procured within the parish, for the consumption of the inhabitants of the district. The manufacture of flannel is carried on at Cynwyd, a village six miles distant from that of Gwyddelwern,

in the Uwch-Avon division, which is entirely detached from the two other divisions of the parish. At this village was also anciently held the court for the whole comot of Edeyrnion, which contained thirteen baronies, and had independent manorial rights; but, on a quarrel between the lords, as it is stated, the records were burnt, and the courts have been since discontinued. Fairs are held on April 15th, August 5th, and October 18th.

The living is a discharged vicarage, not rated in the king's books, endowed with £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes of the parish, divided into five equal portions, of which four belong to the vicars choral of St. Asaph, and the fifth to the incumbent, have been commuted for a rent-charge, of which the former body receives £559. 9., and the vicar £140, the amounts together subject to rates, averaging £88. 10. per annum; and there is a glebe of five acres, valued at £6 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is an ancient building, with a rich eastern window, containing some remains of ancient stained glass: a curious old chandelier of wood hangs in the interior. There are several places of worship, in different parts of the parish, for Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. In the parish is a day school, containing about 50 children, 15 of whom are instructed with the interest of an endowment of £200 by Hugh Roberts, in 1807, and the remainder are paid for by their parents; the school-room was erected some years since by subscription in the neighbourhood. In another school, consisting of about 45 children, instruction is given, which is partly defrayed by subscription and partly by the parents; and there are also five Sunday schools, in which from 200 to 250 children and adults are gratuitously taught; two of them belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, two to the Baptists, and one to the Wesleyans. About £9, the interest of several benefactions, the principal of which was one of £100 by Mrs. Jones, are distributed among twenty decayed housekeepers and others; and two poor old women are annually clothed by Mrs. Lumley Salisbury's charity at Corwen. On Bettws mountain, in the Uwch-Mynydd division, are vestiges of an ancient British encampment; and about three-quarters of a mile south of the village of Gwyddelwern, in a field by the road side, is an artificial mound, surrounded by a fosse, called Tommen-y-Castell, together with some tumuli. Near Gwyddelwern is a place called Brŷn Saith Marchog, from its being the spot where Owain Glyndwr surprised Reginald de Grey and seven knights, whom he made prisoners; it commands a beautiful view of the small but picturesque Vale of Glyn. Above the village of Cynwyd is a picturesque waterfall.

GWYDIR, a township, in the parish and union of Llanrwst, hundred of Nantconway, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, on the western bank of the river Conway, ½ a mile west from Llanrwst; containing 380 inhabitants. The name is a contraction either of *Gwy-dir*, "water land," from being subject to overflowing, or of *Gwaed-dir*, "the bloody land," from this having been the scene of some battles fought by Llywarch Hên, about the year 610, or from a sanguinary conflict which occurred, in 952, between the sons of Hywel Dda and the princes Ievav and Iago. The surface of this township is exceedingly hilly, and within its limits is comprised the greater part of the vast lofty mountain called Moel Siabod, one of the most prominent of the Snowdonian chain. Its rateable annual value is returned at £1375. 11. The estate of Gwydir comprises thirty-one thousand acres, of which upwards of two thousand consist of plantations, formed since 1790, and five hundred are in lakes, twelve in number: it includes the whole of this township, and extends into the parishes of Trêvriw, Llanrhychwyn, Bettws-y-Coed, and Dôlwyddelan, and contains an abundance of lead-ore, zinc, and pyrites, all worked, besides four extensive slate-quarries, in active operation. It came into the possession of the family of Wynne by purchase from a descendant of Howel Coytmor, grandson of Davydd, brother of Llewelyn, the last prince of Wales, whose monument is in the Gwydir chapel adjoining Llanrwst church, and continued for several generations to belong to that family, until it passed, in the year 1678, into that of the Duke of Ancaster, by the marriage of Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Wynne, with Robert, Marquess of Lindsay. Priscilla, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, elder sister of Robert, Duke of Ancaster, having espoused Sir Peter Burrell, Bart., the mansion and estate of Gwydir became the property of that gentleman, who, in 1796, was created Baron Gwydir; and, at his death in 1820, it descended to his eldest son, Peter Robert Drummond Burrell, second Lord Gwydir, and present Lord Willoughby de Eresby. The ancient mansion was situated beneath the wood-clad rock called Carreg-y-Gwalch, or "The Rock of the Falcon;" it was built by John Wynne ab Meredydd, in 1555, and consisted of a greater and a lesser court, but was taken down in 1816, since which time the present structure, on a much smaller scale, has been erected: a small portion of the former mansion still remains, and has been lately fitted up in an antique and elegant style; the grounds are laid out with corresponding judgment and taste. In the plantations above the Lower Gwydir stood another edifice called the Upper Gwydir, which was pulled down several years ago, and the walls of which were almost covered with inscriptions; it was erected in 1604, by Sir John Wynne, (who distinguished himself by his partiality to antiquarian researches, and by compiling the memoirs of his family,) as a kind of summer-house, embracing a fine prospect of the rich and beautiful Vale of Conway, and of the

picturesque scenery with which this mountainous district abounds. Near its site stands a small handsome chapel, built by Sir Richard Wynne in 1673, and lately improved by the present noble possessor of the estate, whose domestic chaplain performs divine service in it, every Sunday, in the English language, which affords great accommodation to the numerous English families resident in the neighbourhood. Carreg-y-Gwalch was the retreat of Davydd ab Shenkin, a noted partisan of the house of Lancaster, who for some time concealed himself in a cave, called from that circumstance Ogov Davydd ab Shenkin. Mr. Pennant says that the "noblest oaks in all Wales grew on this rock, within memory of man," although they are "totally destitute of earth for a considerable way, so that the nutriment which the oaks received must have been derived from the deep penetration of the roots, through the fissures of the stones, into some nutritive matter."

GWYNDY (GWIN-DY, or GWYN-DY), a chapelry, in the parish of LLANDRYGARN, hundred of LLYVON, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 11 miles (E. by S.) from Holyhead, and 15 miles (W. by N.) from Bangor: the population is included in the return for the parish. It formerly constituted part of the parish of Holyhead, and is considered to be situated half-way between that port and Menai bridge, though somewhat nearer the former.

GWYNVE (GWINFAI), a chapelry, in the parish of LLANGADOCK, union of LLANDOVERY, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Llangadock; containing 1109 inhabitants. Some consider the name of this place a compound derived from Gwŷn (white) and Banau (peaks) as there are some peaks in the hamlet, which remain covered with snow, when it is not to be seen in all the adjacent country. The chapelry is situated on elevated ground between Trichrig and the western division of the Black Mountains, from which the Clydach and Sawdde Vechan streams descend, and join the Sawdde on the northern confines of the chapelry. It contains within its limits a seat of the same name. There are limestone quarries of great celebrity, the lime burnt here being regarded as the most enriching to the soil of any in the principality, and being supplied in great quantities to the counties of Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Brecknock. The chapel was formerly a chapel of ease to the church of Llangadock, but was detached many years since, and became an independent perpetual curacy, though without any district annexed to it. The living is endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income, £107; patron, Vicar of Llangadock.

GWYNVIL, a township, in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, union of TRÊGARON, lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lampeter; containing 366 inhabitants. A chapel, dedicated to St. Gwynvil, which formerly existed here, is now in ruins. There are a few respectable and ornamental residences overlooking the vale of the Teivy.

GWYTHERIN, a parish, in the union of LLANRWST, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Llanwrst; comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 403 inhabitants. Within this parish, which is situated in the mountainous district of the county, are the sources of the rivers Elwy, Aled, and Alwen, upon the first of which, about two miles below its source, the village is pleasantly seated. The surface of the surrounding country is beautifully diversified, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque: within the parish are three noble lakes, Llŷn Alwen, Llŷn Moelvre, and Llŷn Aled, the last of which is inclosed on almost every side by mountains covered with dark and barren heath. St. Winifred is said to have retired hither on the death of Beuno, and to have placed herself under the protection of St. Elerius, who at that time was living in devotional seclusion at this sequestered village, where, finding a convent of nuns under the superintendence of Theonia, she assumed the veil, and after some years' residence became abbess, on the death of her predecessor. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 1.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160, subject to rates, averaging £22. 14. per annum, and the parish-clerk also receives £5 annually from the same source; there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. James, or, as some with probability assert, to St. Gwytherin, who lived in the latter part of the sixth century, is a spacious and ancient structure, but in a very dilapidated condition; in it were deposited the mortal remains of Theonia and St. Winifred, which latter were removed, after a lapse of five hundred years from her death, to Shrewsbury: the wooden chest in which these were preserved is still kept; and in the churchyard are four upright stones, marking the site of her grave, one of which is inscribed and ornamented with a scroll and running foliage. There is also a very ancient gravestone, ornamented with a cross fleury and chalice, and bearing an inscription, which is now almost illegible. Of the chapel of St. Winifred, which stood on the south side of the church, there is not a single vestige, nor can any traces be discovered of the convent over which she is said to have presided. The Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. The interest arising from some bequests, amounting to £63, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish, on St. Thomas's-day, together with a rent-charge of £1 on Caerllwyn farm, bequeathed by Anne Lloyd, of Plâs Madog; and one of 6s. by

Alice Lloyd on Brynton farm. The rateable annual value of the township is returned at £1167.

GYFFYLLIOG, county of DENBIGH.—See CYFEILIOG.

GYFIN, a parish, in the union of CONWAY, hundred of LLÊCHWEDD-ISÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, adjoining Aberconway (S. by W.), and containing 635 inhabitants. This parish, which is intimately connected with the borough of Aberconway, is distinguished as the scene of a memorable battle that took place in 880, between the forces of Anarawd, Prince of North Wales, and those of Edred, Earl of Mercia, the former of whom was completely victorious, having driven the Mercians from the field of battle and finally expelled them from the principality; the victory was called "Dial Rhodri," or "Roderic's Revenge," in consequence of Anarawd having thus fully avenged the slaughter of his father Roderic in a descent of the Saxons upon Anglesey: the spot where this important and bloody engagement was fought was a low tract of land called Cymryd, bordering upon the river Conway. The parish is traversed by the road to Llanrwst, and takes its name from the small river Gyfin, on which the village is pleasantly situated, near its confluence with the Conway; from its proximity to the port of Aberconway, it shares in all the commercial advantages of that town, of which, indeed, it may be considered as forming an integral part: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £2562. 4. 4. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant; net income, £115; patron and impropriator, Dean of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, is in a state of substantial repair, and is beautifully situated in a narrow part of the valley, distant about three-quarters of a mile south by west from Conway. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The parish has the advantage of an endowment of £5 per annum left by the Rev. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, in 1719, for the education of twelve children in the principles of the Church of England; and there are some trifling charitable donations and bequests for distribution among the poor, amounting to about £2 annually.

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HALGHSTON, called by the Welsh HALCHDIN, a township, in the parish of HANMER, union of ELLESMERE, hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Ellesmere; containing 491 inhabitants. It is situated about halfway on the road between Wrexham and Whitchurch; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. 2. 7., and the vicarial for one of £55. 15., with a glebe of 29 acres, valued at £47 per annum. There is a day school, in which about 35 boys and girls are taught at the expense of their parents; but the greater part of the children of this township go to the endowed school at Hanmer, or the school at Penley.

HALKIN (HÊLYGEN), a parish, in the union of HOLYWELL, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Holywell, on the road from Chester to Holyhead; containing 1813 inhabitants. The tract of country in which this parish is situated was, at the time of the Norman Conquest, called *Alchene*, from which its present name is derived. The parish contains about two thousand one hundred and ten acres, having generally a light and productive soil. The village, which has arisen within the present century, and greatly increased since the discovery of some rich mines in the vicinity, is pleasantly situated in a fertile country; and the elevated ground adjacent to it commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, which, on the north, east, and south, expands into an almost boundless view. The estuary of the Dee, with the city of Chester at its higher extremity, and the ruins of Flint castle on its southern shore, appears to the north-east, and beyond it the barren peninsula of Wirrall, and the river Mersey, with the Lancashire hills, and the mountains of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and even Cumberland, in the distance; while the castles of Beeston and Hawarden, and the richly wooded tract between the latter place and Northop, occupy the fore-ground. At a small distance from the village rises the Halkin mountain, rich in mineral treasures, and extending into the parishes of Northop, Ysceiviog, and Holywell, which is one continued series of excavations made in search of lead-ore, of which no part of the principality has been more productive: the late Sir George Wynne is said to have cleared £300,000 by a mine which was discovered in the township of Lygan. The British Mining Company have very considerable works here, which are carried on with success, under the name of the Halkin Mine Company, and there are several others on a smaller scale throughout the whole range of the Halkin mountain; the great Grosvenor mine is said to have been discovered by a peasant cutting a ditch fence. In the lead-mines of this neighbourhood, and imbedded in the white clay of the mountain, fossils of almost every variety are found in abundance. The clay above-mentioned is in much repute, and is sent to Liverpool in great quantities; chert, of a beautiful white colour, which is highly esteemed, is also found, and much of it is sent into Staffordshire, to be used in the earthenware manufacture. The whole of the mineral property of the Halkin mountain belongs to the Marquess of Westminster, who, in 1827, erected near the village a

splendid castellated mansion, in the ancient English style of architecture, commanding some of the finest views for which the strikingly diversified scenery of this neighbourhood is celebrated; this seat, called Halkin Castle, is occasionally the residence of that nobleman's family.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £14. 7. 11.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £379, subject to rates, averaging £72. 6. 1½. per annum; with a glebe of three acres, valued at £4 per annum, and a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small modern edifice, erected in 1745, and contains several good monuments. In the village is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; at Pentre, one for Calvinistic Methodists; and at Trêv-y-Cae, one for Independents. A parochial National school was founded in 1829, principally at the expense of the Marquess of Westminster, who pays £60 per annum towards its support; seventy boys and sixty girls receive gratuitous instruction in it. There is a day school, appertaining to the Independents, in which 25 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and about 460 are instructed in three Sunday schools, in connexion with the different denominations of dissenters, and conducted by gratuitous teachers. Mr. Henry Lewis, in 1692, bequeated £50, Mrs. Wynne £30, Mr. H. Ellis £18, and Mr. Fletcher and Mrs. Lloyd £5 each, the interest of which sums is annually divided in money, bread, and flannel, among the poor at Christmas, together with a rent-charge of two guineas arising from a bequest of £50 by Sir Roger Mostyn the younger, in 1729. There are also several other bequests mentioned on the tablets in the church; but, with the exception of the above-mentioned, they have all been lost: the principal of these were a bequest of £600 by John Barker, in 1756, which was allowed to remain at interest in the hands of the son of the testator's executor, until he became a bankrupt; a bequest of £100 by Thomas Williams, Esq., in 1721, which was acknowledged by the rector, in 1736, to be in his hands; and a rent-charge of £12 by William Parry, vested in Sir Edward Lloyd, Bart., not paid since 1770. The Rev. P. Roberts, author of the Harmony of the Epistles, Letters to Volney, History of the Cymry, and various other literary productions, was rector of this parish, in which he died, in May 1819: his remains were interred in the church, and a small mural monument has been erected to his memory on the north side of it.

HANMER, a parish, in the union of Ellesmere, hundred of Maelor, county of Flint, North Wales; comprising the townships of Bettisfield, Bronington, Halghston, Hanmer, Tybroughton, and Willington, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor; and containing 2678 inhabitants, of which number, 518 are in the township of Hanmer, 5 miles (N. E.) from Ellesmere, on the road from Wrexham to Whitchurch. The village of Hanmer is pleasantly situated near a spacious mere, belonging to Sir John Hanmer, Bart., M.P. for Hull. This fine sheet of water, at the north end of which is the village, covers a space of seventy-three acres, and derives a great degree of picturesque beauty from the rich woodlands in its immediate vicinity, interspersed with highly cultivated eminences; from the venerable embattled parochial church, with the circumjacent village; from the principal seat of the Hanmer family, which ornaments its banks on the one side; and from the handsome mansion erected by Lord Kenyon, on the site of the old house of Gredington, which, with its extensive plantation and spacious pleasure-grounds, adorns its opposite shores. The situation of the village, and the appearance of the country around it, are strikingly beautiful: the inclosures are small, and the fences full of fine oak timber, which gives to the scenery a stately magnificence of character. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; net income, £427; patron and impropriator, Sir John Hanmer, Bart.: the impropriate tithes of the township of Hanmer have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210. 8. 3., and the vicarial, for one of £69. 7., subject to rates, averaging £3. 3. per annum; with a glebe of three acres, valued at £6 per annum, and a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a spacious and handsome edifice, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; and numerous shields bearing the arms of Hanmer, which are ornamentally distributed through every part of the building, tend to prove that it was erected by that family in the reign of Henry VII., after an older structure had been reduced to ashes in the York and Lancaster wars. The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with the two chapels of the Fenns and Hanmers: the roof of the church is of carved oak, and those of the north aisle and the Fenns' chapel are elegantly panelled in small compartments, and richly ornamented with wreaths of flowers, fruit, and foliage. The roof of the Hanmer chapel is of exquisitely carved oak, and the floor is laid with Saxon tiles: in this chapel are monuments to several of the family, among which are those of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., commonly called the Cavalier, who died in 1678, and his grandson Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Anne: this latter gentleman, who died in 1746, is also well known for his superb edition of Shakspeare's Plays, with annotations, in six volumes, published by the University of Oxford, to which he presented the manuscript. In the chancel of the church is a fine mural monument to the memory of Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who died in 1802: it has a figure of his lord-

ship in his robes, in a sitting posture, under a canopy supported by well-sculptured figures emblematic of Faith and Justice. In the north aisle is a monument to the memory of Mary, widow of the Lord Chief Justice, which presents a figure of Mary at the feet of the Saviour, beautifully sculptured: both these monuments are from the chisel of Mr. Bacon, Jun., and for beauty of design, delicacy in the draperies, and spirit in the execution, reflect great credit on the artist. In the churchyard, within an iron palisade, is the tomb of Luke and Catherine Lloyd, of the Brŷn, who lived together in conjugal bonds for the long period of sixty-eight years.

Mrs. Katherine Eddowes, of Halghston, Mr. Luke Lloyd, and others, jointly contributed in the 17th century, to purchase an estate in Sesswick, in the county of Denbigh, for the support of a master, to instruct the children of this parish; the estate at present produces a rental of £30, which sum, with £4. 10., the interest of £100, left by Mr. William Jennings of Iscoed, and 10*s.* rent-charge on an estate at Whixall, Salop, created by Benjamin Rodenhurst, a former possessor, is paid to the master, who instructs all the poor boys and girls of the parish in reading. Five other parties left sums amounting to £26, the interest of which is expended in keeping the building in repair. This ancient school, in which are about 60 boys and girls, taught gratuitously, is in the township of Hanmer, in which also are other day schools for children, who are taught at the expense of their parents. In Bronington township are two day schools, one of which is supported by Lord Kenyon, and in the other the children are taught at their parents' expense. Here is also a Sunday school maintained by subscription. In Halghston township is a day school of 35 children, whose instruction is at the expense of their parents; and in Willington township a school for both sexes is solely supported by Lord Kenyon, with the exception of a small endowment of £3 per annum, a portion of a larger charity in the parish of Iscoed, paid by Lady Bromley. In 1730, Sir Thomas Hanmer gave £40 to the poor, making, with several previous donations, consisting of £200 from Dame Susannah Hanmer, £100 from Mrs. Catherine Dymock, £100 from Mr. John Beddow, £50 from William Lloyd, of Halghston, Esq., £40 from his daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Lloyd, and other smaller benefactions, the sum of £576, which has been invested in the purchase of a farm of 35 acres, and conveyed to the vicar of the parish and others, in trust, to distribute the annual rental, which is now £40, in clothing to the poor of the parish. In addition to the above are numerous minor charities, among which the following are the most prominent; a small parcel of land bequeathed by the Rev. Richard Hill, in 1706, and now paying a rent of £3 per annum; a moiety of a rent-charge of £6 granted by Dame Catherine Hanmer, in 1638, charged on an estate in the chapelry of Penley; a similar grant of £6 by Jane Higginson, payable every fifth year; another of £2. 5., by Thomas Matthews; another of Joseph Ellis of £2; a sum of £1. 16., being the interest of £45, the gift of an unknown donor, which is distributed among the schools of the different townships; a further sum of £2. 10., being the interest of a bequest of £30, by the Rev. Richard Hilton, of £20, by Susannah Hilton, and of £10, by the Rev. Richard Edwards; a bequest of £50, by Joseph Phillips, secured upon the Bangor turnpike trust; and, lastly, a similar benefaction of £150, by Mrs. Anna Edgeworth, in 1825, the produce of which, £5, is distributed at the church door, in 200 sixpenny loaves of bread at Christmas among the poor of all the townships. A few other charities have been lost, among which were a sum of £150 arising from the sale of timber on the charity lands, and other proceeds, left in the hands of a solicitor, who died without leaving any provision for its repayment; and a sum of £30, grants of three individuals to the poor, which was lent upon interest to parties that became insolvent.

At a short distance to the east of the village, formerly stood Hanmer Hall, a handsome modern mansion of brick, belonging to the Hanmer family, and which commanded from the grounds much finely varied scenery, and from a turret by which it was surmounted an extensive and almost boundless prospect of the surrounding country, extending into no fewer than nine different counties. About a mile and a half from Hanmer is *Bettisfield Park*, the present residence of Sir John Hanmer, Bart., and the original seat of the family, an ancient structure with a lofty tower of Italian architecture recently erected; the building, which is situated in the midst of extensive woods, contains some fine apartments, together with a celebrated collection of works of art, and family portraits by eminent artists: among these are, a head of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, by Kneller; a portrait of Isabella, Duchess of Grafton, and Countess of Arlington, married to Sir Thomas Hanmer, in 1698; a head of Sir Thomas Hanmer, the second baronet of this family, and another of his wife Susan, daughter of Sir William Hervey; a portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, of which the subject is unknown; a portrait by Kneller, of Sir Thomas Hanmer, robed as Speaker of the House of Commons; a highly-finished head of Charles I.; a three-quarters' portrait of the same monarch, and of his Queen, Henrietta Maria; a portrait of Lady Hanmer; of Lady Warner *à la Magdalene*, and others. What however is principally attractive is the fine collection of fresco paintings by Paul Veronese and Zelotti, removed from the walls of the Soranza and Malcontenta villas, in the neighbourhood of Venice, by the curious process invented by Count Balbi. About a mile west-south-west from the church is *Gredington*, formerly belonging to Sir John Hanmer, Bart., M.P., and a Major-General at the battle of the Boyne, from whom it was purchased, in the

reign of Charles II., by the Rev. Richard Hilton, vicar of this parish, and passed by marriage with his daughter to Robert Eddowes, of Eagle Hall, Cheshire, whose daughter Jane conveyed it by marriage to Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., in 1729, whose second son Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, the Chief Justice, built part of the present mansion, especially a dining-room and drawing-room, also the stables, and laid out part of the gardens. The present mansion has been almost rebuilt on the old site by the present Lord Kenyon, after a design by Mr. Harrison, of Chester, in a style of great elegance, and is surrounded by a considerable demesne, including many acres of woodland, of the last and present century; the pleasure-grounds, including the gardens, which are tastefully laid out, occupy about two acres, and about a hundred acres more are laid down in pastures, meadows, and other farming land. The house contains some fine paintings by eminent masters, among which are portraits, by Romney, of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, and Lord Thurlow, High Chancellor; and two curious paintings, by a French artist, of the eldest son and daughter of James II., given by that monarch to Dr. Kenyon, who, as his physician, attended his Majesty to St. Germain's: in the bosom of the princess is a knot of flowers, painted by her own hand.

HARLECH, a small decayed town (formerly a borough), in the parish of Llandanwg, union of Festiniog, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth (of which it is the ancient shire town), North Wales, 20 miles (n. w.) from Dôlgelley, by Barmouth, 32 (w. by s.) from Bala, by Festiniog and Maentwrog, and 229 (w. n. w.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place is conjectured by some writers to have been a fortified post of the Romans, constructed to defend the openings of the two estuaries to the north of it, called respectively the Traeth Mawr and the Traeth Bâch, and to secure a communication with the opposite shore; but this opinion rests only upon the discovery of some Roman coins and a golden torques in the vicinity. It is evident that it was formerly a fortified post of the ancient Britons, and was called Twr Bronwen, from Bronwen, the sister of Brân ab Llŷr, Prince of Siluria, or Gwent. It afterwards obtained the name of Caer Collwyn, from having been, towards the close of the ninth century, the residence of Collwyn ab Tango, a chieftain of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, and lord of Eivionydd, Ardudwy, and part of Lleyn, who inhabited a square tower, which subsequently became a portion of the more modern castle, and of which there are yet some remains. According to some of the British historians, the castle was founded, so early as the year 530, by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales; the present structure was built by Edward I., upon the ruins of the former, and was either called Arlech, from its situation upon a rock, or by its present name of Harlech, which signifies "the fair rock:" it was completed prior to the year 1283, for at that time Hugh de Wlonkeslow was constable, with a small garrison under him, and had an allowance of £100 per annum, which, however, was afterwards much reduced. Owain Glyndwr, during the furious and destructive war which he waged against Henry IV., forcibly took possession of this fortress, in 1404; but it was retaken by the English troops within three years afterwards. In 1459, it became the asylum of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., who, after the disastrous battle of Northampton, retired to Coventry, and thence to this fortress, from which, after a short stay, she departed for Scotland, again to take the field in the North of England. On the accession of Edward IV. to the throne, that monarch soon became master of the whole of the kingdom, except two or three strong fortresses in Northumberland, and Harlech Castle. The latter was held by Davydd ab Ievan ab Einion, a man of great stature and dauntless valour, and one of the most staunch supporters of the Lancastrian cause. To effect its reduction, Edward, in 1468, despatched Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, with a strong body of men, who, after encountering the most formidable difficulties in their march through a rugged alpine territory, the line of which was afterwards called *Lle Herbert*, or "Herbert's Way," invested the castle. The earl entrusted the prosecution of the siege to his brother, Sir Richard Herbert, a knight equal in prowess and bravery to the Welsh commander, whom he summoned to surrender, but received only a laconic and humorous refusal. After a siege of no ordinary duration, finding that the place was so strong as only to be reduced by famine, he entered into terms of honourable capitulation with Davydd, whose security and protection he guaranteed by intercession with his sovereign; but in this he was at first unsuccessful, until he boldly offered his own life, and threatened to reinstate the Welsh hero in his impregnable fortress, apprising the king, at the same time, of the difficulty of obtaining possession of it. From a manuscript in the Cotton Library it appears that, in the reign of Elizabeth, the garrison of Harlech Castle consisted of twenty-four men, commanded by a constable receiving an annual allowance of fifty pounds. In 1624, much damage was done to the cattle and other farming stock of the neighbourhood by an extraordinary mephitic vapour, which arose from the sea, and is conjectured by Camden's Annotator, Bishop Gibson, to have been caused by the putrefaction of a great swarm of locusts, which visited the neighbouring coasts about this time, and was suddenly destroyed by the coldness of the climate. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, this castle was alternately in the hands of both parties. Sir Hugh Pennant bravely defended it for the king, until deserted by his men, when it was surrendered to the parliament; subsequently it was again possessed by the royalists, from whom it was ulti-

mately taken by Gen. Mytton, in March 1647, at which time the garrison consisted of twenty-eight men, under the command of Capt. William Owen: it was the last fortress in Wales which held out for the king, in like manner as it appears to have been among the last defended for the house of Lancaster.

The TOWN, which is situated on the shore of the northern part of the great bay of Cardigan, having on one side some of the wildest and most desolate mountains in the principality, and on the other the wide expanse of sea which separates this part of Merionethshire from the great promontory of Lleyn in Carnarvonshire, has declined into little more than a village of inferior size and insignificant appearance. It was made a free borough by Edward I., who granted it certain lands, privileges, and immunities, and placed it under the government of two bailiffs, a recorder, sergeant-at-mace, and other officers; but the chief of its burgensic privileges were abrogated by an act of inclosure in 1806, and there are now only a very few burgesses remaining, whose duty is confined to their meeting the parliamentary representative of the county, on the day of election, at the extremity of the town, and walking before him, with wands in their hands, to the town-hall, and thence to his place of abode; and this is the only remnant of municipal authority which the town retains. Owing to the unimportance of the Merionethshire towns, the privilege of sending a member to parliament, granted to those of the other Welsh counties by the 27th of Henry VIII., was withheld from Harlech and the other boroughs of this county; and in lieu thereof, the flourishing town of Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, was invested with the franchise. The county assizes were formerly held here, but were removed to other places about two centuries ago; and the county court was removed from Harlech about the commencement of the present century; the building in which the assizes were held is still standing. The market, which was on Saturday, has fallen into disuse: fairs are held on March 4th, April 14th, the Thursday in Trinity week, June 10th, August 16th, September 22nd, and October 11th, chiefly for the sale of live stock. There are places of worship for Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans, with Sunday schools attached; and a parochial school, endowed with £10 per annum by the Rev. John Ellis.

The *Castle* stands on the edge of a lofty perpendicular rock, which overhangs an extensive marsh, once covered by the sea, but inclosed by the act passed in 1806. The buildings surround a spacious square area, at each angle of which is a circular tower, with a turret rising from one of its sides, and on each side of the entrance is also a tower; the apartments, now roofless, are of large dimensions, particularly the banqueting hall, which is seventy-five feet long and thirty in width, and was lighted by four lofty windows on the side facing the sea: the other parts most easily distinguishable are the state chamber, the white chamber, the chapel, dungeons, keep, and water-gate; and on the lower part of the rock, adjoining the marsh, are vestiges of walls, with towers of defence. Part of the walls of the original edifice, of native Welsh construction, are yet apparent, the more modern works in some places resting upon them. This fortress was inaccessible on the side next the sea, and was protected on the other by a fosse of extraordinary depth and width, which, prior to the invention of gunpowder, rendered it impregnable. A constable is still appointed, the office being at present filled by Col. Vaughan, of Rûg. From the castle is obtained a delightful view of Cardigan bay, and the Carnarvonshire hills, with the lofty Snowdon towering above the rest. The golden torques above-mentioned, which was dug up in 1692, in a garden near the castle, is now in the possession of Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Esq.; it is a round wreathed flexible bar, about four feet long, composed of three or four rods twisted together, the spiral furrows being separated by sharp intervening ridges, running its entire length; the ends are plain, truncated, and turned back like pot-hooks: it is about an inch in circumference, weighs eight ounces, and is supposed to have been a Roman British ornamental badge of dignity, hung round the neck and breast, with the quiver suspended from it behind. In the vicinity are some scattered vestiges of ancient Druidical monuments.

HARMON (ST.), a parish, in the union and hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 920 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from Saint Garmon, or Germanus, to whom its church is dedicated, is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, by which it is separated from the adjacent parish of Cwm-toyddwr; and is about four miles in length, and, across the centre, nearly the same in breadth, consisting by computation of about 10,000 acres, divided into three townships, or hamlets, Kennarth, Clâs-Garmon, and Bwnneiaid. The lands are but partially inclosed, and only a portion of them is under cultivation: slate is found in the neighbourhood, and some quarries are worked in the parish, which is intersected by the high road from Rhaiadr to Llanidloes, in the county of Montgomery. The place constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 2½., and endowed with £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £161; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the appropriate tithes, payable to the prebendary, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152. 10., and the vicarial for one of a similar amount, both subject to rates, averaging £33. 6. per annum; and the vicar has a small glebe of half an acre, valued at 5*s.* per annum. The

church, rebuilt in the year 1823, is a neat plain edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, without either tower or spire, having one small bell suspended beneath a shed. There are places of worship for Anabaptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; and Sunday schools, in connexion with the established church and the several dissenting congregations, are supported by subscription, and afford instruction to about 110 children. There are also two day schools, in which about sixty children are taught at the expense of their parents; and the produce of some small charitable donations and bequests, principally one of £20, by Evan Davies, by will, in 1781; and another of £10, by James Edward Morris, amounting in the whole to thirty shillings, is annually distributed by the parochial officers among the poor not receiving parish relief, on New Year's day.

HARPTON, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, union of KINGTON, within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 1¾ mile (S. E.) from New Radnor; containing 149 inhabitants, in Upper Harpton. This township, of which the Welsh name is Trêv-y-Delyn, is situated on the road from New Radnor to Kington; the principal respectable residence is Harpton Court.

HARROLDSTON ST. ISSELS, or EAST HARROLDSTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Haverfordwest; containing 337 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the bank of the western Cleddau, appears to have derived its name from Harold, the founder of an ancient family of distinction, that for several generations occupied an old seat here, which, by marriage with Alice, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Harold, passed to the family of Perrot, ancestors of Sir John Perrot, Lord-Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and first high sheriff of this county, who was a native of this place: the ancient mansion is now in a very dilapidated condition. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Cleddau, on the west and north by the parish of St. Thomas, and on the south by that of Freystrop, and contains by computation 10 ploughlands of the old customary acre, about half of which is pasture, and the remainder arable, except a very small portion of woodland containing a few oak and ash trees; the surface is for the most part flat, and the soil of a brown colour, with a substratum of clay on the west, and of limestone on the east, side of the parish, producing wheat, barley, and oats. There is a small boundary stream, called Merlin's brook, on which is the small village of Merlin's Bridge. A quarry of limestone is worked for a portion of the year, and there is a small grist water-mill: the rateable annual value is returned at £1338. Fern Hill, a seat, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and surrounded by thriving plantations. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £568 parliamentary grant; net income, £66. 10. 8., with a glebe of from nine to ten acres, arising from bounty land; patron, James Higgon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Ishmael, is a small plain building, called an "old church" in the reign of Elizabeth, and, with a small gallery lately erected, contains about 150 sittings, of which 100 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, who have also a Sunday school, in which they gratuitously instruct fifty-five children of both sexes. The hermitage of St. Caradoc, it is said, was in this parish; and on the common, within the limits of which the Haverfordwest races are held, is a well, still called St. Caradoc's Well, round which, till within the last few years, a pleasure fair, or festival, was annually held, for the celebration of rustic sports.

HARROLDSTON, WEST, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 130 inhabitants. This place, distinguished by its adjunct from Harroldston East, or St. Issels, like it derives its name from an ancient Anglo-Norman proprietor, who, as well as his successors, was lord paramount over several manors in this part of the principality: the residence of these lords was at this place, which, from the foundations of ancient buildings still remaining, appears to have been formerly of much greater extent than at present. The parish, finely situated on the eastern shore of St. Bride's Bay, in St. George's Channel, comprises by estimation about 1688 acres, of which 1100 are meadow and pasture, 500 arable, 73 wood, and 15 glebe land, and is bounded by the parishes of Walton and Nolton; the soil is formed of clay and mould in different combinations, and the chief produce is wheat, barley, and oats; there are three small fir plantations, and two inferior stone quarries, not worked at present. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the Channel and the adjacent country, which abounds with picturesque beauty. The rates are collected by the ploughland; the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £407. 5. 7. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, to whom this benefice, together with that of Lambston, an adjoining parish, was presented by Sir John Philipps, father of the late Lord Milford, of Picton Castle, in this county: the tithes belong to the minister, and have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120, subject to rates, averaging £9. 13. 1¾., and there is a glebe of fifteen acres, arising from the bounty, and valued at £14 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Madoc, has a chancel window in the

early English style of architecture, and measures fifty-five by fourteen feet. There is a small Sunday school.

HASGUARD, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Milford; containing 122 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the south-western part of the county, nearly in the centre of the peninsula that separates Milford Haven from St. Bride's bay, is bounded by the parishes of Steynton, Walwyn's Castle, Telbenny, and St. Ishmael's, and contains by admeasurement 1300 acres, the whole consisting of arable and pasture, except about 100 acres of waste land; the soil is partly of a red and partly of a grey tinge, producing the usual variety of grain, but the land is chiefly in pasture: the whole rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £1483. The surrounding scenery, though pleasingly varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, but the views from the higher grounds embrace some fine prospects over the adjacent country, having in the distance St. Bride's bay on the north, and Milford Haven on the south. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £18. 6. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £170. The church, which is dedicated to St Peter, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance, the style being modern; it is in length forty feet, and eighteen feet in breadth, with seven free sittings.

ARMS.

HAVERFORDWEST, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, a county of itself, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10½ miles (N.) from Pembroke, and 250 (W. by N.) from London, through Gloucester and Monmouth; containing 4965 inhabitants. This town, called by the Welsh *Hwlfordd*, of which its present name is supposed to be a corruption, with the addition of another distinguishing syllable, was originally built by the Flemings, who, driven from their native country by an inundation of the sea, which laid waste a great part of Flanders, obtained from Henry I. an asylum in England. They at first dispersed themselves in different counties in the principality, but soon became odious to the native population, and Henry at length removed them to the district of Roos, in this shire, where, at the same time, a strong castle was erected, and also one at Tenby. How long they remained here is not known; but it is stated by Caradoc of Llancarvan, that after a few years they disappeared, and, according to the same historian, a second inundation, in 1113, drove another body to England, and they were ultimately settled by Henry in this part of Wales, in order to serve in some degree as a check upon the movements of the native inhabitants, who were constantly endeavouring to recover the territories of which they had been dispossessed by the English. The Flemings, who were equally expert in husbandry and in war, maintained possession of the district which had been assigned to them, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Welsh to regain their ancient possessions; and their descendants, who are easily distinguished from those of the aboriginal inhabitants by their language and manners, still constitute a distinct class among the inhabitants of the principality. The district in which these strangers thus settled, and of which Haverfordwest became the metropolis, obtained, from the similarity which subsisted between the Flemings and the English, both in manners and in language, the appellation of "Little England beyond Wales." The town was fortified with a strong castle, erected on a commanding eminence above the Western Cleddau river, and surrounded by an embattled wall, having four principal gates, three of which remained in nearly a perfect state till within a very recent period, but have been subsequently removed. The erection of the castle is by most writers attributed to Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, who appointed Richard Fitz-Tancred his castellan, upon whom he also conferred the lordship of Haverfordwest, in which he was succeeded by his son Robert, called also Robert de Hwlfordd, who founded on the bank of the river, at a short distance from the town, a priory of Black canons, in which he afterwards passed the remainder of his days. The lordship, upon this, devolved to the crown, and was granted by King John to Walter Marshall, or Le Mareschal, from whose descendants it again reverted to the crown in the reign of Henry VII., and since that time has continued to form part of the royal demesnes. In 1220, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, taking advantage of the absence of the Earl of Pembroke, who had been appointed by Henry III. to the command of his forces in Ireland, laid waste the territories of that nobleman in Wales, and extended his ravages to this place, but was unable to make any impression on the castle. Richard II. honoured the town with his presence, and conferred upon it many valuable privileges: during his stay he confirmed a grant made by Robert Niger, of a burgage in Haverfordwest, to the Friars' Preachers, which was the last public act of his reign. In that of Henry IV., the command of this fortress was entrusted to the Earl of Arundel, who valiantly defended it against the assaults of the French auxiliaries whom Charles VII. of France had sent over to the aid of Owain Glyndwr. These forces, immediately after landing at Milford, advanced to this place and laid siege to the castle, but

they experienced so formidable a resistance from the garrison, and sustained so considerable a loss in their numbers, that, after setting fire to the town and suburbs, they were compelled to abandon their attempt to reduce it. During the civil war in the seventeenth century, the castle was garrisoned for the King by Sir John Stepney, but was never regularly besieged; the garrison, apprised of the rapid successes of the parliamentarians in the surrounding country, hastily withdrew, leaving behind them their ordnance and all their military stores and ammunition.

The TOWN, which may be regarded as the modern capital of Pembrokeshire, is finely situated at one of the inland extremities of Milford Haven, upon the declivities, and at the base, of very steep hills, round which the Western Cleddau flows; it consists of numerous streets, some of which are regularly built, and contain the town residences of many of the neighbouring gentry; others are steep and narrow. The inhabitants are partially supplied with water from the "Fountain Head," on the road to Milford, which is brought by pipes into a public conduit; and also to private houses, on the payment of a small annual rate to the lessee of the corporation, by whom this plan for supplying the town was carried into effect about a century ago. Acts of parliament for improving the town were obtained in 1835 and 1836: the plan embraces the removal of certain obstructions in the line of a new street, to be formed in continuation of the High-street, to Cartlet bridge, on the other side of the river, a distance of a quarter of a mile; the erection of a new bridge across the Cleddau, and the improvement of the other approaches; lighting the town with gas, the supply of the upper part of it with water, and the construction of a common sewer: alterations, which will materially contribute to the improvement of the town, and render it in every respect worthy of the distinguished rank which it holds among the chief towns of the principality. The views from the higher grounds are extensive, and along the summit of the castle hill is a public walk, overlooking the river and the ruins of the ancient priory, and commanding a prospect of the surrounding country. Theatrical performances occasionally take place by itinerant companies, but no particular building is appropriated to that use; and meetings are held at the assembly-rooms, which, though possessing no exterior attractions, are considered as the best ball-rooms in South Wales. The Pembrokeshire races occur annually in the autumn, and are held on "Poor-field," commonly called Portfield, an uninclosed and spacious common adjoining the town. They were originally established about seventy years ago, but afterwards partially abandoned; in 1829 they were re-established, and are liberally supported, and in general well attended: the members for the county and the borough each give a plate of £50; and a £50 plate is also given by the tradesmen of the town, exclusively of sweepstakes, contingent on the amount of subscriptions. The Pembrokeshire Hunt, established in the year 1813, and which is supported by the principal gentry of the county, has its meetings at this town, where a pack of fox-hounds is kept. The hounds go out twice every week during the season; but in the second week in November, called the "Hunt Week," the members assemble in the town, and the hounds are out three days, namely, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, on the evenings of which days a ball is held at the assembly-rooms.

The PORT is dependent on that of Milford, to which it is a creek, having a custom-house subordinate to the establishment there. From its central situation it attracts considerable trade, chiefly coastwise: the exports are principally oats and butter, with a small quantity of leather and bark; the imports are chiefly groceries, manufactured goods, and other miscellaneous articles, for the supply of the shops. Coal is brought by water from Newport in Monmouthshire, and from Liverpool; but the poorer inhabitants principally use culm, which is brought from a distance of about three miles: the hard or stone coal, for malting, procured about five or six miles off, is here shipped to the southern coast of England, and even to London. A great quantity of native cattle is sent from the neighbouring district for sale to the English market. The river is navigable to the bridge for barges, to a lower part of the town for larger vessels, and to a place immediately below the town for ships of two hundred and fifty tons' burthen. The trade of the town consists chiefly in the supply of the inhabitants and the neighbourhood with various articles of home consumption, and its commercial intercourse is greatly facilitated by its situation on the mail-coach road from London to Ireland, by way of Milford. The markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the last of which is for corn; and during the three winter months an additional market is held, every Thursday, for the sale of cattle: fairs, at which tolls are taken, for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held annually on May 12th, June 12th, July 18th, September 23rd, and October 18th; and another, which is toll-free, has been recently established. A very substantial market-house was erected by the corporation in 1825, at a cost of about £5000, of which part was expended in the purchase of four houses and gardens in Market-street, to form, with four pieces of waste land belonging to the corporation, a site for the building; it is a spacious quadrilateral edifice, very conveniently fitted up, and containing covered shambles for eighty butchers, with ample accommodations for the sale of poultry, butter, vegetables, hardware, and various other articles; there are also convenient market-places for the sale of corn and fish.

CORPORATION SEAL.

OBVERSE. REVERSE.

The town which had received various privileges from Henry II., was subsequently honoured with CHARTERS from the crown in the 1st and 9th of Richard II., 2nd of Henry IV., 2nd of Henry V., 8th of Henry VIth, 5th of Edward IV., and 24th of Henry VIII.; and these grants, with others, perhaps, of which no record is extant, were confirmed by the statute 34th and 35th of Henry VIII., c. 26, s. 124, by which it was also enacted that the town should be a county of itself, as it had been constituted by Edward IV. Charters were afterwards granted in the 1st of Edward VI., 1st of Mary, 2nd of Elizabeth, 2nd and 7th of James I., and 6th of William and Mary; but of these grants, that of William and Mary only included permission to hold three fairs annually, and a weekly market on Thursday, leaving the previous charters undisturbed. By the last charter of James I. it was enacted, amongst other important things, that the sites of the priory and house of Friars' Preachers, the hill called Prior's hill, the prior's marshes, and the friars' gardens, situated within the limits of the town, should for the future be esteemed part of the said town and county of the town of Haverfordwest; and under this charter, which was the governing one until the passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act, in 1835, the style of the corporation was "the Mayor, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the county of the town of Haverfordwest," and the control was vested in the mayor, sheriff, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common-councilmen (who were justices of the peace, and of whom fifteen were at first styled aldermen), assisted by a town-clerk, chamber-reeve, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. By an ancient grant of the crown, made while Pembrokeshire was a county palatine, the town enjoys the privilege of having a lord-lieutenant of the town and county of the town, which is possessed by no other town in Great Britain.

By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is not divided into wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses, annually on Nov. 1st, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must possess a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. The recorder is appointed by the crown; two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and out of the burgesses; and the council appoint a sheriff, town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers annually on Nov. 9th. The members of the council are exempt from serving on juries within the borough, and the burgesses on juries of the quarter-sessions for Pembrokeshire. The borough first received the *elective franchise* in the 27th of Henry VIII., when its superior importance caused it to be endowed with this privilege in lieu of its being conferred on the Merionethshire boroughs, and since that time it has continued to return one member to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in freeholders of forty shillings a year, inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the burgesses; but the act for "Amending the representation of the People" has vested it in freeholders in fee or fee tail of forty shillings per annum, in the present freeholders for life or lives of forty shillings, in after-freeholders for life or lives of ten pounds, in resident burgesses and those within seven miles, in male householders occupying premises of the annual value of ten pounds, and in scot and lot inhabitants for their lives, provided they be capable of registering as the act demands. The towns of Fishguard and Narberth, and the villages of Prendergast and Uzmaston, are now entitled to share in the representation. The present number of houses of the annual value of ten pounds within the limits of the borough, which have been enlarged by the late Boundary Act, and are minutely described in the Appendix to this work, is four hundred; and the number of resident burgesses is one hundred and forty, and of those within seven miles, fifty: the sheriff of Haverfordwest is the returning officer.

The freedom of the borough is obtained by birth, being inherited by all the sons of a freeman; and by servitude of seven years to a resident freeman. The *revenues* of the corporation are derived from the rents of houses and lands, from tolls, standings in the market, &c., and produce about £800 per annum; and the corporation also possess the common of Poor-

field, a large meadow situated within the borough, and containing about 1000 acres of land, upon which the freemen enjoy a right of pasture, and which, if inclosed, would at once yield a very considerable income, the land being exceedingly good. The corporation hold *courts* of assize and quarter-session, for the trial of all offenders not accused of capital crimes; a court of record every month, for the recovery of debts to any amount exceeding forty shillings; a fourteen-days' court, for the recovery of debts under that amount; and a mayor's, or, as it is generally called, a hundred-days' court, for swearing in burgesses, and transacting other business relating to the corporation. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county of Pembroke are also held at Haverfordwest, which by the late act has been made one of the polling-places in county elections. The *guildhall*, situated at the extremity of High-street, (and obstructing a fine view of the venerable church of St. Mary, of which the tower, when surmounted by its delicate spire, must have formed a fine object terminating the view,) is a plain structure, comprising only, in the upper story, the court in which the assizes and sessions are held; there is no room for the accommodation of the grand jury, who consequently sit at one of the principal inns: the lower part was formerly appropriated to the use of the market, previously to the erection of the new market-place. The borough *gaol* and *house of correction*, a modern building situated on St. Thomas' Green, in the upper part of the town, is now, by an act of parliament passed in 1822, devoted to a lunatic asylum, as well for Pembrokeshire as for Haverfordwest; and by the same act the common gaol and house of correction for Pembrokeshire, to the purposes of which the remains of the ancient castle have been assigned, are appropriated for the reception of prisoners both for Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest: the buildings are well calculated for the classification of prisoners, and comprise eight wards; two work-rooms, one for males and one for females; eight day-rooms and eight airing-yards, in one of which is a tread-mill.

The town and county of the town comprise the whole of the parish of St. Mary, and part of those of St. Thomas and St. Martin, together with a very small portion of the parish of Prendergast, and a large extra-parochial area called "Poor-field:" the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Martin, also comprise divisions respectively called the hamlets of St. Thomas and St. Martin, which are within the hundred of Rhôs. The living of *St. Mary's* is a vicarage, endowed with £20 per annum chargeable on the tithes of the parish of Tremaen, in the county of Cardigan, under the will of Mr. Laugharne, who represented the town in parliament for 14 years, dated in 1714, for reading daily prayers; with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; and is in the patronage of the Corporation, who are impropriators of the tithes, and pay the incumbent a stipend of £100 per annum. The church, situated at the upper end of High-street, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a low tower, which was anciently surmounted by a spire of elegant proportion. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle: the nave is lofty, and ceiled with panelled oak, richly ornamented with carving; it is lighted on each side by a range of clerestory windows, of various character, and is separated from the chancel by a lofty pointed arch, supported by clustered columns, and from the north aisle by a series of similar arches of lower elevation, resting on clustered columns having capitals richly ornamented with sculpture. The east windows of the chancel are lofty, and highly enriched with tracery; and the windows of the north aisle, which are similarly embellished, are of good proportion and elegant design. There are several good monuments, and in the chancel are some of splendid character, to the memory of various members of the family inheriting the neighbouring seat of Picton Castle. The living of *St. Thomas'* is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £31: with a glebe-house: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, besides which, there is a glebe of 14 acres, valued, with appendages, at £76. 3. and other buildings, &c. estimated at £44. 7. per annum. The church is situated on the summit of a hill, and in the centre of an extensive cemetery, overlooking the ruins of the priory: according to some records preserved at St. David's, it appears to have been built in the year 1225; but these most probably refer to the ancient church of the priory, which was also dedicated to St. Thomas, for there is nothing in the style of architecture which corroborates that testimony: it is a plain building, with a square tower crowned with a projecting battlement. The living of *St. Martin's* is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, Hugh Webb Bowen, Esq. The church, supposed to be the most ancient in the town, is a venerable structure, displaying portions in the early style of English architecture, with a low tower surmounted by an elegant spire: it consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, but has suffered so extensively by the insertion of windows and other alterations, that little of its original character remains: the nave and chancel are long and lofty, and are separated by a fine old arch, which reaches to the roof; in the chancel, on the southern side, are some ancient stalls in recesses. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Moravians, and Presbyterians.

The *Free grammar-school* was founded by Thomas Lloyd, of Kîl Kifith, Esq., who, by will dated November 22nd, 1612, endowed it with dwelling-houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the parish of St. Martin, Pembrokeshire, and in the parishes of

St. Mary, St. Thomas, and St. Martin, in the town and county of Haverfordwest, producing at present an income of £118. 1. 4., together with a dwelling-house occupied by the master, valued at £25 per annum, and fields let at £16. To this endowment Mr. John Milward, of this town, added a third part of certain houses and lands near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, giving the other two portions respectively to the master of the Birmingham free grammar school, and the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, for the foundation of a scholarship in that college for a boy from each of these schools alternately: the portion of the estate assigned to the school of this town, having been let by the corporation, who are trustees, upon a lease of ninety-nine years, produces only £18 per annum, and the other two portions being injudiciously let on leases for twenty-one years, subject to large fines on renewal, produce only £8. 6. 8. per annum each; and consequently, the scholarship is not sufficient to induce any young man from either of those schools to enter at that college. The mastership of the Haverfordwest school is in the gift of the mayor and corporation, who also nominate the boys to be educated in it; the present number of scholars is 24, of whom 8 are on the foundation: the school-room, erected about 1761, adjoining the churchyard, and capable of accommodating about 50 boys, is in the parish of *St. Thomas*, in which also are three other day schools, one of which is endowed with £40 per annum, and a house rent-free, and affords instruction to 46 children, who are also clothed, and partly provided with books; and the other two contain together 20 children, who are taught at the expense of their parents: there are two boarding schools, in which 50 females are educated in like manner; and three Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, and in which about 130 children are instructed. The parish of *St. Martin* contains four day schools, in which 50 children are taught at the expense of their parents; a day and boarding school of 20 females; and four Sunday schools, in connexion with the dissenters, supported by voluntary contributions and gratuitous teachers, and affording instruction to 320 males and 280 females. In the parish of *St. Mary* are six day schools, in which about 120 children of both sexes are taught at their parents' expense; and a Sunday school, supported by subscription among the dissenters, in which are about 80 children.

Sir John Perrot, in 1579, by deed gave certain houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the parish of Camrhôs, in Pembrokeshire, and in the parishes of Haverfordwest, now producing £212. 13. 10. per annum, for the repair of the roads, walls, bridges, and quays, and for the general improvement of the town, and supplying it with water. *James Haward* bequeathed an annuity of £22, payable out of an estate in the parish of Merton, in the county of Surrey, for the augmentation of Haverfordwest hospital, which annuity, as no such hospital has existed for many years in the town, is divided by the corporation among the poor. *William Vawer*, by deed in 1607, gave houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the parish of St. Mary, Haverfordwest, and in the city of Bristol, now producing £161. 14. 4. per annum, towards the support of nine decayed burgesses of this town, each of whom receives 5*s.* per week and a coat at Christmas, of the value of one guinea, which sum is also paid to the minister of St. Mary's, and for a dinner: and *Anne Laugharne* bequeathed an annuity of £6, payable out of an estate at Boulston, near this place, for the relief of four aged women of honest fame in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Thomas. *Mary Tasker*, otherwise Howard, bequeathed, in 1684, certain farms and lands in the parish of Camrhôs, now producing £133. 14. 4. per annum, for the erection of an almshouse, and for the education of poor children of both sexes, in the parishes of Rudbaxton, Steynton, and Haverfordwest. The school-house, with a small garden, adjoins the corn-market, and there is also a dwelling-house for the master and mistress, of whom the former receives a salary of £30, and the latter one of £10, with an allowance of £1. 1. for firing, and £4. 16. for stationery; there are 46 boys and girls on the foundation, all of whom are clothed every year: connected with the school is the almshouse, containing nine rooms, for as many poor women, who receive 5*s.* annually. Another almshouse, in St. Mary's parish, called the lower almshouse, containing seven rooms, occupied by as many poor women, is kept in repair by the corporation. *Richard Howell* bequeathed £400, in 1697, the interest of which, £20, is distributed by the mayor and council on the first Wednesday in December, among the poor inhabitants, in sums of 5*s.* each, and also to the inmates of the almshouses; and *Owen Phillips*, in 1723, gave a donation of £40 to the corporation, the interest of which is annually given to a widow. In 1751 an unknown donor gave £100, the interest of which, vested in the three and a half per cents., is distributed by the vicar, in bread, among the debtors in the gaol, according to the will of the benefactor: the vicar has also the distribution of 35*s.* among the poor at Christmas, from a bequest of £50 by *Martha Bowen*, in 1749; and among the same are shared £5, arising from a bequest of £100, by *William Fortune*, in 1764; £10, a rent-charge, granted by *William Wheeler*; another of £1, by *William Meyler*; and another, in 1707, by *Thomas Roch*, of £3. 10. *William Middleton*, a merchant of London, gave £100 for apprenticing four poor children of the town; and in addition to these several charities are numerous others, of which the greater part have been lost by failure of securities in their investment, or by other accidents. Of these may be noticed, £200 bequeathed by *Rebecca Flaerton*, in 1744, for the relief of aged widows, on the nomination of Robert

Prust; £80, given in 1739, by *Mary Llewelyn*, for such charitable purpose as should be recommended by the same person; a bequest of £10, by *Ann Bowen;* an annual sum of £5, by *Captain Parr*, in 1811, to the poor of St. Thomas' parish; and various other donations, which appear to have been for a considerable time unavailable to the purposes for which they were originally given.

The PRIORY *of Black canons*, originally founded, as before observed, by Robert de Hwlfordd, and situated in a meadow on the western bank of the river Cleddau, continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £135. 6. 1., and the site was granted to Roger and Thomas Barlow. The present remains, consisting chiefly of the skeleton of the church and some foundations of ancient buildings, afford indications of an establishment originally of considerable extent: the church was a spacious cruciform structure, apparently in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty central tower, supported on four noble arches, of which portions are still remaining: it appears to have been one hundred and sixty feet in length from east to west, and eighty feet in breadth along the transepts, and was no less elegant than spacious, the windows being composed of lancet-shaped lights. The *house of the Friars' Preachers* originally occupied the site on which the Black Horse Inn, in Bridge-street, was subsequently built: its founder, and the exact time of its erection, are unknown, but it was in existence prior to the time of Richard II., in whose reign, as before noticed, the grant of a burgage for the enlargement of the house was confirmed. To this establishment Bishop Hoton left £10, and his successor, Bishop John Gilbert, bequeathed £100, with vestments, desiring also to be interred within its walls. The *Castle*, from the discovery at various times of foundations of buildings and portions of ruined walls, appears to have occupied the whole of a rocky ridge on the northern declivity of the eminence on which the town is situated; and from its commanding site, as well as from its extent and massive walls, forms a conspicuous and imposing object, towering above all the surrounding buildings, and overlooking the town. The remains consist principally of the keep, a spacious quadrangular pile, with lofty and massive walls, and which, from the elegance of its pointed windows and other architectural embellishments, especially on the eastern side facing the river, appears to have comprised the chapel and the state apartments, and conveys an idea of its original grandeur and magnificence. This venerable portion of the remains has been converted into the county gaol, without in any degree detracting from its interest as a noble relic of ancient baronial splendour. In the suburb of Prendergast, on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of an ancient mansion, formerly inhabited by a family of that name; and about a mile and a half below the town is the ancient seat of the family of Harroldston, now in ruins. *Skomar*, an islet off the coast of Pembrokeshire, near the mouth of the Bristol Channel, forms part of the parish of St. Martin: it consists principally of limestone rock, and comprises an extent of about seven hundred acres, of which a considerable portion is let to a resident tenant, and in a state of cultivation: it is plentifully supplied with water, and abounds with rabbits. This islet, which forms the northern limit of St. Bride's bay, is separated by a strait about a mile and a half in breadth, called Broad Sound, from the islet of Shokham, which is about three miles from the main land, and about five miles west by south from the mouth of Milford Haven.

The *poor-law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed Jan. 6th, 1837, and comprises the following 63 parishes and townships; namely, St. Martin's, St. Mary's, and St. Thomas' (including the hamlet of St. Thomas), in the county of the town of Haverfordwest; Prendergast, Rudbaxton, West Robeston, Hayscastle, Castle-Bigh, Manerowen, West Walton, Llanychaer, Morvil, Puncheston, Little Newcastle, St. Dogwell's, Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove, Letterson, St. Lawrence, St. Edren's, Llanreithan, Llanrian, Mathrey, Jordanston, Llanstinan, Granston, St. Nicholas', Llanwnda, Fishguard, Llanhowel, St. David's, St. Elvis', Whitchurch, Llandeloy, Brawdy, Roch, Trefgarn, Camrhôs, Dale, Marlais, St. Bride's, Telbenny, St. Ishmael's, Herbrandston, Hasguard, Walwyn's Castle, East Walton, Harroldston, Nolton, Lambston, Hubberston, Steynton, Johnston, Llangwm, Freystrop, Harroldston St. Issels, Spittal, Ambleston, Weston, Uzmaston, Boulston, Henry's Moat, Llanllawer, and Pontvaen. It is under the superintendence of 67 guardians, and contains a population of 37,139.

HÂVODDRYINOG (HÂFOD-DDREINIOG), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANWONNO, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (s.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is included in the return for the parish. Near the junction of the Tâf and the Rhondda, at the south-eastern extremity of the hamlet, stands the modern and thriving village of Newbridge, where a weekly market for provisions is held, and whence a considerable quantity of corn is conveyed by the canal, for the supply of Merthyr-Tydvil. Within a quarter of a mile of the village is the celebrated bridge of Pont-y-Pridd, thrown from the bold and wooded banks of the Tâf across that river, consisting of one arch of one hundred and forty feet in the span and thirty-five in height, with three cylindrical and graduated holes in each spandril, to lighten the weight of the haunches, and a low parapet on the top, so as to give the whole the extremely light appearance of an elevated bow projecting from bank to bank. This extraordinary effort of art was projected by, and executed under the superintendence of, William

Edwards, son of a farmer in the neighbouring parish of Eglwysilan, who, after two unsuccessful attempts, accomplished his arduous undertaking in 1755. The view of the scenery up the Vale of the Rhondda from the top of this bridge, and from another crossing that river at right angles with the former, is highly interesting and beautiful. There is a succession of three waterfalls within a short distance of each other, rivalling in grandeur and picturesque beauty; the first is called the "Salmon Leap," and the others follow between this and the junction of the Rhondda Vechan, where there is another bridge, called Pont-y-Cymmer, which, with the high, precipitous, and well-wooded rocks bounding these rivers, adds to the extreme beauty of the scene. A railroad passes from the Cardiff canal up the right bank of the Rhondda Vawr to some coal-pits in the upper part of the vale, and another railway has been constructed from near Cymmer to Dinas coal-works, whence from 300 to 400 tons of coal are conveyed daily to the port of Cardiff by an engine. Other mines may be worked in the same direction, with little expense.

HAWARDEN, a market-town and parish, comprising several hamlets, of which that of Saltney only separately maintains its own poor, in the union of Great Boughton, hundred of Mold, county of Flint, North Wales, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Mold, 6½ (S. E.) from Flint, and 196 (N. W.) from London, and containing 6078 inhabitants, of whom 905 are in the township. This place, which is of very remote antiquity, was by the Welsh called "Pennard Halawg," or more properly "Pen-y-Llwch," the headland above the lake, probably from the Saltney and other marshes, which now form an extensive flat between it and Chester, having been formerly covered by the sea; and by the people inhabiting that district, of which the principal part is comprehended within this parish, the town is still called Pennard. In the Norman Survey it occurs under the Saxon appellation "Haordine," of which its present name is only a very slight modification. It is supposed to have been originally occupied by the ancient *Britons*, as a barrier against the incursions of the Cornavii, a portion of whose territories were adjacent to this part of the principality, and to have served also as a place of defence against the invasion of the Romans. This opinion seems to derive confirmation from the appearance of several heights within the town and its vicinity, which exhibit strong indications of having been fortified in the ancient British manner. The open nature of the surrounding country rendered it an easy prey to the Mercian Saxons, during whose occupation of this place it formed the principal manor of the extensive hundred of Atiscros; and at the time of the Norman Conquest it was in the possession of Edwin, a Saxon chieftain, who, for the protection of the territories which his predecessors had usurped in this portion of the principality, is said to have occasionally resided at this place, which served also as a frontier to his Mercian dominions. On the conquest of Britain by *William* I., Hawarden was included in the extensive territories granted by the Conqueror to Hugh Lupus, and formed part of the county palatine of Chester. The castle was soon afterwards erected, and appears to have been in the possession of Roger Fitzvalerine, son of one of the numerous followers of the Conqueror, from whom it passed to the family of the Montaults, or de Montaltos, barons of Mold, who held it as seneschals of the palatinate, and made it their principal residence.

The peculiar situation of this place, on the only part of the marches through which access could be obtained by the English to the heart of North Wales, subsequently rendered it the scene of many of the most important events connected with the subjugation of the principality. In the year 1157, *Henry* II., having assembled a formidable army at Chester, advanced into Flintshire with a view to the conquest of Wales, and encamped his forces on Saltney marsh, in this parish. To repel this attack, Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, led his forces to Basingwerk near Holywell, where he took up his station within a few miles of the royal army. The boldness of Owain's movements inducing Henry to hope that he intended to risk a general engagement, in which he expected that the superior number and discipline of the English would ensure them success, the king despatched a chosen body of troops, under the command of his principal barons, to bring the Welsh to action, or to dislodge them from their post. This party, having to pass through the narrow defile of Coed Eulo, were suddenly attacked in that dangerous pass by Davydd and Cynan, sons of Owain, who with a strong body of forces had been placed in ambush to surprise them. The English, from the suddenness and impetuosity of the assault, and the difficulties of the ground on which they had to contend, were routed with great slaughter, and the few who escaped retired, in the utmost disorder, to the main body of the army. Henry, exasperated by this unexpected discomfiture, immediately collected the whole of his forces, and pursued his march along the sea-coast into the heart of the enemy's country; and Owain, breaking up his camp, retired with his forces to St. Asaph. On the extinction of the ancient Earls of Chester, the castle of this place, together with several other fortresses, was resumed by the crown; and in 1264, Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, held a conference at Hawarden with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in order to negotiate a treaty of peace. In the following year, the Earl of Leicester compelled *Henry* III., whom he held in captivity, to yield up this castle to the Welsh prince, by whom it appears to have been destroyed; for, among other articles of a proposed treaty of

marriage between Llewelyn and Eleanor de Montfort, the Welsh prince undertook to restore to Robert de Montault all his lands in Hawarden, restraining him at the same time by an additional clause, from erecting any castle, fortress, or strong hold for the ensuing thirty years. The castle appears, notwithstanding, to have been soon rebuilt, and, on the suppression of Leicester's rebellion, to have reverted to the crown; for, in the year 1280, notice of it occurs under the appellation "*Castrum Regis.*"

In the fifth year of the reign of *Edward* I., that monarch, intending to penetrate the principality by that part of its frontier which borders upon the river Dee, advanced with a large army from Cheshire, and encamped his forces on Saltney marsh, while his pioneers were employed in opening roads through a deep forest which occupied much of the country between the confines of Cheshire and the mountains of Snowdon. In this post they remained till Edward had erected the castle of Flint, and strengthened that of Rhuddlan, for the preservation of those parts of the principality which he had already subdued; after which that monarch led his forces to Aberconway, where he compelled Llewelyn to conclude a treaty of peace on the most humiliating terms. The severity of these conditions excited a general feeling of disgust among the Welsh chieftains, who simultaneously united to throw off the yoke which Edward had imposed upon them, and took up arms to resist his authority. Davydd, the brother of Llewelyn, to whom he had but recently been reconciled, committed the first act of hostility, by surprising the castle of this place, which he attacked during a dark and stormy night on the evening of Palm-Sunday, 1282; having taken the fortress, he put the garrison to the sword, and wounded and took prisoner Roger de Clifford, justiciary of Chester, whom he carried off to Snowdon. This act of violence was the signal for a general insurrection of the Welsh, which terminated in the defeat and death of Llewelyn, and in the entire subjugation of Wales to the English crown. The castle remained in the possession of the family of Montault, till the first year of the reign of *Edward* III., when Robert, the last baron, dying without heirs, it was assigned to Isabel, the queen mother, on whose subsequent disgrace it reverted to the crown. Edward III., in 1337, granted the stewardship of Chester, with the castle of Hawarden, to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, in whose family it continued till the death of his grandnephew, John, Earl of Salisbury, who was beheaded at Cirencester in the year 1400, after an unsuccessful insurrection in favour of his deposed sovereign, *Richard* II., when it again reverted to the crown. *Henry* IV. bestowed the castle on his second son, Thomas, Duke of Clarence, after whose death at the battle of Baugy, in 1420, it passed to *Henry* V., by whom it was granted to his son, afterwards Henry VI., who in 1443 conferred it on Sir Thomas Stanley, comptroller of his household; but resuming the grant in 1450, that monarch bestowed it on his son Edward, Prince of Wales. The castle afterwards passed to the Nevilles, Earls of Salisbury, and from them to Lord Stanley, whose son and heir, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Derby, married Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and mother of *Henry* VII. This monarch spent some time at the castle on a visit to his mother, for the purpose of amusing himself with the diversion of the chase; but his principal object was to reconcile the earl after the ungrateful execution of his brother, Sir William Stanley. After the death of Margaret, the castle descended to Thomas, Earl of Derby, grandson of the late earl, and remained in that family till the execution of James, the seventh earl, who was beheaded at Bolton in 1651, after which it was placed in sequestration by the parliament. Soon after the commencement of the *parliamentary war*, the castle was betrayed by the governor into the possession of the parliament, who retained it in their hands till 1643, when it was attacked by a party of royalists under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Marrow, to whom after a fortnight's siege, the garrison, beginning to want provisions, surrendered, on condition of being allowed to march out with half arms, and to have a convoy to Wem, or Nantwich. The castle remained in the possession of the royalists till after the surrender of Chester to Sir William Brereton, in 1645, when it was besieged by Major-General Mytton; the garrison sustained the assault for several weeks, till the governor, having received orders from the king, surrendered it upon honourable terms: it was, towards the close of the same year, together with four other castles in this part of the principality, dismantled by a vote of the parliament. After the death of James, seventh earl of Derby, the castle was purchased from the agents of the sequestration by Serjeant Glynne, who, on the Restoration, compounded with the eighth earl of Derby, from whom he obtained a grant of this property, which has descended to his heirs, and is now in the possession of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.

The TOWN is situated within a mile and a half of the south bank of the river Dee, on the turnpike-road from Chester to Holyhead, and consists principally of one street, nearly half a mile in length; the houses are in general well built, and the town, though not paved, is amply supplied with water. Considerable improvements have been made in the neighbourhood, by the commissioners of the turnpike-roads, who some years since expended £1000 in diminishing the ascent of the hill at the lower end of the town. The parish abounds with *coal* in various parts, the strata of which lie under freestone, and shale of a saponaceous quality, with occasional beds of iron-stone and gravel: the upper seam of coal, which is called the Hollin coal, is from six to seven

feet in depth; the second, which is called the Brassy coal, is about three feet in thickness; the third, which is called the rough coal, is also about three feet thick; and the fourth and lowest seam, which is called the main coal, is ten feet in thickness: this last, which is of very superior quality, is in great request for the Dublin market. Collieries, which are worked on an extensive scale, have been established in various parts of the parish; and there are also several large brick and tile works, in the former of which fire-bricks of various sizes are made, besides numerous potteries for the manufacture of the coarser kinds of earthenware. An extensive *iron-foundry* is still carried on in the town, and attached to it is a mill for boring cannon, which were formerly cast here. A laboratory for the making of Glauber salts, sal ammoniac, and ivory-black, was established in the township of Saltney, in the year 1781, and is conducted on an extensive scale, but for the manufacture of *ivory-black* only. The *river Dee*, or Chester channel, passes within a mile and a half of the town; and there are two rail-roads for the conveyance of the produce of the various collieries and potteries to the river. Several schooners and flats are employed in the transport of coal, bricks, and other articles produced here; and two smacks are engaged in a fishery off the Isle of Man, which is conducted by inhabitants of the parish. In 1734, Messrs. Kinderley and Co. obtained an act of parliament for improving the navigation of the river Dee, under the provisions of which a canal from Chester to the estuary of that river, passing through Saltney marsh in this parish, was completed in 1737: the company, incorporated under the name of the "Company of Proprietors of the undertaking for recovering and preserving the navigation of the river Dee," in prosecution of their work, appropriated to their own use eight hundred acres of the marsh on the north side of the canal, in consideration of which they are bound by the act to pay to the lord of the manor of Hawarden, and other trustees, £200 per annum, to be applied to any use that five of them may direct; they are also charged with the maintenance of two ferries across the new channel of the Dee. A considerable acquisition was also made to the parish in the inclosure of more than three thousand acres of land on the north side of the Dee, by the same company, between the years 1754 and 1790; this district, now called Sealand, forms a township in the parish. In 1778, an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing Saltney marsh, under the provisions of which about two thousand acres were erected into a township, called Saltney, which now maintains its own poor: several hundred acres of the marsh are still uninclosed and open to the sea. The *market* is on Saturday; and fairs, principally for cattle, are annually held on April 28th and October 22nd. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions monthly; and courts leet and baron are held in May and at Michaelmas by the lord of the manor, at which respectively constables are appointed, and debts under forty shillings are recoverable. A house of correction has been erected on the site of an ancient cross, of which there were formerly two in the town.

The *living* is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £66. 6. 5½.; present net income, £2844, with a glebe-house; patron, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.: a rent-charge of £2780 has been awarded as a commutation, in lieu of the tithes, subject to rates, averaging £195. 12. 10½. per annum; and there is also a glebe consisting of 107 acres. The rector holds an ecclesiastical court on the Tuesday preceding Holy Thursday. The *church*, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is an ancient and spacious structure, with a square embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1764, towards defraying the expense of which the Hawarden trustees appropriated £700 from the annual payments of the river Dee company; the chancel was almost entirely rebuilt in 1817, at an expense of £1400, jointly defrayed by the Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville, the rector, Charles Dundas, Esq., and the inhabitants. In the hamlet of Buckley a church was erected in 1822, by a grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners, who gave the sum of £4000 for the purpose; it is a neat edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains seven hundred and forty sittings, of which four hundred and eighteen are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. In the township of Broughton is also a chapel of ease to the mother church; and there are places of worship in the parish for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A *grammar-school* was founded in 1606, by Mr. George Ledsham, who bequeathed £300 for its erection and endowment; the school-room was built in 1608, at the west corner of the churchyard, and was rebuilt and enlarged, and a house erected for the master, in 1814, at an expense of £600, by the feoffees, from small savings accumulated at compound interest, and by subscription among the inhabitants; and a piece of ground was given to it by Sir Stephen R. Glynne. The salary of the master, including the interest of a donation of £50, is now £20 per annum, with a house rent free, for which eight boys, sons of housekeepers in the parish, are taught gratuitously. Two schools on the *National* system were erected at Buckley in 1819, and a dwelling-house for the master, at an expense of £1200, defrayed by subscription: there are also three other day schools in the parish, and an *infants'* school, commenced in 1833; in all which the children are taught at the expense of their parents. The entire number of children instructed in the day schools is about 440 males and 420 females; and there are five *Sunday* schools, three of which are

supported by the rector and two by the dissenters, in which 160 children are gratuitously taught. Among the *charities* preserved for the benefit of the poor is a bequest of £250 by *Ralph Brereton*, in 1630, vested in old South Sea stock, and yielding an interest of £5. 12., which sum is distributed on the morning and evening of every Sunday during the winter months in bread. *Sydney Whitley* bequeathed £20, in 1710, the interest to be divided among twelve widows; and for the use of twenty, *Major Evatt* also left £50: Mrs. *Charlotte Whitley*, in 1695, bequeathed £200, which sum, with £30 accumulated interest, was lent on mortgage of the tolls of the Denbigh and Rhuddlan turnpike trust, yielding an interest of £11. 10., expended in flannel for the same class of the poor; and the Rev. Mr. *Robinson*, in 1703, left £50, the proceeds to buy gowns for ten women. *Margaret Ravenscroft*, in 1681, bequeathed £50, the interest to be applied in clothing the poor, to whom also *William Lache*, in 1659, assigned a rent-charge of £2 on his estate in Bretton, and *Edward Bryan* a field called Ray Croft, now let for £13. 5. per annum. For the poor of the township of Broughton, Mr. *Shone* bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 on a field termed Middle Rake Hay, in 1677; and *Randle Bingley*, in 1698, a similar charge of £5 on his farm at Leekhampton, in Gloucestershire; other benefactions to the amount of £95 have been expended in erecting the poor-house, for which it is expected the parish will pay interest. Among the lost charities are a bequest by *Gayor Bennett*, in 1742, of the whole of his goods, and personal estate, worth £110, which sum was left until past recovery in the hands of his executor; £60 by *John Annyn*, in 1636; £50 by *Dorothy Ravenscroft*, in 1694, for apprenticing a poor boy; and three other grants of £5 each.

The ruins of the ancient CASTLE of Hawarden occupy an artificial eminence at the eastern extremity of the town, within the park of Sir Stephen R. Glynne; the wide and deep trenches by which it was defended now form picturesque ravines filled with trees of luxuriant growth, above which the ruins are seen with romantic effect: a considerable improvement has been made in the appearance of these remains, by the removal of the accumulated ruins of the walls, by which the foundation was concealed. It appears to have been originally of a pentagonal form, with a strong gateway entrance on the western side, and a barbican on another of its sides: the principal portion now remaining is the keep, a circular tower situated in one of the angles of the inclosed area, and nearly entire; the other remains are chiefly fragments of the walls and various buildings, some of which appear to have been subterraneous chambers, appropriated as dungeons for the confinement of prisoners. About a quarter of a mile from the turnpike-road leading from Chester to Holyhead, within the parish, are the picturesque ruins of *Eulo castle*, supposed to have been an outpost dependent on the castle of Mold; from their situation in a retired and thickly wooded dingle, they cannot easily be found without the assistance of a guide: they occupy a site defended on one side by a deep ravine, and on the other by a wide fosse, and consist chiefly of the remains of a large oblong tower, rounded at one extremity, about fourteen yards in length and twelve in breadth; there are also some outworks, the principal of which incloses a quadrangular area, at one angle of which are the remains of a circular tower. These ruins are finely mantled with ivy, and have a very picturesque appearance. To the west of the church are the remains of an ancient British encampment, called *Truman's Hill*, and near Broad-lane House are vestiges of another, called *Connah's Hill*. *Hawarden Castle*, the seat of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, is a stately and handsome castellated mansion, situated within an extensive park, comprising much diversified scenery, and comprehending the site and remains of the ancient castle; the grounds are tastefully laid out and ornamented with extensive and thriving plantations. Sir John Glynne, the ancestor of the present proprietor, was a man of distinguished talents, and during the parliamentary war was made steward of Westminster, which city he represented in the two parliaments of 1640, and recorder of London; he was afterwards appointed by Cromwell one of his council, and made chamberlain of Chester. On the Restoration he was favourably received by Charles II., who bestowed on him the honour of knighthood, and created his eldest son a baronet; he retired from public business, and in 1666 died in London, and was interred in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. Hawarden gives the title of viscount to the family of Maude.

HAY, a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of TÀLGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES; containing 2107 inhabitants, of which number 1771 are in the town of Hay, 15 miles (N. E. by E.) from Brecknock, and 154 (W. by N.) from London, on the road through Hereford to Brecknock, Carmarthen, and Milford. The Welsh name of this town is *Tregelli*, variously rendered Hazelton, "the town in the hazel grove," or simply "the town in the forest." and probably derived from its proximity to the extensive forest of Travele, Traneley, or Traneleia, so frequently mentioned in ancient grants, though no longer in existence. Its present legal name is supposed to be a modernized Norman translation of the Welsh appellation, having been derived from the Norman word *haier*, to inclose, and anciently written *Haia*. Leland and Camden are of opinion that the town was once occupied by the Romans; the former writer states that Roman coins, which the country people called Jews' money, and also the foundations of ancient buildings, had been discovered here; but

these relics have long since disappeared, not even the memory of them being now preserved on the spot; and modern writers commonly ascribe to it a Norman origin. On the conquest of Brecknock by Bernard Newmarch, that powerful leader, in his division of the newly-acquired territory, granted the manor of Hay to Sir Philip Walwyn, who, in the opinion of some writers, erected here a castle for his own residence and the security of his domains, but does not appear to have long remained in possession; for, by a grant made by William Revel, to the Benedictine priory at Brecknock, of the church of St. Mary "at the Hay," it is said to be given with the consent of his lord, Bernard Newmarch, who was present at the dedication, and to whom the entire domain seems now to have belonged. The manor of Hay henceforward descended with the other possessions of this nobleman; and all accounts concur in stating that the castle was at last re-erected by his great grandson on the female side, William de Breos; some even considering him its sole founder, while, according to the vulgar tradition of the place, the same was effected in one night by the prodigious strength of his wife, Maud de St. Valeri, more familiarly known among the Welsh peasantry by the name of "Moll Walbee." Many other marvellous tales are related of the exploits of this lady, whom authentic history proves to have been a woman of masculine courage and understanding. On the attainder of William de Breos, the manor of Hay, with the other possessions of that nobleman, was forfeited to the crown, but was shortly restored, with the rest, to his son Giles, Bishop of Hereford: this prelate was succeeded in these possessions by his younger brother Reginald, who had married a daughter of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, and, with his father-in-law, joined the confederacy of the English barons against King John, who, highly incensed at this conduct, advanced at the head of an army into this part of the marches, in 1215, laid waste the country, and plundered the castle of Hay. This fortress was afterwards entirely demolished by the Welsh, but, in 1231, was rebuilt by Henry III., who, having no other immediate object to accomplish, employed upon this work the army which he then commanded in person in the marches. In 1233, it was taken by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, together with all the other castles belonging to the English in the ancient territory of Brycheiniog, except that of the borough of Brecknock. In 1263 it was taken by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., who being himself taken prisoner with his royal father, in the following year, the confederate forces of Llewelyn ab Grufydd and the English barons, under Simon de Montfort, regained possession of it, and set it on fire. The decay and ruin which characterised this place in the reign of Henry VIII., when visited by Leland, and even down to a much later period, are ascribed to the frequent irruptions made by Owain Glyndwr into the marches; and it appears, from an instrument dated at Devynock, in September 1403, that many of the inhabitants of this lordship were suspected of favouring the cause of the Welsh chieftain. After the death of the last Duke of Buckingham of the Stafford family, the castle of Hay was restored to his son, the Lord Stafford; it afterwards, by some irregular means, became the property of James Boyle, as part of the possessions of the priory at Hereford, to which it had never belonged; and, in the reign of James I., descended to Howel Gwyn of Trêcastle, by marriage with Mary, grand-daughter of Boyle; and this gentleman, it is supposed, erected on the site of part of the castle a mansion still standing, which appears from the style of its architecture, to have been built in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or in that of James I. On the death of Mrs. Gwyn, in 1702, it was let in apartments to different families; but it is now occupied as a gentleman's residence.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Wye, which here separates the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, but immediately below enters that of Hereford; and is bounded on the east by the small river Dulas, which falls into the Wye at this place, after dividing for some distance the counties of Brecknock and Hereford. It consists of one principal thoroughfare, extending nearly parallel with the Wye, and of several other streets diverging from it in different directions; one of these leads north-westward to the church, another south-eastward round the castle, a third due east to the market-place, and a fourth northward to the same point. Within the last thirty years its improvement has been very great, and steadily progressive; the streets have been paved, and in many places considerably widened; various unsightly obstructions have been removed, old houses modernized, and several new ones of a highly respectable character built, among the latter of which is an excellent hotel and posting-house, called the Swan: a spacious new church has been erected, and two new market-houses; the streets are well lighted with gas, and by the spirited exertions of a few individuals, a small police force has been established. At the extremity of one of the streets is a bridge over the Wye, partly of stone and partly of wood, replacing a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, destroyed by a flood in 1795, and some remains of which form part of the present structure: toll is taken on this bridge under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in the 29th of George II., which grants that privilege for a term of ninety-eight years, from the first day of August, 1763, at the expiration of which the bridge is to be toll-free. The air is remarkably salubrious; the environs comprehend much of the beautiful and picturesque scenery which adorns the banks of the Wye; and

from the higher grounds in the parish are some fine views over the adjacent country, which abounds with objects of interest and with features of pastoral beauty. A woollen manufactory is carried on, which affords employment to between seventy and eighty persons, chiefly in making fine Welsh flannels, and flannel shirting for the colliers and miners in the more southern manufacturing districts.

The situation of the place, in the centre of an extensive and fertile agricultural district, on the confines of three counties, is highly favourable for trade, although little use has hitherto been made of its natural advantages; the Wye, however, is only navigable to its vicinity after excessive floods, and then only for flat-bottomed barges, which are occasionally used for the conveyance of timber hence to Chepstow, when the annual fall in the vicinity is greater than the consumption. The town and its neighbourhood enjoy the advantage of obtaining coal and lime from the confines of the counties of Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Monmouth, by means of the Hay railway, constructed early in the present century, extending from the head of the Brecknockshire canal, at Brecknock, to Eardisley and Kington in the county of Hereford, the waggons on which return laden with agricultural produce to the southern mining districts. The annual value of the rateable property in the parish has been returned at £2869, and in the town at £1929. The *market*, which is abundantly supplied with grain, and with provisions of every kind, is on Thursday; and fairs, which are well attended, for the sale of cattle, pigs, hardware, &c., are held annually on May 17th, the second Monday in June, August 12th, and October 10th: in the reign of James I., a market, in addition to the present, was held weekly on Monday, but it has been discontinued. The town was anciently a *borough* by prescription, and a bailiff is still appointed, but he does not exercise magisterial authority: it is wholly under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; the borough court of record for the recovery of debts has long been disused. The lord of the manor holds a court leet and court baron annually, at the former of which is elected the bailiff, whose duties are now confined to billeting soldiers and receiving the *tolls* of the market and fairs. These tolls being formerly uncertain, and exacted at the will of the lord in an arbitrary manner, gave rise, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., to frequent disputes, which in several instances were not terminated without loss of life. After various complaints the attorney-general at Michaelmas term in the 6th of James I., filed an information against Howel Gwyn, then lord of the manor, to show by what right he exercised such arbitrary authority. This cause having been settled by the payment of a sum of money, a new grant was made to the lord, in which his brother-in-law, James Tomkins, was included; but a second information was filed in Hilary term, in the 4th of Charles I., in which they are charged with imprisoning several persons, and extorting large sums, by way of toll, from those who frequented the market and fairs: these tolls are now fixed and certain.

The *living* is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 5., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Mc Namara; present net income, £140; impropriator, Thomas A. Williams, Esq. The ancient parochial *church*, dedicated to St. John, and situated in the centre of the town, was, in 1684, in sufficient repair to be used as a school-house, though it had long ceased to be appropriated to the performance of divine service: in 1700, part of this building fell down, since which time the whole has been removed, and the site is now occupied by a small prison, or lock-up house. The next church was dedicated to St. Mary, and situated at the western extremity of the town, overlooking the Wye; it was a small structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower at the west end; and consisted of a nave and chancel, containing four hundred sittings, of which forty were free; the pointed arch over the principal entrance, and that separating the nave from the chancel, were enriched with numerous mouldings, and with the toothed ornament. This edifice was taken down and rebuilt in 1833-4, in a neat substantial manner, and now contains 720 sittings, of which more than 300 are free and unappropriated: the sacramental chalice, which is of silver, bears the inscription "Our Lady Paris of the Haia," and is apparently of very great antiquity. In the churchyard, which is of very small extent, and commands a fine view over part of the Vale of Wye, is an effigy of stone, much defaced, which is generally supposed to represent some female, and, according to the common tradition of the county, was placed there in memory of their celebrated townswoman, Maud de St. Valeri, or Waleri, wife of William de Breos; but, according to Mr. Jones, it was more probably designed to commemorate one of the monks of Brecknock, to whose monastery the church and its dependencies were attached. Between the churchyard and the town is a deep moat communicating with the Wye, which river flows under the northern side of the cemetery. An ancient chapel, which Leland notices as being situated in the environs of the town, has long since wholly disappeared. There are handsome places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. In the year 1827, *National schools* were established for children of both sexes, and rooms erected at an expense of £527, of which £213 were raised by voluntary subscription, and £150 were granted by the parent society in London, the deficiency being supplied by the Rev. Humphrey Allen, to whose indefatigable exertions the poor are chiefly indebted for the benefit of this institution, in

which fifty children are taught. It is endowed with £14 per annum, paid by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, under the will of William Pennoyre, Esq., in 1670, who left £12 per annum to a master for instructing twelve boys of this parish, together with £2 for the purchase of books, charged on his estate called Upper Vaunces, situate at Pulham St. Mary's, Norfolk: the master is appointed by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, who now possess the property. Another school, containing twenty children, is endowed with £13 per annum, arising from a bequest of Edward Goff, in 1813, of £300 free of legacy duty, with which £372. 4. 6. three and half per cents. were purchased, the interest whereof is transmitted by the bankers in London to the independent minister here, who is master of the school; and four *Sunday schools* are supported by voluntary contributions, in one of which are 196 children, who attend the Established Church, and in the rest about 100, instructed by the dissenters.

An *almshouse* for six aged persons was founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Gwyn, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Gwyn, of Hay Castle, Esq., who died in 1702, bequeathing a house, lately built by her without the Water-gate of this town, for the residence of six of the most poor and helpless inhabitants of the town and parish, to be appointed by the lord of the manor, the churchwardens, and the overseers; and endowed it with a tenement and lands called Pen-y-Wern, in the parish of Disserth, in the county of Radnor, comprising above fifty-eight acres, and producing a rent of £20 per annum, and with £100 to be invested in purchasing other land, which was accordingly very profitably laid out in the purchase of a small tenement called Brŷnrhŷd, consisting of nearly seventy acres, paying a rent of similar amount, and adjoining that of Pen-y-Wern: the rents of both, amounting to £40, are appropriated to the maintenance of the alms-people, as also is the interest of £300, vested in the three per cent. stock, the amount of a single sale of timber cut from the Pen-y-Wern estate, and that of a further sum of £670, arising from a second sale of timber on the Brŷnrhŷd property, which sum was recovered for the parish by Mr. James Spencer, solicitor of this town, in whose hands it still remains, this gentleman paying for it an annual interest of five per cent. The present trustees of Mrs. Gwyn's charity are, six of the principal inhabitants of the town, with the churchwardens and overseers for the time being: the inmates of the almshouses are usually chosen from among the most deserving female objects of charity. The parish participates to a small extent in the benefits of the charities of the Rev. *Rice Powell*, vicar of Boughrood, which are described fully in the article on the town of Brecknock, which see. Several other *bequests* have been made to the poor of the parish, which, however, have been lost, *viz*, £2. 10. per annum, charged on the estate of Lord Hereford; ten shillings per annum, charged by William Watkins, of Pen-yr-Wrlodd, on his estate; and thirteen shillings and fourpence, charged on a tenement in the borough of Brecknock, by James Watkins; with other small donations. Near the western entrance into the town are two remarkably neat stone buildings in the Elizabethan style of architecture, comprising, the one six, and the other twelve, small cottages of two rooms each, lately erected at the expense of Miss Martha Harley, of Bayswater, in the county of Middlesex, who has endowed them as *almshouses*.

The town was anciently surrounded by a *wall*, and, when visited by Leland, three of its gates and a postern were still standing Near the church is a *mound*, noticed by the same antiquary as having probably been thrown up for some "fortres of bataille," which was once, perhaps, the site of a *prison* for the lordship of Hay. There are likewise some remains of the *castle*, consisting chiefly of a fine old gateway, beautifully mantled with ivy, affording evidence of the ancient grandeur and importance of this fortress, together with some walls, which are supposed to be portions of the castle erected by Henry III., and are now incorporated with the more modern edifice, erected on part of the site in the reign of Elizabeth or James I. In the reign of Henry VIII., some ruins of a gentleman's house in this town were pointed out to Leland as the remains of the mansion which had been the residence of Sir Elias Walwyn, who, in the year 1282, conducted the English army across the river Wye, near Builth, in pursuit of Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the last Prince of Wales of native British blood, whose melancholy death immediately ensued. At a short distance from the town, within the limits of the parish, stands Oakfield, a substantial modern mansion. The *poor-law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed Sept. 26th, 1836, and comprises the following 25 parishes and townships; namely, Hay, Aberllyvni, Bronllŷs, Glynvâch, Llanelieu, Llanigon, Llŷswen, Pipton, Tàlgarth and its hamlets, and Velindre with Trêgoed, in the county of Brecknock; Bredwardine, Clifford, Cusop, Dorstone, and Whitney, in the county of Hereford; and Boughrood, Brŷn-Gwŷn, Clyro, Bettws-Clyro, Glâsbury, Llanbedr-Painscastle, Llandeilo-Graban, Llanddewi-Vâch, Llanstephan, and Llowes, in the county of Radnor: it is under the superintendence of twenty-seven guardians, and contains a population of 11,330.

HAYSCASTLE (HAYS-CASTLE), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 366 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is for the greater part inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation: the annual rateable value is returned at £942. 16. It constitutes, together

with that of Brawdy, a prebend attached to the decanal stall in the cathedral church of St. David's: the living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Brawdy. The church is dedicated to St. Mary; and at the small village of Ford, in this parish, is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Independents and Methodists; and a day school of about thirty-five children of both sexes is partly supported by the vicar, and partly by payments from the parents. Several tumuli were formerly discernible, but they have been nearly levelled.

HENDREDENNY (HENDRE-DENNI), a hamlet, in the parish of Eglwysilan, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Newbridge; containing 472 inhabitants. It is situated on the south-eastern declivity of a lofty hill, called Mynydd Moylo, and on the right bank of a stream, which separates it from the hamlet of Energlyn: on the banks of this stream are some iron-works, with a few pleasing residences and well-wooded inclosures.

HÊNDREVORVYDD (HÊNDRE-FORFUDD), with Penallt, a parcel, in the parish of Llangattock, hundred of Crickhowell, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 2 miles (N. W.) from Crickhowel: the population is returned with the parish. This parcel comprises the northern portion of the parish, and the Brecknock canal passes through the lower part of it, nearly parallel with the river Usk.

HÊNDREVYGILLT(HÊNDRE-FIGYLL), a hamlet, in the parish of Halkin, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles (S.) from Holywell: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated close to the road between Northop and Holywell, and the inhabitants are principally employed at the lead-mines in this district. The prospect of the estuary of the Dee, the county of Chester, and the Vale Royal, on the approach to this place from Flint, is most extensive and pleasing, in consequence of its very elevated situation.

HÊNEGLWYS(HÊN-EGLWYS), a parish, in the hundred of Malltraeth, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 2 miles (W.) from Llangevni, on the Holyhead road; containing 466 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies the old church, comprises by computation about 2000 acres, upwards of half of which is arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of about 50 acres of waste land; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Bodwrog, on the east by that of Llangevni, on the south by that of Llangrystyolys, and on the west by that of Trêvwalchmai. The surface exhibits no distinguishing features except towards the south, where it becomes uneven and rocky, and is well adapted for planting; the soil is for the most part thin and wet, with a gravelly substratum, and the chief produce is oats. A brook flows through the east end of the parish, close by the only hamlet in it, named Bodfordd; Tre'rgov, situated on the south-west side of the parish, near the Mona Inn, is the only gentleman's seat. The situation of the parish, about half-way between Bangor and Holyhead, on the new line of road, has rendered it a place of some traffic; and the Mona Inn, a spacious and commodious hotel and posting-house, has been erected here for the accommodation of travellers; but the situation is bleak and exposed, and the immediate neighbourhood uninviting, consisting chiefly of swampy flats and rocky promontories. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Trêvwalchmai annexed, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 4.; present net income, £383; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Llwydian, is a small ancient building, a part of which appears to have been erected previous to the Reformation; it is about 48 feet in length and 15 in breadth, with a belfry for three bells, and contains from sixty to seventy sittings, two-thirds of which are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists: about fifteen children are instructed in two day schools, at the expense of their parents; and from 100 to 140 are gratuitously taught in a Sunday school. William Bold, in 1688, bequeathed a tenement and land, containing about thirty-four acres, called Tyddyn-y-Tylodion, in this parish, and now yielding a rent of £27. 6. per annum, to the poor of Hêneglwys and Trêvwalchmai, to which an allotment of nearly four acres and three-quarters was adjudged on a subsequent inclosure of the common land, which is now let at £2 per annum; the amount of both rents is equally divided, and distributed among the poor of the respective parishes. The Rev. Hugh Hughes, a late rector, also devised two farms containing above forty-seven acres, and producing a rent of £30, directing that £2 should be annually applied to apprenticing a boy of the parish, 10*s.* to the poor, 10*s.* to the church, and similar sums to the two last items to the parish of Trêvwalchmai, the residue to be retained by the rector of this parish: with the portion applicable to apprenticing a poor boy a fund has been formed, and one is so placed out every three years, who is clothed at the expense of the parish.

HÊNGOED, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanelly, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles (N.) from Llanelly; containing 1236 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in the coal trade and in manufactures. The name implies an ancient wood, by which this district was formerly covered: the rail-road from Llanelly to the Mynydd Mawr passes through the hamlet.

HÊNGOED, a hamlet, in the parish of Gelligaer, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamor-

GAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 519 inhabitants. It forms the south-eastern portion of the parish, and was formerly covered with wood, as the name implies. The river Romney, which is here crossed by two bridges, separates it from Monmouthshire on the east; and the greater number of the inhabitants consist of respectable families, whose residences are scattered on the banks of this river, and the streams falling into it.

HÊNLLAN (HÊN-LLAN), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, on the turnpike-road to Carmarthen; containing 127 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the river Teivy, over which here is an ancient bridge of three arches, with projecting angular piers; the scenery on the banks of the Teivy, at this place, is strikingly picturesque and beautiful, the channel of the stream being contracted by huge masses of projecting rock, over which the river rushes with great impetuosity, and the banks on both sides are ornamented with extensive and luxuriant groves. In the parish are some interesting cascades, formed by a rivulet that falls into the Teivy, a little above the bridge: these are called Frydiau Hênllan, or the "Hênllan Falls," and are the most picturesque in this part of the Vale of Teivy. Hênllan is within the lordship of Dyfryn Teivy and Atpar, belonging to the Bishop of St. David's, and comprising the entire parishes of Bangor and Hênllan, with part of that of Llandyvrîog, and two farms in that of Llandysilio-Gogo: courts for the lordship are held at Trebedic, in this parish. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Bangor; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £25. 18.; and there is a glebe of four acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church is a very small edifice, not characterized by any remarkable architectural feature, but interesting from its secluded and picturesque situation. There is a day and Sunday school, in which about forty children are instructed at the expense of their parents, except on Sundays, when they are taught gratuitously.

HÊNLLAN (HÊN-LLAN), a parish, in the union of ST. ASAPH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Denbigh; containing 2611 inhabitants. This parish, which is fifteen miles in length, and in some parts more than seven in breadth, though averaging about four, extends from St. Asaph, on the north-east, to the source of the river Aled, near Llanrwst, on the south-west; embracing a large tract of country, in some parts richly wooded; and abounding with gentlemen's seats, in the grounds belonging to several of which are some of the most majestic oaks in the principality. The *scenery* is finely diversified, and from some of the higher grounds are obtained extensive and delightful views of the surrounding country, which is in many places characterized by features of great interest and beauty. About six thousand acres of *waste* land within its limits, together with the adjacent two thousand acres forming the tract called Denbigh Green, were inclosed under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1802; these lands are chiefly on the Hiraethog hills, and some portions of them have a sound soil upon limestone, while others are heathy and peaty: in making the inclosure, fifteen miles of new roads were formed. There are several isolated limestone rocks, containing lead-ore. The annual value of the parish has been returned at £10,354. The *village* is partly within the limits of the borough of Denbigh, in returning a member for which place, the inhabitants of the portion so included are entitled to vote: in the township of Bannister Uchâv is even included a considerable portion of two streets of the town of Denbigh. The *living* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £165; patron, the Dean of St. Asaph; impropriators, the Bishop and the Dean. The *church*, dedicated to St. Sadwrn, was taken down, and rebuilt upon an enlarged scale, in 1806: the new edifice, which is a neat plain structure, occupies the site of the ancient church, and is situated on a declivity; the tower, a massive square pile, presenting each of its angles towards one of the cardinal points, and which was always detached, stands on the summit of a rock adjoining the road, and at a distance of fifty-five feet to the east of the church. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists in the village, and for the former also in the townships of Eriviatt and Lleweny, and one for Independents in the township of Rhanvawr.

A National school was erected, in 1829, by subscription, aided by a grant from the parent society, and in this establishment, which is supported by subscription, 120 children receive gratuitous instruction. Two Sunday schools, in which 250 boys and 170 girls are taught gratuitously, are in operation, one belonging to the Church, and the other to the Calvinistic Methodists. There were formerly numerous *charities* in the parish, but several of them either have been lost or their appropriation cannot now be accounted for. A few have, however, been secured for the benefit of the poor; and the most considerable of these is the income arising from the Berthen-Gron farm, in the parish of Llanvwrog, which comprises twenty acres, including a small portion gained under the Llanvwrog Inclosure Act, and now produces £31 per annum; the estate was purchased in 1721, for £190, principally arising from a bequest of £100 by Mrs. Slater, in 1712, another of £20, by William Vaughan, and other parish monies; of the rent, a sum of £6. 15. is appropriated among six poor men and six women, to fulfil the object of Mrs. Slater's benefaction: timber on two occasions was cut on the farm, which produced

above £200 to the parish. Some other bequests, principally one of £182 by Lady Shelburne, in 1782, were expended in 1814, to the amount of £450, in erecting ten cottages, comprising twenty-three apartments, for as many poor persons, on a piece of waste land in the village; in the centre was a school-room, but on the erection of the National one by subscription, this portion was converted into other dwellings. Exclusively of the charities appropriated to the above purposes, there are a few rent-charges, the amount of which is generally distributed on St. Thomas's-day, among the poor; one is a sum of £3. 10., arising from bequests of Sir William and Lady Myddelton, and Robert ap Rees Lewis, in 1668, charged on Cay Cockshutt; and there are a sum of £2 by Robert Williams, in 1730, derived from a messuage called Brook house; and a sum of £1. 15., charged on Glythe, in 1727, including a small quarry allotted to the parish under the Hênllan Inclosure Act, about 1802: about five other charities have been lost. At the bottom of Vale-street, Denbigh, but within the township of Bannister Uchâv, formerly stood a *Carmelite priory*, founded, according to some accounts, by John Salusbury, of Lleweny, before the year 1289, in which he died, but according to others, by John de Sunimore, in 1399: it flourished, and formed the mausoleum of the Salusbury family, until the dissolution, when its revenue was granted to Richard Andrews and William L'Isle. The ruins of the priory church have been converted into a malt-house, but the window-frames, richly ornamented, still remain; and on the site of this ancient establishment, now called the Abbey, a genteel mansion has lately been erected. *Lleweny*, in this parish, was the residence of Prince Davydd, brother of Llewelyn ab Grufydd, and the last of the native princes of Wales, who was cruelly put to death at Shrewsbury by Edward I. The old mansion of *Foxhall*, now in ruins, was the residence of the celebrated antiquary, Humphrey Llwyd, who died there, and was buried at Whitchurch, near Denbigh, where a mural monument has been erected to his memory, on which is his effigy, in a Spanish dress, kneeling at an altar. In Gwaenynog park, in the parish, is a monumental urn to the memory of Dr. Johnson, which is noticed in the article on Denbigh.

HÊNLLAN (HÊN-LLAN), a hamlet, forming that part of the parish of LLANDEWI-VELVREY which is in the hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. E) from Narberth, and containing 127 inhabitants. It appears to have taken its name, signifying "the old church," from a chapel of ease, which, according to tradition, originally existed here. A considerable portion of the land within its limits, is called "the Bishop's," and it is not improbable that, being in a detached portion of the hundred of Dungleddy, entirely surrounded by that of Narberth, it was originally wholly held under the see, and that the occupiers of it did service at Lawhaden, the principal residence of the bishops of St. David's. The rateable annual value has been returned at £440. The seat bearing the same name as the hamlet is pleasantly situated on an eminence within its limits. There are no remains of the ancient chapel; but there is a place of worship for Baptists. In this part of the parish are two old British encampments, one called Cyra, probably a corruption of Caerau, the other Pen-y-Gaer, but no particulars of their history have been recorded. Within the last few years, a pot of silver coins was dug up on a farm in the hamlet, but, being sold immediately on their discovery, no particular account of them has been preserved. The inhabitants are assessed for the repair of their own roads, but do not separately support their poor.

HÊNLLAN-AMGOED (HÊN-LLAN-AMGOED), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, lower division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from St. Clear's, on the old road from Llanboidy to Narberth; containing, with the chapelry of Eglwys Vair y Chyrig, which supports its own poor, 438 inhabitants, of whom 150 are in the township. This parish, which is situated on the river Tâf, is more than three miles in length, and two in breadth, and is for the most part inclosed and cultivated. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 5.; present net income, £86; the patronage belongs to the landed proprietors of the parish; the impropriators of Eglwys Vair y Chyrig are, F. Bludworth, Esq., and others. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. About 40 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents, and about 30 gratuitously in a Sunday school; and in the chapelry of Eglwys Vair y Chyrig is a day and Sunday school, in which about 35 children daily, and 45 on Sundays, are taught at their parents' expense. In a field in the parish, near a place called Cevn Varchen, is a Roman monumental stone, on which is inscribed, in rude characters, *Caii Menvendani filii Barcuni;* and in the neighbourhood are several remains of Roman and British antiquity. The late Rev. Nathaniel Rowlands, son of the celebrated Daniel Rowlands, of Llangeitho, was buried at this place; he was chaplain to the Duke of Gordon, and to Lady Huntingdon, and was one of the most popular preachers of his time.

HÊNLLŶS, a township, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-GENEU'R-GLYN, upper division of the hundred of GENEU'R-GLYN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Aberystwith; containing 482 inhabitants.

HENRY'S MOAT, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 338 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from an ancient tumulus

in the form of a truncated cone, surrounded by a moat, and in all probability formerly surmounted by a military work, called by the Welsh Castell Hên-drêv, or "the castle of the old town," which name has been corrupted by the English settlers in this part of the principality into its present appellation. The district is for the greater part inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; and considerable portions of uninclosed land, consisting chiefly of heath and turbaries, afford pasturage for sheep, and supply the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The soil is various, being rich and fertile in the lower and cultivated grounds, but in other parts poor and unproductive; the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1155. 1. 5. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the views over the adjacent country are interesting, and in some instances extensive. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8. and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; present net income, £185; patron, W. H. Scourfield, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £145; and there is a glebe of about 5¼ acres, valued at £5 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Bernard, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. About 15 males (partly adults) and 20 females are instructed gratuitously in a Sunday school by the Calvinistic Methodists. St. Mary's Well, about three miles from the church, and within three-quarters of a mile of St. Mary's, Mynachlogdû church, but in this parish, is stated to afford relief to such as are afflicted with rheumatism.

HÊNVYNYW (HÊN-FYNYW), a parish, in the union of Aberaëron, lower division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 14 miles (n. w. by w.) from Lampeter; containing 859 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies literally "Old Minevia," and there is a tradition that the cathedral of St. David's was originally designed to have been erected here, which receives considerable support from the name of a spring near the church, which is still called Fynnon Ddewi, or "St. David's Well," this locality having been the nursery of that saint in his infancy. The parish, which is washed on one side by the waves of the fine bay of Cardigan, in St. George's Channel, is separated from the parish of Llandewy-Aberarth by the powerful stream of the Aëron, and contains about two thousand acres of land, the soil of which is various, being in some places argillaceous and wet, and in others of a good quality for the produce of corn. It is intersected by the turnpike-road from Cardigan to Aberystwith, and the neighbourhood is characterized by that varied and strikingly bold scenery which prevails on this part of the Welsh coast; the surface is boldly undulated, and from the higher grounds are obtained some interesting views of the bay of Cardigan, and some extensive prospects over the adjacent country. The parish contains the small but flourishing sea-port town of Aberaëron, which, within the last few years, has attained a considerable degree of commercial importance, and of which a separate account is given. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Precentor and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, who receive the tithes and pay the incumbent an annual stipend of £8; net income, £109. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a neat plain edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel, situated in a remarkable large cemetery; and there are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A school-room was built by the late Rev. Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne, of Tŷglyn, in which 80 children are instructed on the National system, partly by subscription, and partly at the expense of their parents; a large Sunday school is held in the church; and there are three others conducted gratuitously, two appertaining to the Calvinistic Methodists and one to the Independents, in which are from 200 to 300 children. Close to the sea-shore, and not far from the boundary line between this parish and that of Llandewy-Aberarth, are the remains of an ancient encampment.

HERBRANDSTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (w. n. w.) from Milford; containing 249 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from one of the Norman or Flemish settlers in Pembrokeshire, named Herbrand, who, soon after the Conquest, fixed his residence at this place. It is situated on the eastern side of a small bay in Milford Haven, and is only of small extent; but the land is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation: the rateable annual value is returned at £1218. 15. A fair is held annually in the village on the 12th of August, chiefly for hiring farm-servants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £222, with a house, and a glebe of about one acre, valued at £40 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain ancient structure, with a low massive tower.

HEYOP, a parish, in the union and hundred of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales, 3 miles (w. n. w.) from Knighton; containing 197 inhabitants. This parish is divided into two portions, of which the eastern forms part of the borough of Cnwclas, the remainder of which is in the parish of Beguildy, and the western constitutes part of the township of Cwm Heyop, of which the remainder is in the parish of Llangunllo: the manor is a portion of the crown manor of Cantred Melenith. It is pleasantly situated near the river Teme, and is bounded on the north and east by the parishes of

Knighton and Beguildy, and on the south and west by that of Llangunllo; the lands consist partly of a flat narrow vale, and partly of hills, the latter gradually rising from the former till they attain a considerable elevation, from which some good views are obtained of the surrounding scenery, which is agreeably diversified. The parish comprises 1180 acres by computation, of which 300 are arable, 550 meadow and pasture, 30 woodland, in which oak and ash are the prevailing timber, and 300 uninclosed common; the soil is light and rather shallow, resting upon gravel and occasionally on rock, but it is of good quality, and in general fertile, the vale being spread with fine rich pastures and meadows, and the sides of the hills affording excellent oats, wheat, and barley, and other kinds of agricultural produce: the only stream is a small rivulet called Heyop brook, and the only seat is Dôl-y-Velin, which has been lately considerably improved. The road from Knighton to Newtown in Montgomeryshire, passes through the eastern part of the parish, and a bye road from Knighton to the village of Llangunllo proceeds through its centre, close to the church. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £118; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the glebe contains 18½ acres. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small, plain, and ancient edifice, without any characteristic mark in its architecture to designate the period of its erection; it consists of a nave and chancel, with a low tower, containing three bells, and measures 57 feet long by 21 broad, internally, with 168 sittings, of which 52 are free. The children attend a day and Sunday school in the adjoining parish of Beguildy. The Rev. John Davies, D.D., in 1741, gave £50 for the benefit of the poor not receiving parochial relief; and the Rev. John Foley, and Anne his wife, by deed, gave a certain portion of land, the produce of which, together with the interest of the former sum, making a total of £3. 17. 6. per annum, is distributed weekly, in bread or money, to the poor frequenting the church.

HIGHLIGHT, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 miles (s. w.) from Cardiff; containing 16 inhabitants. It comprises an extent of about four hundred acres, forming two farms, the occupants of which have a pew in the church of Merthyr-Dovan, where they attend divine service.

HILARY (ST.), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1½ mile (s. e.) from Cowbridge; containing 164 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by that of Llanblethian, on the south by Llancarvan and St. Mary Church, on the east by Llantrithyd, and on the west by Llandough and Llanblethian; and comprises 1200 acres, of which 269 are arable, 836 pasture, and the remainder wood; the land in general is of good quality, well suited to agricultural purposes, and rests upon a substratum of lime-stone, which, in the southern portion, is of the blue lias kind. There are several gentlemen's seats, among the most conspicuous of which is Beau Prè, which stands on the site of one of the palaces of the royal house of Sitsyllt, the progenitors of the family of the Cecils, Marquesses of Salisbury and Exeter, and which is supposed to have been one of the most ancient in the principality. It is situated in a fine meadow about a mile from the village, and was originally called Beau Prè, but now Bewper, on which spot the present mansion, now in a ruinous condition, though partly occupied by a farmer, was built about the year 1600, and is particularly deserving of notice, on account of an ornamental porch attached to the principal front of the building, which is considered as one of the earliest specimens of the Grecian style of architecture introduced into this country, and was erected at the expense of Richard Bassett, Esq. It consists of three stages of columns, of which the lowest is of the Doric, the middle of the Tuscan, and the upper of the Corinthian order; the capitals, intaglios, and other sculptures, are executed in a masterly style, and immediately over the entrance are the family arms, finely sculptured in alto-relievo, with a commemorative inscription in Roman capitals. There is a tradition that these embellishments were added from a design by a stone-mason named Twrch, whose family had for many generations been proprietors of the freestone quarries in the neighbourhood, and who, having left home on account of some domestic quarrel, visited Italy and other places on the continent, where he greatly improved himself in masonry and sculpture, and, on his return to his native place, displayed so much talent in this piece of art, which continues to attract the admiration of all travellers, that it procured for him the notice of several of the gentry of the county. The other seats are new Beau Prè, situated about half a mile to the north of the former, and built by the late Daniel Jones, Esq.; St. Hilary, the residence of the late Llewelyn Traherne, a portion of which was the abode of the Bassets before they possessed Beau Prè; and St. Hilary Cottage: the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A., is lord of the manor of St. Hilary, which his family obtained by purchase in the year 1758; and Captain Richard Bassett is lord of the manor of Beau Prè, under the will of his distant relation, the late Daniel Jones, Esq., who died in 1841, and who had bought the estate in 1797 of the late C. Traherne, Esq., and Miss Edmondes. The village is pleasantly situated a little to the south of the line of the great western road through the county, on an eminence in the Vale of Glamorgan, above one of the sudden depressions of the surface which are of such frequent occurrence in the district, and commands a fine view of the

southern parts of the county, the Devonshire and Somerset hills, and the Bristol Channel with its extensive shipping; and the picturesque beauties of its situation are greatly increased by the deep and thickly wooded dingles by which it is surrounded, and the diversified scenery of the immediate neighbourhood, which is much enlivened by the numerous windings of the river Thaw. Lead-ore has been found in the limestone rock, and worked to a limited extent, but the undertaking was not attended with sufficient advantage to lead to the establishment of any permanent works. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 14. 4¼., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty; patrons and appropriators, the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaf: the great tithes were commuted in 1841 for a rent-charge of £91, with a glebe of 72*a*. 0*r*. 28*p*., valued at £118 per annum, and the vicarial for one of £33: the Rev. George Traherne, the vicar, is lessee of the great tithes and glebe, under the appropriators. The church is a neat substantial structure, in the later English style, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end; the nave is 45 feet long and 33 broad including the aisle, and the chancel 22 feet long and 15 wide; the eastern window of the south aisle is of very elegant design, and that of the chancel is ornamented with stained glass, representing the arms of the Traherne family: in the chancel is a recumbent figure, in armour, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Thomas Bassett of Beau Prè, who died in 1423, and in the south aisle is a tablet to the memory of the late Mrs. Traherne, who died in 1796, and to that of her sister, Anna Maria Edmondes. A school for the instruction of poor children is partly supported by the family of Traherne, and there is a Sunday school in which about 30 children are instructed gratuitously.

HIMMINIOG (AMMINIOG), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanrhŷstid, lower division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 miles (s.s.w.) from Aberystwith; containing 886 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated on the sea-shore, on the road from Aberystwith to Aberaëron, and forms the lower division of the parish; the river Gwyrai flows near it into Cardigan bay, in which, at flood-tide, are six fathoms of water, within half a mile of the shore. Mabus, a pleasant seat, is situated on an eminence above the river. The fortress called Llanrhŷstid, or Dinerth castle, is said to have stood in this division of the parish, but there are no remains of it.

HÎRNANT, a parish, in the union and upper division of the hundred of Llanvyllin, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 7½ miles (w. n. w.) from Llanvyllin; containing 301 inhabitants. The village is situated in a small valley, inclosed by lofty hills, and watered by an inconsiderable stream, tributary to the Tanat; peat is procured for the consumption of the inhabitants: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1276. In the year 1830, an unsuccessful attempt to procure lead-ore was made on a high hill in the township of Cwmmwr, between the village and the adjoining parish of Llangynog, the lead-mines in which are upon the northern side of the same hill, at no great distance. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 3. 11½.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245; and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 10½ acres; the parish-clerk also receives £3 per annum from the tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Illog, is a building of considerable antiquity. Two Sunday schools are supported by subscription, one containing 30 children, in connexion with the Established Church, and the other 25, appertaining to the Wesleyan Methodists. David Humphreys, by will dated in 1718, bequeathed £10 for the benefit of the poor; and Thomas Jones, in 1787, also left £60, the interest to be spent in providing bread, which is carried into effect by five shillings' worth being distributed every month among 12 of the poorest people in the parish. Ellis Jones bequeathed likewise, in 1802, a sum of £20, but the executor sold the property and went to America above 20 years' since, though the interest continues to be paid by the present owners, and with a rent-charge of 10*s*. left by an unknown donor, and the proceeds of Humphrey's bequest, is distributed on Easter Monday, in small sums among the poor. Not far from the church is a well, called Fynnon Illog, formerly much resorted to for the cure of diseases; but it is doubtful whether it ever possessed any medicinal properties. On the summit of an eminence, called Carnedd Illog, is a tumulus, which is supposed to have been raised over the remains of the tutelar saint. Upon a hill on the south-eastern side of the parish, bordering upon that of Llanrhaiadr, is a large intrenchment, about four hundred yards in length, called Clawdd Mawr, the mounds of which are distinctly visible; and about two miles from this, on an opposite hill on the northern side, adjoining the parish of Pennant, is another, less distinctly traceable.

HIRNIN, with Egwad, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Llanegwad which is in the higher division of the hundred of Cathinog, county of Carmartren, South Wales, 7½ miles (e. n. e.) from Carmarthen; containing 839 inhabitants. It occupies the left bank of the Cothy, near its junction with the river Towy, where it is crossed by a bridge on the high road between Carmarthen and Llandovery. There is a slate quarry in the hamlet.

HODGESTON, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (e. s. e.) from Pembroke, on the road to Tenby; containing 75 inhabitants. This parish is by some writers supposed to have been the

site of an ancient religious establishment, of the existence of which, however, there are not the slightest traces, nor has it even a traditionary history. The supposition rests chiefly, if not entirely, upon the evidence of an ancient deed still extant, in which John Stackpool styles himself "Capellanus," and dates from "Oggeston;" but there is every probability that the writer was chaplain of the episcopal palace at Lamphey, about half a mile distant, and held the rectory of this parish at the same time. It is situated in the southern part of the county, and is bounded by the parishes of Manorbeer, Lamphey, and Carew, and the sea, contiguous to what is called Freshwater bay: by admeasurement it contains 709 acres, mostly arable and pasture, with a small quantity of waste, and little or no woodland. The distinguishing feature of the surface is level, though partly undulated; but towards the north it rises to a considerable elevation, as it likewise does on the south towards the sea: the tillage is of a fair average quality, after the practice of the country, but not according to the improved system. There runs a vein of limestone from east to west through the parish, which is wrought and occasionally burnt for the use of the farms: the annual value of the parish is returned at £500. 10. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patrons, Sir John Owen, Bart., and Price Price, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £73; and there is a glebe of 20 acres, valued at £26 per annum. The church is neat edifice, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, erected probably about the time of Henry I., as most of the churches appear to have such where the Flemings were located by that monarch; there is also a handsome chancel considerably larger than the inhabitants seem to have required, who apparently never exceeded the present number. Dr. Thomas Young, formerly Bishop of St. David's, and afterwards Archbishop of York, was a native of this parish.

HOELWERMOOD (HOEL-CHWERMWD), a hamlet, in the parish of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the town of Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is returned with the parish. In this hamlet is situated the principal part of the extensive and populous market-town of Merthyr-Tydvil; it contains the Dowlais, Penydarren, and other iron-works, and the Plymouth furnaces, and abounds with coal and iron-ore. The Tâf Vawr river flows on its western side, on the left bank of which proceeds the road from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil. At Twyn-y-Waun, an eminence on the eastern side of the hamlet, fairs are held on the first Monday in July and the first Monday in August; and horse-races occasionally take place: near this eminence passes the road to the Tredegar iron-works in Brecknockshire. The lower part of the hamlet, which is situated on the banks of the Tâf, is tolerably well wooded.

HOLT, a parish, in the union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES; comprising the borough of Holt, and the parochial chapelry of Is-y-Coed, in which latter are the townships of Cacca Dutton, Dutton-y-Brân, Dutton Difieth, Ridley, and Sutton, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor; and containing 1634 inhabitants, of whom 1058 are in the borough of Holt, 29 miles (E. S. E.) from Denbigh, 5½ (N. E.) from Wrexham, its post-town, and 191 (N. W.) from London. This parish, which is the only portion of the grant made to the see of Chester by Edward the Confessor, of all the lands on the western side of the river Dee, now remaining to that see, is supposed to have contained, under the Roman dominion in Britain, an outpost to the station *Deva* (Chester); and the fortress erected here, according to some antiquaries, was called, from that circumstance, *Castra Legionis*, or "the castle of the legion," preserved in its synonymous Welsh name of *Castell Lleon*, which, on its coming into the possession of John, Earl Warren, in the reign of Edward I., was probably, by mistaking *Lleon* for the plural of *Llew*, changed into "the Castle of Lions," or "Lyons," which it continued to bear for ages. Its present name is probably derived from a family of the name of Holt, who are said to have held it prior to this period, probably under a lord paramount. Warren having, after the death of Madoc, (one of the sons of Grufydd ab Madoc who had been entrusted to his guardianship by *Edward I.*, and whom he caused to be drowned under Holt bridge,) obtained from that monarch a grant of Dinas Brân and all Bromfield, in order to secure his possessions, began to erect the castle of Holt, for which this parish is chiefly distinguished, and which gave rise to the present borough; but dying soon after, he left the completion of it to his son William. This castle afterwards came by marriage into the possession of Edward Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel: after the attainder and execution of Richard, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of *Richard II.*, it reverted to the crown, and that monarch deposited there, during his expedition to Ireland, plate and jewels to the value of two hundred thousand marks, and one hundred thousand marks in money; all which treasure, together with the fortress, was delivered up to Bolingbroke, in 1399, prior to the deposition of that monarch. In the following reign the estates were restored to the Fitz-Alans; and Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1410, granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, but, jealous of the Welsh, who were ever on the alert to throw off the English yoke, precluded all but Englishmen from participating in the privileges then bestowed. In the reign of *Henry VII.*, the lordship and castle of Holt were granted to Sir William Stanley, who repaired and altered the latter

at a great expense, but on whose subsequent attainder for high treason, Henry not only resumed the lordship, but confiscated to his own use the treasures found in the castle, which, exclusively of jewels, amounted to more than forty thousand marks in money and plate. *Henry VIII.* bestowed this lordship on his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, on whose decease soon after, at the age of seventeen, it again reverted to the crown. In the reign of *Edward VI.*, Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral, and brother of the Protector, had possession of the lordship and castle, the latter of which he made subservient to the promotion of his ambitious projects, collecting in it a large magazine of warlike stores and ammunition; but being attainted of high treason, and found guilty, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, in 1549, when Holt once more reverted to the crown. During the civil war in the reign of *Charles I.*, this castle was an important fortress, and was alternately in the possession of each of the contending parties. In 1643, it was besieged and taken for the parliament, by Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddelton: but was shortly after retaken by the royalists, and valiantly defended by Sir Richard Lloyd, of Esclusham, near Wrexham, in 1646, against the parliamentarian forces under Major-General Mytton, to whom, after an obstinate resistance, it was finally surrendered upon honourable terms, and was immediately demolished by order of the parliament.

Though anciently a place of some note, this borough at present constitutes only an inconsiderable VILLAGE, situated on the road from Wrexham to Nantwich, on an eminence rising gently from a spacious vale, and on the western bank of the Dee, in the navigable part of its course, and immediately above the point where this river is joined from the west by the powerful stream of the Alyn. The parish comprises 2726 acres, the soil of which is clayey, and appropriated chiefly to the growth of wheat; and the whole has been returned at the annual value of £8598, of which that of the township is stated at £4095. The surrounding scenery, owing to the flatness of the country and the scarcity of timber, is not of the most pleasing character; the Dee, in this part of its course, flowing smoothly through a tract of meadows unadorned by any picturesque beauty, and which in rainy seasons are sometimes flooded. This river is here crossed to the village of Farndon, in Cheshire, by a stone bridge of ten arches, of very curious and ancient construction, which appears, from an inscription formerly to be seen over a portion called the Lady's Arch, to have been built in the year 1345. A market, which was formerly held at Holt, has long been discontinued: it has two annual fairs for cattle, on June 12th and October 29th. By virtue of the above-mentioned *charter* of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, granted with the royal sanction, and dated from his "Castle of Lyons," it is still governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and a coroner, who are elected annually. By the 27th of Henry VIII., Leon, otherwise Holt, was made a contributory borough, to share with those of Denbigh and Ruthin in the return of a member to parliament: the right of election was formerly vested in the resident burgesses, in number at present one hundred and fourteen. Serious quarrels concerning the election of a burgess have at different times arisen, from great numbers of strangers being made burgesses of Holt, for the express purpose of voting at these elections. By the act for "Amending the representation of the People," passed in 1832, the town of Wrexham was added to this district of contributory boroughs; and the privilege of exercising the elective franchise was extended to all male persons of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided they be capable of registering as the act directs. The limits of the borough are coextensive with the township of Holt, and comprise an area of about nine miles in circumference: the present number of houses of the annual value of not less than ten pounds is forty; the mayor of Denbigh is the returning officer.

The *living* is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; net income, £130, with a glebe-house; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The *church*, dedicated to St. Chad, is a handsome structure, erected in the reign of Henry VII., in the later style of English architecture, with a good square embattled tower; the interior consists of a nave and aisles of equal height, without a clerestory, and is 92 feet in length and 53 in breadth, containing 340 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school for the instruction of children of the parish was founded in 1664, by Mr. Griffith Roberts, who endowed it with property now producing £52 per annum; it contains from 30 to 80 children of both sexes, and is in the township of Holt, in which also is another day school of 20 males and 20 females, who are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, in which 80 children are taught gratuitously by the Baptists. In the township of Sutton is a day school of 20, and in Dutton-Difieth another of 50, children (30 of whom also attend in the latter school on Sundays), whose instruction is at the expense of their parents; and in the township of Ridley a school-house, intended for a day and Sunday school, has been lately built by subscription. Mr. John Brown bequeathed the interest of £200, and Mrs. Gartside the interest of £50, to be annually distributed in bread to the poor of the borough; and there are also some other bequests for charitable purposes. The *castle* was a strong pentagonal fortress, occupying the summit of a rock, environed on three sides by a broad moat,

excavated in quarrying stone for its erection, and on the fourth by the river Dee, which now flows under its ruins; it was defended at four of the angles by massive circular bastions, from which issued slender embattled turrets, and at the fifth angle, and also at the entrance, by square towers, of which the former was the "donjon," or keep, while the approach to the latter was defended by a drawbridge and portcullis. Coins of Antoninus and other Roman emperors have been found here; and slight traces of earthworks, supposed to be of Roman construction, are yet visible near the castle, and on the opposite side of the river.

HOLYHEAD, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, partly in the hundred of TÀLYBOLION, but chiefly in that of LLYVON, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 24 miles (W. by N.) from Beaumaris, and 260 (N. W by W.) from London; containing 3868 inhabitants. This place, which is of very remote antiquity, derives its Welsh name, *Caer-Gybi*, implying "the fortified place, or city, of Cybi," from its situation in a small island at the western extremity of Anglesey, called *Ynys Gybi*, from its having been for many years the residence of a British saint of that name, who, according to Cressy's Church History, was the son of Solomon, Duke of Cornwall. Upon the authority of the same historian, St. Cybi, who was also surnamed Corineus, having travelled for the prosecution of his studies into Gaul, where he greatly distinguished himself by his able refutation of the Arian heresy, returned to his native country about the close of the fourth century, and passed the remainder of his days in devotional retirement at this sequestered place, which, from the sanctity of his life and the veneration in which he was held, obtained its present English appellation of "Holyhead," as forming a projecting headland of the island, which also from the same circumstance received the name of the "Holy Island." This place appears to have been known to the Romans, who, according to Tacitus, carried on a considerable trade with Ireland during the time of Agricola, though they may not have had any fixed or permanent settlement in that country. The extensive remains of Roman architecture which are found in this parish, more especially in the churchyard, and which in their construction exhibit every peculiarity of style observable in other ruins of the buildings of that people in Britain, afford an almost conclusive demonstration that they had a station or fortress here for the protection of their commerce with Ireland. About the middle of the fifth century, the Irish-Scots, under a leader named *Sirigi*, or "the Rover," made a descent upon the coast of Mona, now Anglesey, and, having massacred many of the inhabitants, at a place in the vicinity of this town, which is still called Carreg-y-Gwyddyl, or "the Irishman's rock," laid up their fleet at this place, and took up a fortified station in the vicinity. To oppose these invaders, Einion Urdd, at that time sovereign of West Britain, sent his eldest son, Caswallon Law-Hîr, or Caswallon the Long-handed, who, having succeeded in drawing them into a general engagement, amply retaliated for the slaughter of his countrymen, and drove them from the island with prodigious loss, having slain their leader with his own hand. After this battle, which was fought on the site of the present town, this place is supposed, by some antiquaries, to have been fortified, with a view to prevent the recurrence of similar attempts; but no particulars of this work are recorded, nor has any thing of historical importance connected with the town occurred since that period, with the exception of the loss of the Charlemont packet belonging to Parkgate, on December 18th, 1790, which was wrecked on Salt Island, at the mouth of Holyhead harbour, when one hundred and ten persons perished.

The *town* is situated on the north-eastern side of Holy Island, on the shore of the Irish Sea, near its junction with St. George's Channel, and is separated from the main land of Anglesey by a narrow strait, in some parts fordable at low water, over which the great Holyhead road is continued by an embankment about three-quarters of a mile in length, having in the centre an arch nineteen feet in the span. The small island on which it stands comprises the parishes of Holyhead in the north, and Rhôscolyn in the south, and consists chiefly of barren rocks and dreary sands; but, from its being that part of Britain which is nearest to Ireland, it has always been a place of great resort for persons visiting the capital of that country. Owing to the very extensive intercourse which now subsists between the two kingdoms, the town has, within the last few years, rapidly increased in extent and improved in appearance, being now large and well-built, and affording ample accommodation of every kind for the numerous passengers who embark at the port. From its advantageous situation it has been selected as the principal station of the post-office packets for conveying the mails to Dublin; and, among other improvements, a new line of road has been constructed under the walls of the town, upon the shore of the *traeth*, or sandy estuary, which forms the harbour, extending more than a mile along a lofty artificial embankment, from the entrance of the town to the commencement of the pier. At the extremity of the town a handsome swivel bridge over what is called the sound connects the pier with the main land; and beyond this bridge are, the engineer's house, the custom-house, the harbour-master's offices, and the depôt for the post-office stores: further on is the grand *triumphal arch*, built by subscription of the gentry of the county of Anglesey, to commemorate the circumstance of the royal squadron having anchored in Holyhead bay on the night of the 6th of August, 1821, and the landing of His Majesty

George IV. on the following day; the king proceeded to Plâs Newydd, the seat of the Marquess of Anglesey, where he slept that night, and on the following day returned and embarked on board the Royal George, then lying at anchor outside the harbour, intending to sail next morning for Dublin; but in the course of the night a gale of wind came on. At an early hour warps were procured, and the yacht hove within the pier; at the same time the signal was given for the squadron to get under weigh, and take an offing. The weather continuing boisterous until the morning of the 12th, one of the post-office steam-packets, afterwards called the Royal Sovereign, was hauled alongside the Royal George, to receive His Majesty on board, and immediately proceeded on her passage to Dublin; at the same time the whole of the royal squadron got under weigh, and sailed also for the same destination. At first, it was not the intention of His Majesty to land on his way to Ireland; though it was arranged that the squadron should rendezvous in the bay until its approach could be made known in Dublin. But, receiving such demonstrations of loyalty and attachment from the inhabitants, who had made considerable preparations on the pier, in anticipation of his landing, the king altered his intention, and on the seventh at noon announced his determination to land: the royal yacht, with his Majesty on board, was placed under the care of the harbour-master, as pilot, from the time she anchored in the bay until her departure. The arch, which was opened in August 1824, is a chaste and elegant structure of Mona marble, brought from the Red Wharf quarry, and consists of a central carriage-way, separated on each side, by two handsome pillars of the Doric order, from a footway, inclosed exteriorly by a wall ornamented at the extremities with antæ of corresponding character, the whole twenty feet high, and supporting a boldly projecting cornice, surmounted by three diminishing tiers of masonry, forming a platform; over the carriage-way, on each side, is a large entablature, respectively bearing inscriptions in Welsh and Latin, commemorative of the event. In the vicinity of the town are several respectable mansions.

It does not appear at what time Holyhead was first selected as a station for the *post-office packets* to Dublin; but, in the reign of William III., packets are known to have sailed from this port, and in the month of January, 1696, the mail boat from Holyhead was wrecked in the bay of Dublin, when the bags were lost, and the passengers and crew perished. Since that time it has been a regular station, and great improvements have been made in the port and harbour, which were previously inadequate either to the security of the vessels, or to the regularity of their departure and arrival. The packets were frequently damaged by the heavy swell running into the harbour, and their time of sailing was uncertain, being frequently aground for eight hours out of the twelve. During fresh gales from the east, which are favourable for their departure, the packets could not warp out, and were frequently detained for two or three days in the harbour, with a wind which, had they been at sea, would have carried them to their destination. The difficulty of entering the harbour was equally great during the prevalence of gales from the westward, which were perfectly favourable to their arrival, and the landing of passengers was attended with great personal hazard. To remedy these inconveniences, an act was obtained in the 50th of George III., for improving the harbour, under the provisions of which a noble *pier* was constructed, and at its eastern extremity one of the finest lighthouses in the kingdom was erected. The pier extends from the small island called Ynys Halen, or "Salt Island," in an east-south-easterly direction into the sea, and from the triumphal arch before noticed is three hundred and sixty yards in length; it is connected with the main land by a handsome iron bridge of one arch, dividing in the centre, and each part turning on a swivel, to afford a passage on either side. On the south side this pier is faced with a perpendicular wall of hewn stone, and near the east end is a projection at right angles, twenty-yards in length, affording shelter from the easterly winds. The wall is continued in a curve from the triumphal arch to the bridge, and from the bridge round the custom-house. On the eastern side the pier is open to the basin, and on the western its summit is protected by a lofty stone wall, along the top of which is a fine promenade of great breadth, affording one of the most interesting marine views imaginable. The side of the pier next the sea forms an inclined plane from the top of this parapet, composed of large rough stones placed edgewise, as close together as possible, and wedged with smaller ones. The *lighthouse* is built entirely of hewn stone, and without any other timber than what was necessary for the door-cases and window-frames: the foundation is an inverted arch, and the substratum of the pier being sand, the building has sunk considerably, but has, notwithstanding, preserved its perpendicular position. It consists of three stories, the ceilings of which are groined, and the floors are of smooth stone: its base is six feet above the level of high water mark, and is protected from the sea by a strong glacis. The tower, which is circular, is thirty-three feet in height to the gallery, and the lantern, which is ten feet higher, is lighted with twenty brilliant lights of oil gas, having reflectors plated with silver, and displaying a strong white light, which, being at an elevation of fifty feet above the level of the sea, affords a safe guide to vessels approaching the harbour. Gas-works have been constructed on Salt Island, for the supply of the lighthouse, and for lighting the pier and harbour up to the Royal Hotel; but, in case of any acci-

dent, oil lamps are constantly in readiness to be put up. The whole of these works were completed at an expense of about £130,000; and a graving dock was constructed at an additional cost of £12,000.

By an act obtained in the 4th of George IV., the harbours of Holyhead and Howth, and the whole lines of road from London to Holyhead, and from Howth to Dublin, were placed under certain regulations, by means of which a considerable portion of time was saved in performing the journey between the capitals of the two countries; and subsequently to this period, increased facilities were afforded by the opening of Kingstown harbour near Dublin, which was substituted for the harbour of Howth. Since the construction of the pier, and the erection of the lighthouse, the harbour has afforded proper facility of entrance and security of shelter to the packets: in all states of the weather, vessels pass in a few minutes from the open bay to the quay, on which are cranes and other necessary apparatus for unshipping horses and carriages; and the mail and passengers are landed with expedition, and with perfect safety. A post-office steam-packet, of considerable burthen, sails regularly every day, from this port, as does one from Kingstown; keeping up a constant intercourse between the two kingdoms. They are substantial, well-built vessels, with every accommodation for passengers, and generally perform the passage from Holyhead to Kingstown, a distance of sixty miles, in six hours. Previously to the introduction of steam-vessels, the voyage was often not accomplished in less than twenty hours, and frequently, in unfavourable weather, was attended with a delay of several days. The local advantages of Holyhead (which is a creek to the port of Beaumaris) have made it a favourite place of embarkation for Ireland, in preference to Liverpool, Parkgate, and other places, the passage from which is attended with some little hazard from the rocks by which the Welsh coast is lined; and consequently, independently of its being a government station, it possesses a very considerable degree of passenger traffic, although the establishment of packets between Liverpool and Dublin has much diminished the number of passengers by this route. The adjacent promontory called the Head, which is a bold and lofty projection, is easily recognized at sea; and the entrance to the port being free from rocks and shoals, and having a channel lighthouse on each side of the bay, and a third at the extremity of the pier, vessels can at all times come up in safety to their moorings in the harbour, which affords a secure asylum in strong gales; while in clearing outwards, within half an hour after leaving the pier they are in a position having fifteen leagues of offing in nearly all directions, owing to the central situation of the Head in St. George's Channel.

Connected with the harbour, and materially contributing to facilitate the access to it, is the *South Stack lighthouse*, erected upon the summit of an isolated rock on the coast, about five miles westward from Holyhead, and separated from the main land by a chasm ninety feet in width. This splendid structure was raised by the Corporation of the Trinity House, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Evans, in the year 1808. The elevation of the summit of the rock on which it is erected is one hundred and forty feet above the level of the sea at high-water mark; the height of the tower from the base to the gallery is sixty feet; and the lantern is twelve feet high from the gallery; making the total elevation of the light two hundred and twelve feet above the level of high-water mark. The light consists of twenty-one brilliant lamps with powerful reflectors, placed on a revolving triangular frame, displaying a full-faced light every two minutes. There is now also a moveable light, which is put up in hazy weather. From the rough sea caused by the strong tides about the Head, a communication by boat was found to be very precarious. Mr. Evans first contrived to cross in a box or cradle running upon two strong ropes, with two others at the top, to keep it steady, and hauling lines at each end: this mode served for five years. Subsequently a bridge of ropes was constructed, which was used for fifteen years, and during these two periods not a single accident occurred; but, from the continual wear of the ropes, the communication was always attended with a degree of danger, and, on a subsequent inspection of the place, the committee of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House ordered a suspension chain bridge to be thrown over the sound, which was accomplished in 1827. This bridge is of one hundred and ten feet span. The chains are firmly bolted into the rock on both sides of the sound, and carried over two massive pillars of stone from the Moelvre quarries, capped with single stones weighing nearly four tons each: the chains support a platform of timber, five feet in breadth, and seventy feet above the level of the sea at high-water mark. The erection of the South Stack lighthouse has been of the most extensive benefit to the navigation on this line of coast, which was previously dangerous from the numerous rocks and shoals that are scattered around in various directions. Before its erection, scarcely a winter passed without some vessels being wrecked off it. During the forty years previous to 1808, no fewer than seventy-three vessels are recorded to have been totally lost here; while, during the forty years that have elapsed since the erection of the lighthouse, only four vessels have been wrecked, having run on shore at the back of the Head during the night in very hazy weather. It has been found of essential benefit to the government packets, which could not, without its aid, have navigated these seas with safety. From the time of the erection of the lighthouse until 1823, every ship

that passed paid a half-penny per ton, but since the latter period this charge has been reduced to a farthing per ton. The scenery around the point on which the lighthouse is built is strikingly romantic, and the structure itself forms one of the most interesting features in this part of North Wales.

The *Holyhead and Chester Railway*, the act for the construction of which was obtained in the year 1845, is one of the most extraordinary undertakings of the kind in the country. It passes through districts remarkable for the difficulties they present to the railway engineer. In one part it is carried along a rock-bound coast; in others, at the base of frowning mountains; and, near the town of Aberconway, across the river Conway, by an iron tubular bridge, of unique design and of enormous weight. The most striking feature, however, of the line, will be the still longer tubular bridge over the Menai Straits, near Bangor. The course of the railway is as follows: commencing at Holyhead, it intersects the isle of Anglesey; then, passing across the Straits, proceeds by the town of Bangor, in Carnarvonshire, along the coast, to Aberconway; and, running through one or two borings similar to that under the Shakspeare Cliff at Dovor, takes the coast line of Denbighshire and Flintshire, by the towns of Abergele, Holywell, and Flint, to its terminus at Chester. Thus, it passes from west to east through the whole extent of North Wales, the waters of the Irish Sea rolling majestically on the one side, and lofty mountains rising on the other, the southern, side. The portion of the line between Aberconway and Chester, a distance of about forty-five miles, was opened in the spring of 1848. Some particulars of the tubular bridges will be found under the heads of Aberconway and Bangor.

No manufactures are carried on at this place. Several attempts have been made, at considerable expense, to explore the mineral treasures with which the parish was supposed to abound, but nothing of importance has yet been discovered, except some veins of the Mona marble, called "verd antique," which have been worked to some extent. In these quarries are frequently found fine specimens of steatite, which is also obtained in the parishes of Amlwch and Llanvechell: this mineral has attracted more attention since it has been ascertained that chromate of iron, a valuable pigment, belongs to the same formation. The trade consists principally in the building of coasting vessels, the repairing of the post-office steam-packets belonging to the several ports of England and Wales, and the making of ropes and cables. For these purposes there are very extensive premises, consisting of wet and dry docks, smithies, and other works, in which numerous workmen are constantly employed. In the works belonging to the post-office department alone more than four hundred men are generally employed, under the superintendence of a resident engineer appointed by the commissioners of the General post-office. The market is on Saturday. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," Holyhead was made a borough, contributory, with the newly created boroughs of Amlwch and Llangevni, to Beaumaris, in the election of a member to serve in parliament. The right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the yearly value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the present number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which are described in the Appendix to this work, is a hundred and twenty. The town is now also a polling-place in the election of a member for the county. The parish comprises about six thousand acres, of which one thousand are common and uncultivated; the soil, though rocky, is in many places very productive.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £300 parliamentary grant; patrons and impropriators, the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, who, in 1820, augmented the income of the minister with a stipend of £20 per annum, and whose tithes have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £613. 1. 8. per annum; present net income of the incumbent, £167, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Cybi, is by some historians said to have been originally founded by that recluse, during his retirement in this remote part of the principality, about the close of the fourth century. By others its foundation is attributed to Maelgwyn Gwynedd, whose arms are placed over the principal entrance, and who, soon after its erection, is said to have endowed it with lands in this county and in that of Carnarvon, and to have made it collegiate for a provost and twelve prebendaries, sometimes styled the rector and brethren. This collegiate establishment, however, is stated on better authority to have been founded by Hwva ab Cynddelw, lord of Llŷs Llivon, in the reign of Owain Gwynedd, who ascended the throne of North Wales in the year 1137: it continued to flourish till the dissolution, when its revenue was £32. 12. 6., of which sum £8. 12. 6. were received by the provost, and £24 by the prebendaries. The revenue remained in the possession of the crown till the time of James I., who granted it to Francis Morris, from whom it passed through several hands into the possession of Rice Wynne, Esq. This person, in 1640, gave the whole of the great tithes of this parish, together with those of the parishes of Bôdedern, Bodwrog, and Llandrygarn, which were originally chapelries in the parish of Holyhead, to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, for the maintenance of two fellows and two scholars; and directed that the advowson should remain with that body, so long as they should appoint the officiating minister from amongst the

said scholars. The *present church* is a spacious cruciform structure, principally in the decorated style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and aisles, a chancel and north and south transepts, with a very curious and ancient southern porch: its tower, originally rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, has been rebuilt at the western end, at a comparatively modern period. The exterior of the south transept, and the porch, are curiously ornamented with rude sculpture, representing boars, bears, and other animals, among which is the dragon, supposed to bear some allusion to the reputed founder, Maelgwyn, who was called *Draco Insularis*. The exterior of the church is embattled, and on one of the walls is the Latin inscription "*Sancte Kubi, ora pro nobis.*" The nave is separated from the aisles by ranges of pillars and pointed arches, of which those on the south side are more lofty than those on the north. The chancel, which, as well as the tower, is of comparatively recent date, is greatly inferior in its character to the nave and transepts, which are much more elegant in the tracery of the windows and other architectural details. The columns which supported the original tower, with their highly enriched capitals, and the springs of the arches, are still remaining at the point of intersection; and the modern tower, which is square and embattled, but of very inferior character, is surmounted by a low pyramidal roof. There were formerly various other churches, or chapels, in this parish, which, as before observed, was anciently of greater importance and extent than at present; but they have long since been in ruins, and the only remains are those of Capel Lochwyd, Capel y Gorllŷs, Capel St. Fraed, Capel Gwyngenau, and Towyn y Capel: the last of these, situated on the sea-shore, near the old road, occupied the summit of a mound or tumulus, in which a vast number of human bones has been exposed to the view by the action of the waves which wash its base. There are *places of worship* for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

Dr. Edward Wynne, in 1748, built a school-house in the churchyard, and endowed it with £120, the interest of which he appropriated to the payment of a master for teaching six poor boys of the parish. A *National* school was founded, and a school-room was built by subscription in 1818, at an expense of £320, for the gratuitous instruction of children: there are at present about 180 children in the school (who also attend on Sundays), including the six boys under Dr. Wynne's endowment, who are gratuitously instructed by the same master, to whom the interest of the £120 is paid: the master receives £40, and the mistress £30 per ann., arising, with the exception of the above endowment, from annual subscriptions and donations. There are also nine other *day* schools, one of which, consisting of 30 children, was endowed by the late Dr. Daniel Williams, and appertains to the Independents; another, of about 30 boys, is supported by the Hon. L. M. Stanley; and in the remaining seven about 300 children are instructed at their parents' expense. In the parish are ten *Sunday* schools also, in two of which, belonging to the Wesleyans, are about 270 children; in five others, to the Calvinistic Methodists, are about 700; in another, to the Independents, are about 190; and in the remaining two, to the Baptists, are about 220: they are conducted by gratuitous teachers, the scholars finding their own books, excepting a few attending the Calvinistic Methodists' school. In 1698 *Arthur Griffith* bequeathed some small portions of land, and a rent-charge of £1, the whole now producing £12. 2. per annum, for the use of the poor. *Catherine Roberts*, in 1756, left £250 in trust to the minister and churchwardens, the interest of one moiety to be annually divided among four distressed housekeepers, and that of the other among the poor generally. In 1707, *Margaret Wynne* granted by deed, among other benefactions, the rents and profits of the property of Caegwian, consisting of a farm-house and 38½ acres of land, to one poor woman of this parish, to be selected by the owner of the mansion of Penrhôs, who pays the rent, £15. 15. per annum to a widow; and the poor also receive £5 annually, impropriation money, one moiety of which is paid on Whitsun-eve, and the other on St. Thomas's-day, by the agent of the Principal and Fellows of *Jesus' College*, Oxford. *Robert Lloyd* likewise bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 2., and *Jarrard Jackson*, in 1802, a sum of £20, the interest of which is distributed in small sums; and, in addition to these, there is a sum of £18. 13. per annum, applied to the repairs of the *church*, arising from several pieces of land, amounting to about 12 acres, granted by unknown donors for this purpose. A few small charities have been lost. There are two unendowed *almshouses*, which are appropriated as residences for the poor, and called respectively the old and new houses.

Of the monastery, said to have been founded here by St. Cybi, towards the close of the fourth century, there are no remains. The walls of the churchyard point out the site of the *Roman station* supposed to have existed here; they inclose an area in the form of a parallelogram, two hundred and twenty feet in length, and one hundred and thirty feet broad. On one side this area is open to the harbour, having only a parapet along the edge of the precipitous cliffs; but on the other three sides it is defended by strong walls of masonry, six feet in thickness and seventeen feet high. At the angles were circular bastion towers, a small portion only of one of which is now remaining. The walls are still in good preservation, and are perforated with two rows of circular openings, about four inches in diameter, the insides of which are smoothly plastered, and in every respect resembling those which form so remarkable a feature in the walls of *Segontium*,

adjacent to Carnarvon. The cement, mixed with coarse pebbles, is extremely hard, and in every other respect the work displays strong characteristics of Roman origin. On the summit of a mountain, about three miles from the town, are the remains of an ancient military post, consisting of a circular tower, and some portions of walls, in some parts eight feet in height, extending in a straight line for a considerable distance. These ruins, which are called *Caer Twr*, have by some antiquaries also been considered as of Roman origin; and the mountain on which they are situated is called Pen Caer Gybi, or "the summit of the fortress of Cybi." On the mountain on which the signal station has been established, and not far from the latter, are the remains of an ancient *camp*, which appears to have been surrounded with a wall of uncemented stones, of which vestiges may still be traced. In 1825, several gold *coins* of the emperor Constantine were found in a high state of preservation on one of the hills near Holyhead; one of these, now in the possession of the Marquess of Anglesey, has on the obverse a fine head of the emperor, and on the reverse a wreath, within which is the legend VOTIS. TS€, in high relief. On a farm called Trêvignerth, about a mile to the south-east of Holyhead, is a *cromlech* nearly perfect. The promontory called the *Head*, by which the harbour is sheltered from the westerly winds, presents a singular aspect, its sides towards the sea forming in some parts immense perpendicular precipices, while in others they are worn, by the continued action of the waves, into *caverns* of magnificent and romantic appearance. Of these, one called the "Parliament House" is accessible only by boats at half ebb tide, and consists of a stately series of receding arches, supported by massive and lofty pillars of rock, displaying an interior of picturesque beauty and sublime grandeur. Some of these caverns afford shelter to gulls, razor-bills, guillemots, ravens, cormorants, herons, and other birds; and the loftiest crags are frequented by the peregrine falcon. The eggs of these birds are in great request as a delicacy for the table, and some of the hardiest inhabitants of the vicinity are employed in the hazardous task of procuring them for sale. For this purpose, one man is lowered down by a rope fastened round his body, with the other end secured in the ground on the summit of the cliff, where another remains to guard it: after depositing the eggs in a basket slung at his back he is drawn up to the brow of the rock, and in this perilous situation is assisted over the edge of the precipice, with his booty, by his companion. The adventurers have become so accustomed to this dangerous employment, that accidents rarely occur; although it has occasionally happened that the man on the summit of the cliff, being overpowered by the weight of his companion, while assisting him to land, has been drawn over the brink, and both have perished. The common near this place, called *Towyn y Capel*, is bounded on the west by some rocks, over which the sea breaks with tremendous violence, and which being covered at high water, are exceedingly dangerous to mariners incautiously approaching this part of the coast. *William Morris*, distinguished as a collector of Welsh manuscripts, and brother of the learned Lewis Morris, a celebrated antiquary and poet, was Comptroller of the Customs at this place, where he died in 1764.

HOLYWELL (called by the Welsh TRÊFFYNNON), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the Holywell, and partly in the Northop, division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Flint, and 207 (N. W.) from London, on the road to Holyhead; containing 10,834 inhabitants. This place derives its Welsh name of Trêffynnon, or "the town of the well," from one of the most powerful springs in the island, which issues from a rock just below the town, and has been celebrated for many ages for the miraculous efficacy traditionally related to have been imparted to its waters by St. Winifred, to whose memory, after her decease, the fountain was dedicated. Its reported Saxon name of *Welston* appears to have been derived from the same source; and its present appellation of *Holywell* has originated in the supposed sacredness of its spring, to which numerous pilgrims of every rank resorted from all parts of the kingdom, to present their offerings at the shrine of its tutelar saint. St. Winifred, according to the monkish legend, was the daughter of Thewith, a powerful lord in this part of the principality, and niece to St. Beuno, under whose protection she lived in monastic seclusion, in a vale which, for its remarkable aridity, had obtained the name of Sychnant, near the foot of the hill on which the town of Holywell now stands, where Beuno had built a small church, and where there are two fields, still called Gerddi St. Beuno or "St. Beuno's Gardens." The same authority states that Cradocus, son of a neighbouring king, enamoured of the beauty of St. Winifred, and enraged at her disdainful repulses, struck off her head with his sword, as she was endeavouring to escape from his pursuit; that the severed head, after rolling down the side of the hill, stopped near the church of St. Beuno, and that a spring of prodigious force burst forth with impetuosity from the spot on which it rested. The moss on the sides of this spring is said to have diffused a fragrant odour; and the stones, which were discoloured with her blood, to have assumed, on the anniversary of her decollation, a colour not possessed by them at other times. St. Beuno, taking up the head, united it to the body, which instantly became resuscitated; and Winifred is said to have survived her decapitation for fifteen years, and to have died at Gwytherin, in Denbighshire, where her remains rested till the reign of

Stephen, when they were removed (by divine admonition, as it is said,) to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury, where a fraternity or guild was founded in honour of her memory. After her death her sanctity is said to have been proved by numerous miracles; and the waters of the miraculously formed well were found to be efficacious in the cure of all corporeal infirmities. The legend of St. Winifred would scarcely have been worthy of repetition here, had not its influence on the prosperity of the town of Holywell, and even on its very existence, by causing a vast resort of pilgrims to the extraordinarily copious spring, been extremely great, having even yet hardly ceased to operate. In Domesday-book no mention is made of Holywell, whence Bishop Fleetwood concluded that the story above related was purely the invention of monks living in a later age; and it is somewhat singular that, if the well had really attained the celebrity which it is said to have done at so early a period, the wonder-telling Giraldus Cambrensis, who lodged a night at the abbey of Basingwerk, in this parish, in 1188, in company with Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, then preaching the crusades in Wales, should make no mention of it; a circumstance which induced Dr. Powell to regard the whole story as a fiction, and ascribe it to the monks of the neighbouring abbey under whose protection the place seems first to have risen into importance, and who procured for it the grant of a market and fair.

This ABBEY is said to have been founded, in 1131, by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, for Cistercian monks, being probably the first establishment of that order in Wales. This is the origin assigned to it by Bishop Tanner; but, according to Bishop Fleetwood, it was instituted by King Henry II.; and Mr. Pennant is inclined to attribute its origin to some of the later Welsh princes, who were great benefactors to it, and in their respective charters recite that they give and confirm the several donations to God, St. Mary, the monastery of Basingwerk, and the monks, which had been bestowed on the latter by their predecessors, for the salvation of their souls. Ranulph, however must in any case have been a great benefactor to this house, as from this period may be dated its rise to importance; and about this time part of the buildings yet standing seems to have been erected. Its previous existence, however, is recorded by a monkish writer, who relates that Richard, son of Hugh Lupus, and the second Norman Earl of Chester, on his return in 1119, from Normandy, where he had been educated, undertook a pilgrimage to the well of St. Winifred, and that, either in going or returning, he was attacked by the Welsh, and compelled to seek refuge in Basingwerk Abbey, in which insecure retreat he applied for relief to St. Werburg, who miraculously raised certain sands in the estuary of the Dee, between Flintshire and the promontory of Wirrall, in Cheshire, which enabled Richard's constable to pass over to his assistance; the sands said to have been thus formed, have to this day borne the designation of "the Constable's Sands." It was probably Earl Richard who afterwards erected a castle at Basingwerk, for the defence of the abbey, and which was destroyed by the Welsh in the reign of *Stephen.* During the protracted struggle between the Anglo-Norman invaders of Wales and the native population of this country, the abbey of Basingwerk, upon which the town of Holywell was dependent, appears, together with the surrounding country, to have been alternately in the power of each party; but the monks, by good management, contrived to keep friends with both, at least so far as to escape serious molestation. In 1150, Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, invading the territories of Owain Gwynedd, sovereign of North Wales, that monarch advanced into Flintshire, to check their progress; and meeting them at Counsyllt, Coleselt, or Coleshill, in the eastern part of this parish, contrary to the usual custom of the Welsh, of scarcely ever risking a general engagement, or of attacking an enemy unless in situations of advantage, he availed himself of the ardour of his forces, and gave them battle. This conduct obtained for Owain a brilliant victory over his enemies, who were superior in number; and so entire was the defeat of the English, that few escaped but such as by the swiftness of their horses were enabled to elude the fury of the pursuers. Owain Gwynedd again took post in this parish, at Basingwerk, in 1157, to await the invasion of the English forces led by *Henry II.* in person, who, having advanced along the sea-shore to Flint, thought either to bring the Welsh prince to an immediate engagement, or to penetrate into the interior of the country. But Owain avoided a battle, and the English, passing through a long narrow defile at Coleshill, after proceeding so far that it was alike hazardous either to advance or retreat, were attacked by the Welsh, who rushed upon them with furious impetuosity from the woods, and threw them into the greatest disorder. Henry was compelled to flee, and several of his nobility were slain, among whom were Eustace Fitz-John and Robert de Courcy; and the few of the vanquished that escaped the slaughter, falling back upon the main body of the English army which was entering the defile, spread a general panic. A report of the king's death being propagated, the Earl of Essex, hereditary standard-bearer of England, threw down the standard, and, in the general consternation that prevailed, the Welsh made dreadful havoc in the ranks of the invaders. The rout was becoming general, when Henry, having escaped from his perilous situation, exposed himself by lifting up the visor of his helmet, and thus restored the courage of his troops, who, led on by their sovereign, drove the Welsh back into the woods, and passed through the defile without further opposition.

Henry, after his escape from this ambuscade, restored the castle of Basingwerk, which he left well fortified and strongly garrisoned, in order to secure a retreat for his forces in case of any similar disaster in their marches through the interior of the principality, much of which at that time formed a dangerous extent of wild forests. As an additional security, and also probably for the protection of the numerous English devotees who went to present their offerings at the shrine of St. Winifred, the same monarch founded here a house of Knights Templars, a military order which had been introduced into England during the preceding reign. He also confirmed the grants already made to the abbey of Basingwerk, and added to them some further immunities, a circumstance which induced Leland mistakenly to ascribe to him its original foundation. The castle, after its restoration by Henry, was twice assaulted by the Welsh, who, after vainly attempting to reduce it, were on both occasions repulsed with considerable loss. After the second attempt, made in 1158, the garrison was considerably augmented, and continued to maintain possession of it till 1165, when (while in the possession of Hugh de Beauchamp, on whom it had been bestowed by the English monarch,) the Welsh, under the conduct of Owain Gwynedd, after defeating the garrison, fired and otherwise so entirely demolished the castle, that not a single vestige of it is now discernible: this exploit facilitated the re-conquest of the maritime parts of Flintshire. Giraldus calls the monastic establishment at this place "Cellula de Basingwerk." A castle is said to have been built at Trêfynnon, or Holywell, in 1210, by Ranulph, the third Earl of Chester of that name. When *Edward I.* was making preparations for the final conquest of the Welsh, he issued two mandates for the protection of the abbey, on condition that the monks should cease all commerce with the Welsh rebels. This condition they appear to have implicitly observed, and henceforward to have closely attached themselves to that which was so obviously the strongest party. At this period the monastery of Basingwerk was raised to the dignity of a mitred abbey; and the abbot was summoned by royal mandate to five parliaments, which were held during the reign of this monarch. The resort of pilgrims to the well of St. Winifred received the greatest encouragement from the Roman pontiffs; and in the reign of *Henry V.*, Pope Martin V. furnished the abbey of Basingwerk with pardons and indulgences to sell to the devotees. This house continued to flourish until the dissolution, when its revenue, estimated at £157. 15. 2., was granted to Henry ab Harry. The delusive practices above-mentioned were renewed in the reign of *Mary*, by the interest of Thomas Goldwell, Bishop of St. Asaph, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, fled into Italy. The last pilgrim of royal lineage who visited the shrine of St. Winifred was *James II.*, on August 29th, 1686; on which occasion he is said to have received part of the dress worn by Mary, Queen of Scots, at the time of her execution. His queen addressed to Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., an order for putting the chapel over the well into the possession of a Roman Catholic priest. At the commencement of the last century, the market and fair formerly held at Holywell having long been disused, the former was revived by letters patent from the crown, dated January 20th, 1703, granted to Sir John Egerton, Bart., bestowing also the privilege of three annual fairs, which, however, were never established. The resort of pilgrims to this place has now nearly ceased, notwithstanding an attempt made some years ago to restore the belief of the vulgar in the miraculous virtues of the waters of St. Winifred's well, in a pamphlet written by Dr. Milner, the Roman Catholic bishop, entitled "Authentic Documents relative to the miraculous cure of Winifred White, of the town of Wolverhampton, at Holywell, in Flintshire, on the 28th of June, 1805;" and containing also details of numerous other cases of the most lamentable diseases said to have been cured by once bathing in the fountain: a triumphant reply to this pamphlet was published by the Rev. P. Roberts, the late learned rector of Halkin.

The parish of Holywell, containing 7263 acres, extends for some miles along the southern shore of the wide and sandy estuary of the Dee, and comprises within its limits the whole course of the Holywell stream, with its attendant valley. Whatever celebrity this place may have anciently derived from the supposed sanctity and miraculous efficacy of the waters of its spring, has been altogether eclipsed by the real and substantial benefits resulting from the application of its copious and powerful stream to manufacturing purposes, by the almost inexhaustible wealth of its mines, and by its advantageous situation near the estuary of the river Dee; all which have powerfully contributed to raise it to the highest rank among the towns of the principality, whether considered in respect of its mineral productions, its manufactures, or its commerce. The TOWN is pleasantly situated within a mile and a half of the shore, on the declivity of a lofty hill of limestone, in a beautiful vale watered by the impetuous stream issuing from St. Winifred's well, at the bottom of the town, sheltered on one side by lofty hills, and open on the other towards the sea, embracing a picturesque view of the interesting ruins of the ancient abbey of Basingwerk, and a fine prospect over the open country towards Liverpool. The streets are spacious and well paved; the houses are handsome and well built; and the whole town is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water by wells. The environs, which are enlivened with numerous handsome residences and gentlemen's seats, abound with richly diversified scenery; and from the higher grounds are obtained extensive and beautiful pros-

pects over the surrounding country, which is rich in picturesque beauty. The gently undulated valleys are finely contrasted with the lofty hills by which they are inclosed, and the richly wooded eminences, with the fine stream by which the lower grounds are intersected, and, in the distance, with the expansive waters of the Dee. The air is salubrious, and the opportunities of cold and sea bathing which the place affords render it not only a pleasant place of permanent residence, but also of occasional resort for invalids, for whose comfort every accommodation is provided, with the benefit of good medical advice, and the advantage of numerous pleasant rides and walks in the immediate neighbourhood.

The celebrated *well of St. Winifred*, the miraculous efficacy of the waters of which was for ages in such repute, and the really sanative virtues of which still attract the notice and regard of numerous visiters, is certainly the most copious in the island. It rises with prodigious force from under the rock immediately below the church, and is received into a spacious and elegant polygonal basin, surrounded by a broad pavement, and surmounted by a beautiful chapel in the later style of English architecture. From the angles of the polygon rise lofty and finely clustered columns, with highly enriched and beautifully ornamented capitals, from which spring arched ribs of appropriate design, exquisitely sculptured at the intersections, and uniting in a common centre, which supports an elaborately wrought canopy of exquisite beauty. From the point of intersection is a pendant, on which is sculptured the legend of St. Winifred; and around it, and throughout the whole of the interior, are shields charged with armorial bearings, displaying the arms of England, of Catherine of Arragon, of the Stanley family, and of the abbey of Basingwerk; and opposite to the entrance is a richly canopied niche, in which was formerly a statue of the patron saint. Above this is the *chapel of St. Winifred*, in the same style of architecture, elaborately ornamented with similar details; the roof of the eastern part, which is pentagonal, and was formerly lighted by five windows, is richly groined, and supported on slender columns of light and graceful form. This chapel is lighted by lofty windows of elegant proportion, enriched with delicate tracery; and in front is a recess, separated by an arched screen of elegant design, the roof of which was of finely carved oak. This beautiful edifice, which was erected by the Stanleys in the reign of Henry VIII., has long been used as a school-room, and is still the only room in the town which is appropriated to the use of public meetings. In front of the building is a pleasure-bath, thirty-eight feet in length, sixteen in breadth, and eight in its greatest depth, entered by steps, and in which is found in profusion the violet-scented moss so eagerly sought for by visiters at Holywell. This moss is not peculiar to this place, but is found also in several other parts of the kingdom, and in great abundance at a fine spring in the parish of Llandysilio: it is called by botanists *Jungermannia Asplenioides*. Another species is also found here, called by Linnæus *Byssus Iolithus*, and by Schwenckfelt, *Muscus Subrubeus*, which adheres to the stone like a coating of fine velvet: the *Conferva Gelatinosa* is also found in the water of this spring. The chapel is parochial property, and the use made of it is subject to the consent of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being; but the spring is common. The well was formerly in the highest reputation for the cure of all disorders, under the auspices of St. Winifred, in honour of whom, as votive offerings from patients said to have been healed by the waters, the crutches of the lame, and the barrows of the impotent, are suspended from the ceiling of the canopy. The *water* of the well is peculiarly adapted for the purpose of cold bathing: its mean temperature is about 48° of Fahrenheit, and though sometimes, after showers, tinged with a colour like that of whey, it is generally limpid and transparent; it contains a considerable quantity of fixed air, and holds in solution sulphate of lime. According to an experiment lately made, it appears that the water flows into the well at the rate of one thousand two hundred tons per hour; the strong ebullition occasioned by this discharge accounts for pebbles of an ounce weight being continually suspended, or rather supported aloft, in the stream, which supplies the greater part of the town, and within the distance of one mile and two hundred and thirty-four yards, in which it completes its course to the Dee, works no less than eleven extensive mills, with a power equivalent to that of a thousand horses. On the outside of the great well, close to the road, is a small spring, the waters of which were once famed for the cure of sore eyes.

The beautiful valley at the head of which the town is situated, and through which the waters of St. Winifred's well take their short and precipitate course to the sea, is far more distinguished for the extent and variety of its TRADE and MANUFACTURES, than any tract of similar extent in North Wales; a superiority which it owes to the convenience of its powerful stream for giving motion to machinery, to its situation on the estuary of the Dee being favourable for maritime commerce, and to the fuel, both of coal and wood, for the manufacture of metals, which abounds in the vicinity. For many ages, the copious stream of St. Winifred served only to turn a corn-mill belonging to the abbey, and a few others for similar purposes, till about the middle of the last century, when several attempts were made to apply it to other purposes, and some small mills in various branches of manufacture were erected. But it was not till the year 1777 that Holywell can be said to have emerged from obscurity, and to have risen into manufacturing and commercial importance. At that time Mr. Smalley introduced the *cotton* manufacture

into this place, and erected a mill on a principle similar to that of one which had been then recently erected at Cromford by Sir R. Arkwright. Soon after this, Mr. Smalley was joined by an opulent company from Lancashire, who introduced into the manufacture the improved machinery of Sir Richard Arkwright, and in 1783 erected a larger mill, now called the Upper Mill, which worked twelve thousand two hundred and eighteen spindles. The same company, in 1787, erected the Lower Mill, adapted to the working of seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two spindles; and in 1791, the Crescent Mill, in which eight thousand two hundred and eighty-six spindles were kept in motion. These mills were applied to the spinning of cotton-thread, of which twenty-six thousand and ninety-six pounds were produced on an average weekly, furnishing employment to nearly one thousand persons; but their operations are at present suspended in consequence of the failure of the company. There are also upon the same stream several extensive *copper-mills*, the first of which, for rolling sheet copper, was erected in 1781, by the Parys Mining Company, who in 1783 erected another, called the Hammer Mill, for the manufacture of every description of copper vessels, but particularly the large vessels used in the West India islands in the granulating process of the sugar manufacture. The copper bolts now universally used in ship-building were first invented by the proprietors, and manufactured under a patent at these works, from which also the royal dock-yards were supplied with copper sheathing and rudder bands, previously to the establishment of similar works by government at Portsmouth. The Meadow Mill, an extensive and handsome building, erected in 1788, is appropriated to the manufacture of *copper cylinders*, which after being engraved with various patterns, are used in the printing of muslins, and for which a patent was obtained by the same company. In 1806 a mill for drawing copper *wire*, to be manufactured into copper nails and spikes, for the supply of government, was erected. In these several mills, all of which are worked by the same stream, and form conspicuous and extensive structures in the vale through which it flows, more than a thousand tons of copper are annually manufactured into the various articles above enumerated, and more than a hundred persons are constantly employed. There are also very extensive mills for rolling copper and sheet *lead*, for casting and drawing patent lead pipes, and for the manufacture of white and red lead, affording constant employment to more than a hundred persons. A foundry for *iron* castings of every description gives employment to more than fifty persons; and a manufactory for *paper* by patent machinery has been recently established, in which more than forty persons are regularly engaged. A mill for throwing *silk* was erected in the town, in 1822, in which more than a hundred persons find employment; and at Pen-y-Maes a manufactory for the weaving of narrow silk goods was established, in 1821, in which sixty looms are in operation, and about ninety persons employed. In the township of Bagillt, in this parish, are three separate and very extensive establishments for the *smelting* of lead-ore, in which, conjointly, more than a hundred thousand tons are smelted annually; and attached to these works are refineries, in which, upon an average, forty-two thousand ounces of *silver* are annually separated from the ore: connected with them are manufactories for sheet lead and pipes; in these several works nearly three hundred men are employed.

The district immediately around Holywell is pre-eminently distinguished for the richness of its mineral treasures, and particularly for its MINES of lead and calamine, which appear to have been worked from the earliest period, and still continue to form an almost inexhaustible source of wealth. Several new mines have been opened with success, and have amply rewarded the labours of the enterprising adventurers. Among these, the most considerable was the *Milwr* mine, about a mile from the town, which was first wrought in 1822: in each of the years 1829 and 1830 it yielded to the proprietors a clear profit of £17,000, and in the latter year alone produced nearly three thousand tons of lead-ore: a steam-engine, with a seventy-inch cylinder, was constructed for the use of this mine, in which two hundred persons were regularly employed; but it is now supposed to be exhausted. The mine called the *Holywell Level* was first opened in 1773, from which time till the year 1795 the adventurers lost more than £5000 by the undertaking: from 1800 to 1825, however, the accumulated profits amounted to £131,850, or nearly to £5,300 per annum; but, from the increased expense attending the working of it since this last period, the average profits have not exceeded £1000 per annum. The approach to this mine is near St. Winifred's well, and it was formerly entered by boats, which floated on the water drained from the mine, by means of which the ore was brought to its mouth; but, in 1830, a rail-road was laid down, communicating with the several workings in the level, which extends in a westerly direction for more than eighteen hundred yards, and from which branches another level, extending five hundred yards in a direction from north to south. The ore of this mine, from the greater proportion of silver which it contains, is always worth £1 per ton more than that of any other; the average produce is about a thousand tons per annum, in obtaining which about one hundred men are generally employed: a steam-engine of adequate power has been lately constructed for the use of the mine, and will be fixed about five hundred yards above the mouth of the level. There are several smaller mines of lead-ore in the parish, and also considerable mines of calamine; but the

latter have not been worked for the last few years, as that article can now be imported from Germany at a much cheaper rate than that at which it can be obtained in this country. *Coal* is found in great abundance in the township of Greenfield, in this parish, and is now being worked to a considerable extent; and in the township of Bagillt are also very extensive collieries, affording employment to two hundred and fifty persons, and producing annually more than forty thousand tons of coal, which is chiefly sent coastwise to Chester, Liverpool, and the distant parts of North Wales. The *commercial* importance of Holywell is commensurate with its manufacturing pre-eminence: its situation on the estuary of the Dee affords great facility of commercial intercourse with the chief towns in the principality, and with Liverpool and the principal ports on the neighbouring parts of the English coast. *Vessels* of two hundred tons' burthen can approach within two miles of the town, at all states of the tide; and steam-boats and other vessels sail daily for Liverpool from the quay at Bagillt, and from that at Mostyn, near the northern boundary of the parish, by means of which a constant intercourse with that port is regularly maintained. The *market*, which is one of the largest and best supplied in North Wales, is held on Friday; and the fairs, which were originally obtained by the monks of Basingwerk, and discontinued after the dissolution, have been re-established. By the act for "Amending the representation of the People," Holywell has been created one of the eight contributory *boroughs* within this county, which unite in returning a member to parliament; the right of election is vested in every male person of full age, occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act requires: the limits of the borough are described in the Appendix, and the number of houses of the value above-mentioned is at present one hundred and fifty. Petty sessions for the division are held here once a month.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 15., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Proprietor of the estate of Llanerch, in the county of Denbigh, on the nomination of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford; present net income, £250, with a glebe-house; impropriators, Mrs. Allanson and D. Pennant, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £959. 19. 3., and the vicarial for one of £271. 5., subject to rates, averaging £41. 5. per annum. The *church*, dedicated to St. Winifred, and rebuilt in 1769, is a spacious structure of Norman architecture, sixty-eight feet long and fifty-six wide, consisting of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel, in which is a handsome east window, embellished with modern stained glass; it has also two spacious and elegant galleries over the aisles, and the whole is calculated to contain about two thousand persons. The steeple is plain, square, and very strongly built: remains of the ancient edifice, which was of the same dimensions as the present church, are yet seen in the remarkably plain pillars on each side of the nave of the latter. Part of the churchyard forms a gentle slope, but the greater portion is almost precipitous. A new church has been recently erected in the hamlet of Bagillt in this parish. There are in the town *places of worship* for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Roman Catholics. In the township of Bagillt are also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; in that of Brynvordd, one for Independents; and in that of Greenfield, one for Calvinistic Methodists. Mr. Williams bequeathed £100 for educating poor children in the *grammar school* of the parish, to which Mrs. Keay, otherwise Fox, added £60, secured on the Flint turnpike; the interest of which sums, amounting to £8 per annum, was paid to the master of a school held in the ancient chapel of St. Winifred, who, in consideration of this stipend, instructed gratuitously sixteen boys, for the purchase of books for whose use William Wenlock, in 1691, and Catherine Wenlock, in 1708, each bequeathed a moiety of a small rent-charge of £8: there are fifty boys in the school; but the benefit which originally resulted to the foundation scholars has ceased. A *National* school, commenced in 1819, and containing 120 males and 80 females, is wholly supported by subscription, from which the master and mistress are allowed a joint salary of £70 per annum; and another school, commenced in 1830, and containing thirteen males and sixteen females, is partly maintained by the parochial authorities, who provide books and allow the master twopence weekly with each child, in aid of payment by the parents. There are also fifteen other *day* schools, in which children are instructed at the expense of their parents; two boarding-schools, where forty males and ten females are respectively educated by the same means; eleven *Sunday* schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, and in which (including adults) above 2000 scholars receive instruction; and a school appertaining to the Roman Catholics, lately established. A *dispensary* for the relief of the indigent poor has been established, and is liberally supported by subscription. *Ellis Parry*, a native of Bagillt and a citizen of London, in 1628, bequeathed a messuage, tenement, and lands, in the township of Bagillt, comprising 34 acres, let on lease at a rent of £45., which is distributed weekly in bread, with a gift of £1. 4, by *Griffith Jones* to the poor of the parish. The same benefactor also left a rent-charge of £6, to be paid out of his tenements in London, of which £2 were to be appropriated to placing out two boys in service, the same sum as a marriage

portion to two poor maids, and the remainder to be equally divided between the vicar and the churchwardens. Edward George, in 1640, bequeathed a messuage and thirteen parcels of land in the parish of Ysceiviog, for clothing the poor of this parish annually: of this land, six parcels appear to have been lost through neglect, but the remainder, comprising fifteen acres, is let on lease at a rental of £19. 19. 6., which is distributed in clothing at Christmas. Mrs. Catherine Jones and Mrs. Sidney Edwards gave to the vicar the sum of £130 in trust for the poor. Mrs. Ellis, of Bagillt, bequeathed £10; and David Parry, of the same township, £50, to which £10 were added by his executors, William Wenlock and John Lloyd, the interest of which sums, together with that of £17, obtained from the sale of Irish cattle which were seized under an act of parliament prohibiting their importation, and with that of another sum of £30 on mortgage, has been lost. Margaret Pennant, of Mertyn, widow, bequeathed to the poor, in 1691, a rent-charge of £1. 10.; Mr. Middleton made a grant of £100; and David Pennant, the younger, Esq., gave £600, in 1835, the interest to be divided between the poor of this parish and Whitford; Mrs. Jones also bequeathed £13, which sum has been deposited since 1826 in the savings' bank, and of which the interest is applied to the same purpose.

Among the various endowments of the ancient abbey of Basingwerk, which consisted of possessions widely scattered through an extensive tract of country, were the Spon chapel at Coventry, in the county of Warwick, the churches of Glossop and Longdendale, in the county of Derby, and other property in distant places. The REMAINS of the conventual buildings, which are considerable, are situated near the mouth of the Holywell stream, on a slope towards the sea, protected on the west by a deep gully formed by the stream, and on the north-east by the vast ditch and rampart, forming the ancient line of demarcation, called Wat's Dyke, which, proceeding northward through the Strand Fields, near Holywell, terminates on the sea-shore below the abbey. They display various styles of architecture, from the rudest circular arch and low massive column of the earlier Norman, to the middle era of the earlier English style. The church, which, from the slight traces of its foundations, appears to have been an extensive structure, has entirely disappeared; but two of the Norman arches of the monastery are entire, and the eastern walls of the conventual buildings, with narrow lancet-shaped windows, are almost perfect; the south gable of the refectory, with its beautiful windows, is in tolerable preservation, and the whole of these venerable ruins have an imposing and interesting appearance. The site and revenue of the abbey were granted, in the 32nd of Henry II., to Henry ab Harry, whose daughter conveyed them by marriage to the family of Mostyn, of Talacre, ancestor of Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart., the present proprietor. In the field adjoining the abbey are the remains of an ancient oak of large dimensions and venerable appearance, even in its present decayed state; it is called the Abbot's Oak, and is supposed to have been planted in the time of the last abbot. There are also in various places vestiges of a fine broad road anciently leading through the woods from the abbey to St. Winifred's well, and portions of the walls of the commandery of the Knights Templar are still remaining. The name of a hill of narrow and steep ascent immediately above the church, called Brŷn-y-Castell, appears to mark it as the site of the ancient *castle* of Trêfynnon, supposed to have been built by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, about the year 1210, but of which no historical notice is preserved, and the only vestiges are some small portions of its foundations. In digging the foundation of some of the smelting-houses, the remains of a Roman *hypocaust* were discovered, a circumstance corroborating the supposition that the mines of this place, which are known to have been worked at a very early period, were not unknown to the Romans. An eminence in this parish, called *Brŷn Dychwelwch*, or "the Return Hill," is said to have been the place from which Henry II. gave orders for the retreat of his forces, when his whole army was engaged in the defile at Coleshill. The commemoration of St. Winifred's decollation is still annually celebrated on the 22nd of June, and that of the translation of her remains to Shrewsbury on the 3rd of November. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed February 25th, 1837, and comprises the following 14 parishes and townships; namely, Caerwys, Kîlken, Flint, Gwaenyscor, Halkin, Holywell, Llanasaph, Mold, Nerquis, Northop, Newmarket, Nannerch, Whitford, and Ysceiviog; it is under the superintendence of 27 guardians, and contains a population of 40,787.

HOPE, or ESTYN, an extensive parish, in the union of WREXHAM, Hope division of the hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Wrexham, its post-town, 12½ (S. S. E.) from Flint, and 193 (N. W.) from London; containing 2916 inhabitants. This place has been distinguished in the Welsh border history from a very early period. Caergwyrle castle, in the parish, situated about a mile from the village, is supposed to have derived its name from the ancient British words *Caer gawr lleng*, signifying "the fortress of the gigantic legion;" in explanation of which etymology it is stated that the native Britons gave the distinguishing appellation of "gigantic" to the twentieth Roman legion, surnamed Victrix, whose principal station was that of *Deva*, now Chester. This conjecture has received material support from the circumstance of a Roman sudatory having been found here, and from vestiges of Roman roads and other works having

been until lately visible in the neighbourhood; from which it may be presumed to have formed, like Holt, an outpost to the grand station of *Deva*. After the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain, it appears, from remains still visible, to have been occupied as a post of defence by the native population, who, at some remote period, erected here a mural fortress, which, in the reign of Henry II., formed part of the possessions of a chieftain named Grufydd Maelor. The first mention of Hope under its present name occurs in the *Norman* survey, where it is noticed as a small hamlet in the possession of one Gislebert. It gave name to the extensive territory of Hopedale, for which Eustace de Cruer, in the reign of *William Rufus*, did homage to that monarch, and which appears subsequently to have formed part of the possessions of the Montaltos, stewards of Chester. The castle, with its dependent territories, was bestowed by *Edward* I. on Davydd, the brother of Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, who, about the year 1280, was sued for the village of Hope, or Estyn, by William Venables, an Englishman, before the Justiciary of Chester, contrary to the custom of the Welsh, and to the spirit of the agreement under which he held them of the English king. The Justiciary cut down his woods in the neighbourhood of Hope, as well as those of Lleweny, another of his estates, and sold the timber, which was carried to Ireland. He was moreover threatened, when Reginald de Grey, the other Justiciary, should come into the country, that he should be deprived of his castle of Hope, and that his children should be secured as pledges of his fidelity to the English cause, which, however, undoubtedly influenced by this harsh treatment, as well as by other cogent reasons, he shortly after abandoned for that of his brother and his country. In consequence of this defection, about the middle of June, 1282, Edward I. invested in person the castle of Hope, which was surrendered to him by the dependents of Davydd, almost as soon as he appeared before it, and which he is said to have granted to his queen Eleanor, who rested in it for one night on her route to Carnarvon, where she was about to reside for the purpose of reconciling the newly subjugated Welsh to the government of their English conquerors, by giving birth, in the heart of their ancient dominions, to a prince destined to be their ruler. It is related in Yorke's "Royal Tribes," that while Edward and his consort were staying here, this castle, either by accident or design, was set on fire, and its interior entirely consumed. From the circumstance of its being in the possession of Eleanor, it obtained the name of Queen's Hope, and some derive the word Hope, from the Welsh word Hob, a swelling, from the inequalities and rising hills about it; it has sometimes likewise been distinguished by the appellation of East Hope, in contradistinction to North Hope, or Northop. In Edward's division of North Wales into counties, after its entire subjugation, Hope was included in that of Flint, and annexed to the earldom of Chester; and the castle, together with the manor of Hope and Hopedale, has always been specified in the charters of the succeeding sovereigns of England, when they respectively created their eldest son, the heir apparent to the crown, Prince of Wales, at the same time investing him with the earldom of Chester. In 1307, this castle and manor were granted to John de Cromwell, on condition that he should repair the former, which was then in a ruinous state; and in 1317, the same Cromwell, who kept possession of the castle till his death, was ordered to raise fifty foot-soldiers on his lands in Wales, to aid the king in his war against Scotland. In a survey of the ancient revenue of the earldom of Chester, made in the reign of *Edward* III., the profits of the manor of Hope and Hopedale are estimated at £63. Edward the Black Prince gave the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, dated at Chester, in 1351, which was confirmed by *Richard* II., who, in 1388, granted the territory of Hope and Hopedale to John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, who, after the deposition of that sovereign by Bolingbroke, was beheaded by the populace at Pleshey, in the county of Essex. In 1401, *Henry* IV. granted the manor to Sir John Stanley, whose estates were inherited by his descendant, James, Lord Stanley, created Earl of Derby by Henry VII. On the arrangements made with regard to the Welsh border counties, in the reign of *Henry* VIII., Hope was annexed to the county of Denbigh; but shortly afterwards, probably through the influence of the Earl of Derby, who wished to have all his Welsh possessions in the same county, it was restored to the shire within the limits of which it had been originally included by Edward I.

The PARISH is situated on the road from Wrexham to Mold, and also on that from Wrexham to King's Ferry, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Hawarden, on the south by Wrexham, on the east by the county of Chester, on the west by the chapelry of Tryddin, and on the north-west by the parish of Mold. It comprises by computation 8500 acres, of which 4666 are arable, 2333 meadow and pasture, 367 woodland, and the remainder rough pasture and waste; the soil is exceedingly various, passing through several distinct kinds and admixtures, from stiff clayey earth to the lightest loam and sand; and the chief agricultural produce is wheat and barley. The lands, which are ornamented and enriched with plantations of oak, ash, sycamore, and beech, are in some parts low and flat, but in others hilly and mountainous, from the latter portions of which, fine and extensive views may be obtained of the circumjacent country; the home views are particularly pleasing, being marked by many beautiful woody dingles, enlivened by the windings of

the river Alyn and several other interesting streams. Bryn-Yorkyn, a lofty eminence, is situated to the west of the castle, besides which, there are the hills of Caer-Estyn and Caergwyrle Castle. The principal gentleman's seat is Plâs-Têg, the ancient mansion of the Trevors, built in 1610 by Sir John Trevor, a second son of the branch of Trevalyn. The parish contains the villages or hamlets of Hope, Caergwyrle, Cevnybedd, and Penymynydd. Hope is an insignificant *village*, agreeably situated on a gentle rise on the northern side of the river Alyn, which intersects the parish, within the limits of which an abundance of limestone of good quality is found: the Frith *lime-works* are conducted on an extensive scale, and afford employment to between 30 and 40 workmen; and great quantities of lime are sent hence to Chester, a distance of twelve miles: *coal* works also have recently been opened at which a few men are engaged. By the charter of Edward the Black Prince, it was provided, that the constable of the castle of Caergwyrle, or Hope, for the time being, should be mayor of the *borough;* but, to qualify him for this office, it was necessary that he should solemnly swear, on the Holy Evangelists, that he would preserve inviolate the privileges of the burgesses, as specified in the said charter; and that he would annually, on Michaelmas-day, choose from among their number two bailiffs. By the 27th of Henry VIII. Caergwyrle, or Hope, was constituted a contributory borough, to share with Flint, Caerwys, Overton, and Rhuddlan, in the return of a member to serve in parliament. The limits of the borough comprise the whole of the township of Estyn, and that of Caergwyrle, with part of that of Rhanbervedd, being two miles and a half in extent from east to west, and one and a half from north to south; and the right of voting is vested in all the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who have resided for one year within the borough, of whom the present number is one hundred and twenty. The Act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People" has added the towns of St. Asaph, Holywell, and Mold, to the above-mentioned district of boroughs, but has not altered the boundaries of this borough, nor the nature of the franchise, except by subjecting each voter to the registry. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, May 10th, August 12th, and October 27th.

The *living* is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; present net income, £214, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The rectory is a sinecure, of the net annual value of £520, and in the patronage also of the Bishop. The tithes of the parish, which comprehends six townships, are distributed in unequal portions, (according to an appropriation of certain townships to the several parties for the purpose,) to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, the sinecure rector, and the poor of St. John's Hospital in Chester. The *church*, a small edifice, dedicated to St. Cynvarch, and rebuilt about the year 1812, consists of two aisles separated by well-proportioned pillars, and measures 60 feet in length, and 40 in breadth; it has its eastern windows in the later English style, and contains about 460 sittings, of which 130 are free. In the interior are some good marble tablets, and an old monument to the memory of Sir John Trevor, Knt., secretary to the Earl of Nottingham, the vanquisher of the "invincible armada," and comptroller of the navy in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the Ist.: there is also a monument to another of the Trevors, representing a man in a gown and ruff, and a lady with a kerchief over her neck. Here are two National *schools*, one containing about 60 boys, and the other nearly the same number of girls; which were opened in 1829, and are supported by subscription; there are also a Sunday school connected with the church, and several belonging to the dissenters, in which latter about 400 children are gratuitously instructed. Various small rent-charges, producing altogether £5. 12. 8. per annum, are applied in the distribution of bread among the poor, who also derive benefit from the rent of a farm of 11 acres called Meynell in Heartsheath, parish of Mold, purchased for £103, the amount of several consolidated charities, in 1750, and paying £10 per annum, of which £8 are distributed among them. A bequest of Sir John Trevor, in 1672, amounting to £6 per annum, has been lost. The present *remains of the castle* form a picturesque ruin, situated on the summit of a rocky hill of great elevation, isolated from the surrounding high grounds, and composed almost entirely of breccia, which was formerly quarried for mill-stones. On one side this rock is precipitous, and on every other is inaccessible, except only on the north, where its summit is gained by the remains of a circuitous path. The ruin consists of a decayed circular tower, with a few fragments of walls and circumjacent earthworks. From these it does not appear to have been an extensive fortress; but the strength of its situation was well adapted for the defence of the passage from the marches up the vale of the Alyn, which is here contracted into a romantic dingle, and anciently formed the only pass through the neighbouring hills. By whom it was dismantled, or when it fell into decay, is unknown; but it was in a dilapidated state as early as the reign of Henry VIII. On the opposite elevation, across the vale, is an ancient British post, commonly called *Caer Estyn*, consisting of a wide area inclosed by a single ditch and rampart. The ancient Roman outpost of *Caer gawr lleng* is supposed to have occupied the site on which the castle was subsequently erected, In 1606, a Roman *hypocaust*, or sudatory, was discovered in digging near this fortress; it was five ells long, four broad, and half an ell high, and was hewn out of the solid rock: the floor was of brick

set in mortar; the roof, supported by hollow brick pillars, consisted of polished tiles, which in several places were perforated, and over which were laid brick tubes: some of the tiles were incribed LEGIO XX. Other traces of Roman occupation also formerly existed here: large beds of *scoria* have been discovered near Caer Estyn, supposed to have been the refuse of Roman iron-works; and Roman *roads* might formerly be traced in several places leading hence towards Mold and Hawarden, adjacent to the former of which was an artificial mount. In the township of Uwchymynydd-Isa, in a little valley on the southern side of Brŷn-Yorkyn mountain, are some remains of *Offa's Dyke*, near the spot where this ancient line of demarcation enters the county of Flint from Denbighshire. In levelling this dyke, in 1828, twenty-two Roman coins of copper were discovered, among which were some of the Emperors Nero, Vespasian, Trajan, Julius, Agricola, and Maximilian: here were also found a silver coin of Agrippa, several fibulæ highly ornamented, rings of gold, silver, and copper, pins of ivory and silver, beads of glass and amber, part of a lamp with the word NINVS impressed on it, a votive altar with a mutilated inscription, and several urns containing calcined bones and ashes, all of which are in the possession of the proprietor of the land. *Wat's Dyke* also traverses this parish, in its course along the eastern bank of the Alyn, passing by the church of Hope, and by Rhyddin, below Caer Estyn, beyond which it soon enters Denbighshire. On the banks of the Alyn at Rhyddin are some fine *springs*, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with muriate of soda, and were formerly in high repute for their efficacy in the cure of cutaneous and other diseases, greatly resembling in quality those of the fountain at Borrowdale, near Keswick, in Cumberland. In dry weather, pigeons flock to them to pick up the crystallized particles; but their medicinal virtues have been greatly deteriorated by an admixture of other waters, or impoverished by drainage. In the loose earth which covers the calcareous strata of this parish are found numerous antediluvian organic remains, called *entrochi* and *astroites*, some of which are of a peculiar species.

HOPE, a township, in the parish of BUTTINGTON, union of FORDEN, within the jurisdiction of the borough of WELSHPOOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S.) from Welshpool; containing 179 inhabitants. The township is situated on the banks of the Severn: the rateable annual value is returned at £1021. The impropriate tithes of this township and that of Cletterwood, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, have been jointly commuted for a rent-charge of £154, and those payable to the perpetual curate of Buttington for one of £53. 10.

HOPTON ISSA, or LOWER, a township, in that part of the parish of CHURCHSTOKE which is in the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES; containing with Bachildre, 241 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes of this township and that of Bachildre, which are the property of Trinity Hospital in Clun, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £166. The rateable annual value, with Weston Madoc and Bachildre, is returned at £3068.

HOPTON UCHA, or UPPER, a township, in that part of the parish of CHURCHSTOKE which is in the hundred and county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES; containing, with Lower Hopton and Bachildre, 241 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes of this township have been commuted for a rent-charge of £50.

HOSELEY, with MERFORD, a lordship and hamlet, in the parish of GRESFORD, partly in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, and partly in that of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E.) from Wrexham; containing 285 inhabitants.

HUBBERSTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Milford; containing 1174 inhabitants. This place is traversed by the turnpike-road leading from Haverfordwest to Haking or Old Milford, and is bounded by the parish of Herbrandston on the north, and by that of Steynton on the north-east; it is situated on a creek or inlet of Milford Haven, at the upper end of which are the remains of a religious establishment, formerly called Pill priory, built upon a pill which separates this parish from that of Steynton, and which, though it has obtained the name of Hubberston priory, is locally within the limits of Steynton. The parish comprises 1270*a*. 3*r*. 9*p*., of which about 270 acres are arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of a few acres of woodland; wheat and barley are the chief produce of the land under tillage, which is very rich and fertile: the rateable annual value is returned at £1540. 15. The seat of Gelliswick is beautifully situated, and embraces rich views of the picturesque scenery of the locality, the more distant ones reaching over the harbour of Milford and the fine expanse of the surrounding water. St. Botolphs, an elegant modern mansion, erected on the site of some of the conventual buildings of the priory, though not within this parish, closely borders upon it, and is equally remarkable for the style of the building and the beauty of its situation, commanding a pleasing view of the haven, and of the adjacent country; nearly the whole of the farm attached to the estate is situated within the parish of Hubberston, where also is a windmill. Boat-building is carried on to a considerable extent at Haking, or Old Milford, and about 200 shipwrights reside at this place, which is now included within the boundaries of the new contributory borough of Milford.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180; and there is a glebe of nine acres, valued at £18 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small, ancient, and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower; the whole of the sittings are free: in the chancel are three elegantly canopied recesses, probably for the officiating priests, or perhaps appropriated to the dignitaries of the priory on particular occasions. The parsonage-house has been rebuilt and greatly improved at the expense of the present rector. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a spacious building has been left by its late proprietor for the free use of ministers of every denomination. There are two day schools, in which about 45 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also a Sunday school which is in connexion with the Established Church, and attended by 100 children of both sexes, and is in a flourishing state; and two others, supported by voluntary contributions of the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, to whom they respectively appertain. Mr. Thomas Roch, in 1707, bequeathed a small rent-charge for teaching poor children, and for the relief of distressed housekeepers of the parish; and in 1752, Mr. James Allen bequeathed £50 in money, to be invested in the purchase of land, and the produce to be annually distributed among the poor; these bequests produce about £3 per annum.

HYSSINGTON (called by the Welsh IS-ATTYN), a parish, in the union of Clunn, partly in the hundred of Chirbury, county of Salop, but chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of Montgomery, county of Montgomery, North Wales 3 miles (E. by N.) from Churchstoke; containing 300 inhabitants. This place is intersected by the road from Churchstoke to Shrewsbury, and is bounded on the north and east by Shropshire, on the south by the parish of Snead, and on the west by Churchstoke; it comprises about 2500 acres, of which 500 are common, and the remainder arable, pasture, and woodland. The soil passes through several varieties, from the stiffest clay to the lightest earth, the latter of which produces fine barley and turnips, besides which wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes are grown: the rateable annual value of the parish is £1213. The land in general is undulated, and is in various parts ornamented with oak, ash, and elm; and with numerous rivulets and brooks. A mountain, at the foot of which the village is situated, rises to the height of upwards of one thousand seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, and forms the forest of Corndon, or Carn Attyn, which is principally within the parish; this mountain has three summits, formed by three cairns, the supposed sepulchres of some ancient British heroes, which command extensive views, embracing the Welsh mountains, and the Wrekin, Clee, Malvern, and other hills, together with the Black Mountain in Herefordshire. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1100 parliamentary grant; net income, £161; patron, Rev. R. E. Owen; impropriators, W. Pinches and J. Clayton, Esqrs., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, and those payable to the perpetual curate for one of £11. The church is a small structure, about 50 feet in length, in the early style of English architecture, and appears to have been built within the precincts of an ancient castle, of which some vestiges may be distinctly traced upon the summit of a small rocky eminence adjoining the churchyard. Upon an old bell in the steeple, now broken, was inscribed, in Saxon characters, "*Sancta Etheldreda, ora pro nobis.*" About ten children are taught in a day school at their parents' expense. Edward Stretford, in 1767, left £10, the interest to be distributed among the poor, and Dorothy Griffiths, £5 for a like purpose; but the two sums were expended in repewing the church about 55 years since, although the interest continues to be paid, and is distributed with a rent-charge of 2*s.* upon the Yew-tree farm, by the minister and churchwardens, among the poorest people not receiving parochial aid. Upon a farm in the parish, called "the Llan," are the remains of an ancient encampment.

I

IDDOLE, with Moelvre, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandeveylog, hundred of Kidwelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2¾ miles (S.) from Carmarthen; containing 401 inhabitants. It is situated near the eastern bank of the Towy, and commands many beautiful views of that river.

ILSTON (called by the Welsh LLAN-ILLTYD), a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea; containing 365 inhabitants. The village, which is situated in the peninsula of Gower, and between two turnpike-roads running through that liberty, is extremely rural in its appearance; and the surrounding scenery, which is characterized by features of tranquillity and seclusion, is enlivened by the small rivulet called Penarth Pill, winding through a beautiful dell, in which are the ruins of an ancient chapel. On this stream a cloth-manufactory was established early in the present century, but it has been discontinued. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; pre-

sent net income, £200 with a glebe-house: the church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, from whom the parish probably derived its name, had formerly a chapel of ease, which is now in ruins. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A few shillings, the produce of some trifling benefactions, are annually distributed among the poor. Amidst the rubbish of a limekiln were found, in 1825, about two hundred small silver coins, many of which are in excellent preservation, and are of the Roman emperors, from Nero to Marcus Aurelius inclusive: the place where they were discovered is called Pengwern, and occupies a commanding situation, plentifully supplied with water and well adapted for the purpose of a military station: but no vestiges of any encampment exist, though there are several within the distance of a few miles.

ISCLYDACH (IS-CLYDACH), a township, in the parish of Llywel, hundred of Devynock, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 1½ mile (E.) from Trêcastle; containing 356 inhabitants. The name signifies below the Clydach, which stream bounds this township on the west, and the river Usk on the south, where it is crossed by a bridge on the road from Brecknock to Trêcastle. The vale through which the former stream flows, is pleasingly diversified and well-wooded, and, as well as the banks of the Usk, is ornamented with several agreeable residences. The chapel of Rhŷd-y-Briw is situated in this township, on the left bank of the Usk, having been originally erected, as is supposed, for the convenience of the family of Penry, of Llwyncyntevin, and subsequently supported by the contributions of the inhabitants of the vicinity, who subscribed forty shillings per annum towards the stipend of a clergyman. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income £186; the patronage and impropriation were formerly vested in the inhabitants, but now belong to the Incumbent of the mother church. About 120 children are taught in two Sunday schools gratuitously by the Calvinistic Methodists; and about 50 males and females in the chapel of Rhŷd-y-Briw. There is a bequest of £1 per annum, for distribution among the poor, made by Roger Jeffreys, in 1714, being a rent-charge on lands near the chapel.

ISCOED (IS-COED), with Gwilly, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanedy, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 13½ miles (N. N. W.) from Swansea: the population is included in the return for the parish, of which this hamlet forms the southern portion. Gwilly is part of the ancient lordship of Kidwelly, which extended over the same district. The Gwili stream flows on the western boundary of the hamlet, which contains some agreeable residences and well-wooded inclosures on the right bank of the Loughor river. The road from Pont-ar-Ddulas to Carmarthen passes through it, on elevated ground, embracing pleasing views of a rich and cultivated country on the right and left; it is also intersected by the road from Pont-ar-Ddulas to Llanelly and Kidwelly; and the railway from Llanelly dock to Cwmamman crosses the Loughor at Pont-ar-Ddulas.

ISCOED (IS-COED), with Cîlmargh, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandeveylog, hundred of Kidwelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Carmarthen; containing 160 inhabitants. Some respectable residences are observable in this hamlet, which is situated on the eastern bank of the river Towy. Near Cîlmargh is an ancient weir on that river, in which large quantities of salmon are taken, and conveyed to the market of Carmarthen. A Roman road from Carmarthen to Kidwelly passed through the hamlet.

ISCOED (IS-COED), a township, in the parish of Malpas, hundred of Maelor, county of Flint, North Wales, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Whitchurch; containing 515 inhabitants. This place, situated on the borders of Cheshire and Shropshire, is the most eastern district of North Wales; and the road from Whitchurch to Wrexham passes through it. The Wich brook, which falls into the river Dee near Worthenbury, bounds the township on the north, the remainder of the parish being in Cheshire. The tithes, payable to the rector of Malpas, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £276, subject to rates, averaging £23 per annum. A day school of about 50 females, who attend only on Sundays during the harvest time, is maintained by a private individual; and a day and Sunday school, containing 50 males, is supported by subscription. There are brine springs in the neighbourhood.

ISCOED (IS-COED), a hamlet, in the parish of Penegoes, hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Machynlleth; containing 369 inhabitants. The road from Machynlleth to Mallwyd, along the left bank of the Dovey, which here receives the Dulas and other tributary streams, passes through the hamlet, and is for a few miles skirted with thriving hedge-rows, and rich meadows and corn-fields, backed by verdant hills. The hamlet contains several neat cottages and respectable villas, amongst which is Dôlgïog, on the left bank of the Dovey, an ancient retreat of the Welsh poet, Llywarch Hên, where, by the strains of his harp, he soothed the remembrance of his misfortunes: the parochial church is situated within its limits.

ISHMAEL'S (ST.), a parish, in the hundred of Kidwelly, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 9 miles (S. by W.) from Carmarthen; containing 895 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the sea-shore, and many of the inhabitants obtain a livelihood by taking fish, which are found here in great variety and abundance, especially cockles and muscles, although they have nearly disappeared for

the last ten years. The navigable river Towy runs through the parish, the soil of which is peculiarly suited to the growth of barley, which it produces of very fine quality. It contains the improving village of Ferry-side, which is described under its appropriate head; and the seat called Iscoed, an elegant mansion, erected by Sir William Mansel, Bart., and now the property of a nephew of the late General Sir Thomas Picton, G. C. B., who purchased the estate from the son of Sir William, and who after eminently distinguishing himself in the late continental war, fell in the battle of Waterloo; also Pengay, the seat of the family of the late J. H. Bevan, Esq., one of the few to whom the country is indebted for the introduction of the Norfolk and other improved systems of agriculture; this mansion commands a most delightful sea-view, comprehending the distant shores of Devonshire and Cornwall. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £137: there is a glebe-house, which is situated on the bank of the Towy, and the glebe is valued at £60 per annum. The church is built upon a rock near the sea-shore, and at high tides the waves approach within thirty yards of its base. Within the limits of the parish is a chapel of ease, called Llansaint chapel, occupying a very elevated site, its lofty tower forming a conspicuous object and a well-known landmark to mariners approaching the coast. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A small bequest of 10*s.* per annum by Ann Thomas, in 1774, is given in flannel to three poor persons. In this neighbourhood was Cevn Sidan, a sand-bank highly dangerous, and dreaded by sailors, but it has almost entirely disappeared within the last eight years. On a farm called Pen Allt are some remains of old walls, overspread with ivy; and, according to tradition, a monastery formerly existed here, of which, however, no authentic account has been preserved.

ISHMAEL'S (ST.), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Milford; containing 502 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of Milford Haven, and is separated from the parish of Herbrandston by Sandy Haven; its rateable annual value is returned at £2038. 12. 6. There are several respectable residences within its limits, though not entitled to notice as seats of importance; the principal is a neat residence, supposed to have been originally a grange belonging to Hubberston priory. Monk Haven, a small estuary, forms a convenient landing place for boats, and is much frequented as a bathing station, being peculiarly sheltered from the south-west wind, the most prevailing one on the coast, which renders the climate remarkably soft. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 8½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown: a portion of the rectorial tithes are impropriate in the Corporation of Tewkesbury, whose claim has been commuted for a rent-charge of £169, and the vicarial tithes for one of £120, subject to rates, averaging £18 per annum, with a glebe of nearly 7¼ acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church is romantically situated in a deep sequestered valley, watered by the estuary called Monk Haven which falls into Milford Haven, a short distance below it; on its bank are also situated the glebe and parsonage-house, the latter a neat cottage ornée in the Elizabethan style, with a flower garden and shrubbery between it and the church, and a small stream flowing through the lawn in front. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. £1, a portion of a rent-charge of £6, issuing out of Butter Hill, in this parish, bequeathed by Thomas Roche, Esq., is distributed among the poor parishioners, chiefly widows, at Christmas. Immediately above the church is a tenement called Monks, supposed to have been connected with the priory of Hubberston; and in the village is a remarkable tumulus, but nothing is known of its history, nor does it appear to have been opened. St. Ishmael's, it is said, was the final retreat of Caradoc of Llancarvan, the celebrated historian of Wales, who here spent the latter years of his life in retirement and seclusion, and, after his decease, was interred with great pomp in the cathedral church of St. David's.

ISMORLAIS (IS-MORLAIS), a hamlet, in the parish of Llannon, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 14 miles (S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with the parish. A stream named Morlais rises here, and, after passing Llangennech, falls into the Loughor river. The parochial church and village of Llannon are situated within the limits of this hamlet.

ISSEL'S, ST. (ST. ISSELL), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3½ miles (N.) from Tenby; containing 1550 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the western extremity of Carmarthen bay, has its surface singularly diversified with abrupt and precipitous eminences and deep dingles, which, being richly wooded, form a striking contrast to the dingy and sterile appearance occasioned by the coal-mines in the immediate vicinity. But the greatest ornament to this part of the country is the richly wooded eminence on which stands the seat Hean Castle, which commands extensive and interesting marine views, embracing a great variety of beautiful and romantic scenery along the coast: the estate attached to it formerly belonged to the Wogans of Wiston, from whom it passed to its present proprietor, by marriage with one of the coheiresses of that ancient family. Kilgetty, an ancient mansion in the parish, and in which the late Lord

Milford was born, is the property of Sir Richard Philipps, of Picton Castle, who keeps a few deer in the old park, but is now in the occupation of a farmer, and is at present going to decay. The parish abounds with excellent coal and culm, of which great quantities are annually raised by a company, and shipped for various parts of the kingdom at Sander's Foot, where a pier has been constructed, to which a rail-road is already in progress from these mines and those of Begelly. Other improvements have also been commenced, among which a plan for rendering the quay accessible to larger vessels than could previously approach with safety is in a considerable state of advancement. Iron-ore is also found in connexion with the strata of coal, and was formerly wrought to a considerable extent by the Pembrey Iron Company; but the works have been discontinued for the last few years, owing to a want of charcoal for fuel, the coal here produced being of the hard species called "stone coal," and consequently unfit to be employed in the manufacture of metals. The sands on this part of the coast are extremely favourable for sea-bathing, and a few families, who wish retirement and tranquillity, resort hither during the summer season, preferring the humbler, but more peaceable, accommodations which the inns of this place afford, to the gaieties of Tenby. The beach abounds with most of the species of shells found at Tenby, and numerous fossil remains are discovered in the mines, at a great depth from the surface. The turtle, or "scorpion" stone, as it is here called, is frequently met with, and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. Of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return made amounts to £1843. 17. 2. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 6., and endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; patrons and impropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. David's: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, and those payable to the chapter for one of £140, both subject to rates, those of the former averaging £17. 12. 4., and of the latter, £19. 13. 8. per annum; attached to the vicarage are also a house, and a glebe of ten acres, valued at £8 per annum. The church is romantically situated in one of the richly wooded dells with which the parish abounds, and is a neat structure in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, seen to great advantage above the wood in which it is embosomed. The free school was founded by John Jones, Esq., who, in 1712, bequeathed £300 in trust for the gratuitous instruction of an equal number of children of both sexes, in reading and writing: the income arising from this bequest, amounting to £16. 12. per annum, is appropriated to the maintenance of the school, erected by permission of the Bishop in the churchyard, and the remainder of the necessary funds is raised by subscription; there are at present about thirty-five children in the school. About forty children are instructed in a school appertaining to the Calvinistic Methodists, at the expense of their parents; and there are two infants' schools, containing together thirty children, who are taught in like manner: a Sunday school supported by members of the Established Church is attended by 100 children, who are taught gratuitously, and there is another connected with the Methodists, in which are thirty-five children.

IS-Y-COED, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of Holt, union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles (E.) from Wrexham; comprising the townships of Cacca-Dutton, Dutton-y-Brân, Dutton-Difieth, Ridley, and Sutton, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor; and containing 576 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Dee, by which goods and merchandise may be conveyed to Chester; but there is neither any trade, beyond what is necessary for the supply of the inhabitants, nor any manufacture carried on in the village, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a neat modern structure, rebuilt in 1829, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels, and is capable of accommodating three hundred persons. There is a place of worship for Ranters. Several small charitable bequests have been made for distribution among the poor; and there are some schools, which are noticed under the heads of the respective townships, *which see.*

IS-Y-GARREG (IS-CARREG), a township, in the parish, union, and hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles (S. W.) from Machynlleth; containing 474 inhabitants. From this township many pleasing views of the river and vale of the Dovey, from Cemmes to its influx into Cardigan bay, are obtained; but other parts present lofty mountains and barren wastes, especially in that portion bordering on Cardiganshire. There are slate quarries and lead mines, but the latter are not now worked. Several respectable residences are scattered over the lower part of the township, which is bounded on the north by the Dovey, and on the west by the Llyvnant, rivers. A small detached portion of it is included within the new boundaries of the borough of Machynlleth.

IS-Y-GRAIG (IS-CRAIG), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanddwywau, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Barmouth; containing 288 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the bay of Cardigan, which here forms an irregular strand,

with crags and rude precipices, extending from a chain of the Merionethshire mountains. A remarkable sand-bank, termed the Causeway, or Sarn Badrig, stretches from this coast in a south-western direction, twenty-one miles into the bay, of which about nine miles are dry at low water. In several parts it is covered only to the depth of half a fathom at flood tide, but there are three breaches in it, through which vessels may pass. Some have considered it an artificial construction, and others that it formed a part of the Cantrêv Gwaelod, or the low-land hundred, which was overwhelmed by the sea at the close of the fifth century. The vulgar notion is, that it was constructed by Saint Patrick, as the name implies, who was born in this neighbourhood, at Gwaredog in Arvon, previously to his mission to Ireland. The general aspect of the hamlet, which contains the parish church, is rugged and mountainous: agriculture and the manufacture of webs are the chief employment of the inhabitants. A small canal has been recently projected, to run parallel with, and at a short distance from, the coast, for the purpose of conveying the waters of two small streams to the creek near Llandanwg church.

J

JEFFRESTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (s. by w.) from Narberth; containing 644 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on a well-wooded eminence, and forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the views from the adjacent parts of the country. Near the turnpike-road from Narberth to Pembroke, which passes through the parish, and about half-way between Creswell-Quay and the church, is Cresselly, a seat surrounded with luxuriant plantations. The substrata of the soil of the parish are stone coal and culm, which have been wrought to a very great extent, and still continue to be procured, though on a smaller scale: the mines are thought to be nearly exhausted, but it is probable that, by carrying the shaft to a greater depth, an abundant supply may still be obtained. The coal is carried by a tram-road to the new pier at Sander's Foot, in Carmarthen bay, and there shipped in large quantities for the coast of Cardiganshire; and many tons of the large coal are conveyed from thence to the London market, for malting purposes, it being free from all bituminous qualities. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £1566. 2. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 6., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; present net income, £134; patrons and impropriators, Precentor and Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Jeffrey and St. Oswald, is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural features. A school, in which about fifty males and twenty-five females are instructed, is supported by John H. Allen, Esq.

JOHN'S (ST.) juxta Swansea, a parish, in the borough, union, and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, adjoining the sea-port town of Swansea; and containing 913 inhabitants. The name of this place, in Welsh "Eglwys Ieuan Aber Tawe," is derived from the dedication of its church, which originally belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and from its situation adjacent to the town of Swansea, immediately below which the river Tawe discharges its waters into the Bristol Channel. The parish, which is small, containing not more than six farms of moderate size, extends nearly a mile in length in a northerly direction from Swansea. The scenery in the immediate vicinity is not so engaging as that by which the environs of the borough on the south-west side are distinguished; but the distant views comprehend some pleasing features, with a fine prospect, from some parts of the parish, of the Bristol Channel and the coast of Devonshire. Within the parish are some coal-works and a manufactory of tobacco-pipes: the Hâvod works for smelting copper, and the rolling-mills belonging to John Henry Vivian and Sons, and F. A. Williams and Co., which are also within its limits, are noticed in the account of Swansea. The whole of the parish is now included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Swansea. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; net income, £87; patron and impropriator, Sir John Morris. The church, dedicated to St. John, having fallen into a state of dilapidation, was taken down and rebuilt in 1824, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels granted £575; and the remainder was made up by subscription, collected through the exertions of the Rev. Henry Williams. The structure, which is situated within the town of Swansea, is a plain massive edifice, without tower or spire, and contains one thousand free sittings, in consideration of the grant above-mentioned, affording great accommodation to the inhabitants of that part of the town who cannot find room in their own church: the service is performed both in the English and Welsh languages. A day school, containing 40 females, is supported by Mrs. Vivian, by whom it was established in 1825; and a Sunday school, commenced in 1823, and conducted by the members of the Established Church, affords gratuitous instruction to 120 males and 40 females, books being supplied for their use, partly by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and partly by voluntary contributions.

JOHNSTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Haverfordwest, on the road to Milford; containing 289 inhabitants. The environs are pleasant, and contain some agreeable scenery, and in the vicinity are several respectable seats. Johnston Hall, an ancient mansion of the family of Edwards, and for a long time the residence of the late Lord Kensington, is now the property of the present lord, and is in the occupation of Thomas Bowen, Esq. The lands, which are all freehold, are chiefly inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The parish abounds with culm and limestone, the former of which is worked for the supply of the neighbourhood, and the latter also on a limited scale, and chiefly burnt for manure: its rateable annual value has been returned at £926. 9. 9. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Steynton, rated in the king's books at £2. 0. 5., endowed with the rectorial tithes, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £322, with a glebe-house. The church is not distinguished by any peculiar architectural features. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Two Sunday schools are supported, in one of which are 45 males and 30 females, of whom 40 subscribe a penny weekly, and in return receive a suit of clothes each, every year; the rest are entirely paid for by subscription: in the other school about 30 males and females are instructed gratuitously by the Baptists.

JORDANSTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Fishguard; containing 157 inhabitants. It appears to have derived its name from an ancient family estate within its limits, and is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, being intersected by a stream which falls into the river Hog. The annual rateable value of the parish is returned at £623. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and the views of the adjacent country comprehend a pleasing variety of interesting features. In the immediate vicinity are some handsome seats, of which the principal within the parish are, Jordanston, the ancient family mansion of the Vaughans, agreeably situated in a retired part of the country, and comprehending much pleasing scenery; and Llangwaren, an ancient residence, with an extensive and well-cultivated farm attached to it. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 9., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; present net income, £91; patron, G. G. Vaughan, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Cwrda, is a small neat edifice, appropriately fitted up, but not distinguished by any interesting architectural details. Here are some remains of a circular encampment, which is generally ascribed to the Danes, but its origin and history are alike unknown.

K

KEGIDOCK, or ST. GEORGE'S (LLANSANT SIOR), a parish, comprising the divisions of St. George and Meivod, in the union of ST. ASAPH, hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. E.) from Abergele, on the road to Holyhead, and containing 399 inhabitants. It anciently formed part of the parish of St. Asaph, and was celebrated for a well, dedicated to St. George, to whom, as its tutelar saint, it was customary for the rich to present a horse, in order to procure his benediction upon the rest of their stud. It is also memorable as the scene of the resistance which Owain Gwynedd opposed to Henry II., during that monarch's invasion of the principality, whose forces, after his retreat from Ewloe and Basingwerk, he effectually restrained from penetrating further into Wales. On the summit of a hill called Pen-y-Parc is the strong hold which Owain occupied on that occasion, still in an entire state; it is defended on two sides by the precipitous acclivity of the mountain, and on the others by a triple intrenchment nearly a mile in circuit; in front of the east side is a fine verdant terrace, forming an agreeable promenade, and commanding an extensive and interesting view of the adjacent country. The parish, the annual value of which is returned at £1688, is bounded on the north by the Irish Channel; and about three miles from the village is the port of Rhuddlan. Kinmel Park, the elegant residence of Lord Dinorben, is included within its limits, but this noble mansion, commenced by the Rev. Edward Hughes, in 1780, and finished in 1783, and considerably added to by his son, Baron Dinorben, a title created in 1831, was destroyed by fire, September 27th, 1841. Lead and tin ores are found in great abundance, but at present the mines are not worked. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the appropriate tithes of the division of St. George, payable to the Prebendary of Vaynel, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £36, and the rectorial for one of £272. 18. 6., with a house and a glebe of about half an acre; and the appropriate tithes of the Meivod division, payable to the Prebendary of Meivod, have been exchanged for a rent-charge of £64. 15. 6., and the rectorial for one of £6. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a small edifice, not claiming notice for its architectural details, but both it and the churchyard are much admired for their neatness: in 1836, a mausoleum, or sepulchral chapel, was erected at the north east end of the church, under the superintendence of Mr. Jones, architect, of Chester, as a burial place for the Kinmel family.

There are places of worship for Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; and two day schools, one of which is supported by Lady Dinorben, and consists of 20 girls, and in the other about 30 children are taught at the expense of their parents. There are also three Sunday schools, in which about 150 boys and girls are instructed by voluntary teachers.

KELLAN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See CELLAN.

KELSTERTON (CÎLSTRYM), a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHOP, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Northop; containing 136 inhabitants. This place borders on the estuary of the Dee, and extends some miles over its sands, which are dry at low water, but may be brought into cultivation at a trifling expense. An extensive ale and porter brewery was erected here in 1818, being the first established in the county; the principal consumption is at Chester and the adjoining counties.

KENARTH (CENARTH), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, higher division of the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES; comprising the market and post-town of Newcastle-Emlyn, from which the church is distant 2½ miles (W. N. W.); and containing 2044 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the river Teivy, over which the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Cardigan is here carried by a stone bridge; and comprises by admeasurement 6429 acres, which are almost wholly inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and of which about 400 are woodland, and of the remainder two-thirds arable and one-third pasture. The soil is various, some parts being light and others clayey, and along the sides of the river are some rich meadows, with a fine loamy earth: a considerable number of cattle are bred in the parish, and the other produce comprises chiefly corn, butter, and cheese. The lands consist of hills and dales, well wooded with plantations of larch, oak, ash, and different kinds of fir; and the surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and in many parts highly picturesque, the views embracing the narrow but fertile vale of Teivy, and the adjoining country, abounding with a variety of interesting features. Near the church is the celebrated salmon-leap on the Teivy, where that river pours its waters over several continuous rocky shelves, upwards of twenty feet in extent, forming a pleasing and picturesque cascade: from the difficulty of passing this leap, the fish, in their ascent up the stream to deposit their spawn, are frequently much injured. In the neighbourhood are some handsome seats, of which the principal within the parish is Gelly Dywell, beautifully wooded with fine old oak timber, and rich plantations. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 6. 8., and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £185, patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, Rev. A. Brigstocke: the great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £266. 13. 4., and the vicarial for one of £133. 6. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Llawddog, is a neat edifice, about 50 feet long and 25 broad, containing 230 sittings, and is situated on a gentle eminence just above the falls of the Teivy previously noticed. A church has recently been erected at Newcastle-Emlyn, containing 500 sittings, of which 400 are free, and of which the patronage belongs to the vicar of this parish. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have each a place of worship, in addition to the meeting-houses for dissenters noticed in the account of Newcastle-Emlyn. There are five day schools in the parish, one of which contains 25 children, and is partly supported by subscription, and in the rest about 120 children are taught at the expense of their parents; an infants' school of about 25 children, who are instructed in a similar manner; and six Sunday schools conducted by gratuitous teachers, in one of which are 65 children who attend the Established Church; the others appertain to the dissenters, and afford gratuitous instruction to about 780 children. In this parish is situated the workhouse of the Newcastle-Emlyn union.

KENNARTH (CENARTH), a hamlet, in the parish of ST. HARMON, hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (N.N.E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 487 inhabitants. It forms the lower, or southern, portion of the parish, and is intersected by the Merthyd brook, which joins the river Wye in the vicinity. The parochial church stands in this hamlet, and the road from Rhaiadr to Llanidloes passes through the vale, crossing the Merthyd by a bridge close to the church. Here are some elevated mountains, the loftiest of which is called Moel Howel.

KENVIG, LOWER, (CEFN-Y-FIGYN,) with PYLE, a parish, comprising the greater portion of the borough of Kenvig, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11½ miles (S. S. E.) from Neath, and containing, exclusively of Pyle, 312 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, derives its name from its situation on a ridge of ground above a bog. It was anciently of much greater importance, having formed part of the great lordship of Glamorgan, and passed by right of conquest, with the other possessions of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, the last native prince of Glamorgan, to the posterity of Fitz-Hamon, the Norman invader, in the reign of William Rufus, who, on partitioning the conquered territory among the knights that accompanied him in the expedition, reserved to himself this lordship and castle; and the town under his descendants and their successors, increased in importance, and was invested with valuable corporate privileges. A charter was granted in the 9th of Henry

VI. by Richard, Earl of Beauchamp, and in the reign of Edward II., the immunities of the place were increased through the influence of this monarch's favourite, the younger Spencer, who obtained for it, in common with other towns in his lordship of Glamorgan, a new charter from the Crown. The castle, town, and lordship of Kenvig, about the middle of the fourteenth century, formed part of the dower of the widow of Hugh le Despencer, on her marriage with Guy de Brien. The charter endowing this place with municipal privileges was confirmed by Thomas le Despencer, lord of Glamorgan, in 1360, and renewed by his son Edward, in 1396, and by his daughter Isabel, in 1423.

The decay of the old town, castle, and church are ascribed to an overwhelming inundation of the sea, which took place about the middle of the sixteenth century, and covered with sand an extensive tract in the neighbourhood of the coast. From the desolating effect of this calamitous event the town has never since recovered, and now forms only a small straggling and insignificant village, near the open coast of the Bristol Channel. Kenvig contains about seven hundred and fifty acres of inclosed land, and eight hundred acres of waste, which latter are principally composed of sandbanks and rabbit warrens, of about twelve miles in extent, from Skeir rocks to Briton-Ferry. These sandbanks, subsequently to the inundation, have been planted with the *arundo arenaria*, in order to bind them; and, on taking a farm on the adjoining moor, the tenant usually covenants in his lease to give annually the labour of a day or more, in proportion to the extent of his farm, for planting it. The bog referred to in the etymology of the name of this place has, from time immemorial, formed a lake, which is nearly two miles in circumference, and, though situated close to the sea-shore, and encompassed with sand, never imbibes any muriatic properties. Prior to the desolation caused by the furious encroachment of the sea, the road from Cardiff to Swansea and Carmarthen passed through the town; but it was subsequently diverted through Pyle, and now passes at the distance of about a mile and a half to the north of it.

Kenvig still retains its *municipal privileges*, and is governed by a constable of the castle, a portreeve, an unlimited number of aldermen, a recorder, hayward, two ale-tasters, and an indefinite number of burgesses. The constable of the castle is appointed by the lord of the manor; the portreeve is chosen by the constable out of three burgesses selected by the aldermen at the court leet held at Michaelmas; the aldermen consist of persons who have served the office of portreeve; the recorder and hayward are named by the portreeve; the sergeant-at-mace is appointed by the constable from a list of four burgesses returned to him by the jury at the October court leet; and the ale-tasters are also chosen by the same officer. The burgesses are elected by the portreeve and a jury of eight burgesses, who may be sworn in at any time, and may confer the freedom on whomsoever they please, and of whom, according to ancient municipal regulation, the freedom can only be *claimed* by the sons of burgesses born after their fathers' admission; the burgesses are entitled to common pasture, without stint, upon the extensive wastes belonging to the borough, of which there are about 250 acres that are fit for pasture; and the revenue of the corporation is about £25 per annum. The borough comprises within its jurisdiction the whole of Lower Kenvig, the whole of the hamlet of Higher Kenvig, and part of that of Trissient, the two last being in the adjoining parish of Margam; and it also forms a lordship of itself, with a superior manorial jurisdiction over North Cornelly, South Cornelly, and Scarveur.

The borough, which is one of the most ancient in Wales, prior to the passing of the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," was contributory with Cardiff, Aberavon, Cowbridge, Llantrissent, Loughor, Neath, and Swansea, in the return of a member to parliament; the right of election being in the burgesses at large, in number two hundred and thirty, of whom fifty-seven are resident: but it is now contributory with Swansea, Aberavon, Loughor, and Neath, which have been raised into an independent district, returning one member. The right of election is vested in the resident burgesses, if duly registered according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which have not been altered by the late Boundary Act, is twenty-six, of which seventeen are in Lower Kenvig, seven in Higher Kenvig, and two in Trissient: the mayor of Swansea is the returning officer. The town-hall, of which the lower part has been converted into a public-house, was built, about the commencement of the present century, at an expense of £400. Two fairs were formerly held annually; the first commenced on Whit-Tuesday, and the second on the eve of St. James the Apostle, and each continued eight days.

The *living* is a discharged vicarage, with that of Pyle consolidated, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 11½., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £95; impropriator, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The ancient church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was, about the commencement of the thirteenth century, confirmed and granted, with its appurtenances, to the abbey of Margam, by Henry, Bishop of Llandaf, on the petition of Walter, abbot of Tewkesbury. An infants' school

was commenced in 1833, in which 16 children are instructed at the expense of their parents. Of the castle, there are no other remains than part of one of the towers, rising to the height of about twelve feet above the sand, beneath which the remainder is buried, and some vestiges of the moat which surrounded it. About three hundred yards to the south of it were the ancient church and cemetery, where human bones are frequently exposed to the view by the drifting of the sands. The Roman *Via Julia Maritima* is supposed to have taken its course by this place, between which and the village of Margam there is an inscribed stone, about five feet in height and one in diameter, on which are the words *Pompeius Carantorius*. On the south-east side of this parish is a large extra-parochial farm, called Skeir, the boundary line between which and Kenvig, having been covered with sand by the storm above noticed, a commission was held for ascertaining it, pursuant to an act obtained in 1554, relating to the destruction caused by the sea sand in Glamorganshire.

KERRY (CERI), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, upper division of the hundred of Montgomery, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Newtown; containing 2104 inhabitants, of whom 1254 are in the Lower, and 850 in the Upper Division. The name is of doubtful etymology. Some deduce it from *Ceri*, the "mountain ash," with which the district is thought formerly to have abounded. Others consider it to be a corruption of *Caerau*, "fortified places," there being remains of several in the parish and its vicinity, which, in consequence of being situated near the English border, were the scene of frequent contests: but this is evidently erroneous, inasmuch as the place is called by the same name so early as the sixth century, long prior to the construction of those numerous defences which border warfare subsequently rendered necessary. The late Rev. Mr. Jenkins, an ingenious antiquary, and vicar of this parish for many years, was of opinion that the place derived its name from some chieftain, or petty prince, of remote antiquity, whose patrimony it was, a practice which prevailed to a considerable extent in the early ages of the Britons; and supposed that it might have been Ceri Hîr Lyngwyn, grandfather of the celebrated Caractacus. In ancient times Kerry, or Ceri, comprehended a district containing the parishes of Kerry and Môchtrêv, the church being then called *Llanvihangel yn Ngheri*, "the church of St. Michael in Kerry," and formed a comot in the province of Ferregs, coterminous with what is now the upper division of the hundred. The first event of moment mentioned with relation to it is, that it was the scene of a determined, but bloodless, struggle between the celebrated Giraldus Cambrensis, Archdeacon of Brecknock, and Adam, Bishop of St. Asaph, regarding the right to the church, which, although it had for some time been considered as belonging to the diocese of St. David's, was claimed by that prelate, who forthwith raised a strong body of men from Powys, to assist, if necessary, in enforcing his claim. Giraldus, on being apprised of this, despatched messengers to two chieftains of this country, Einon Clyd and Cadwallon, requesting military aid in asserting the rights of the church of St. David's, determining to anticipate the bishop's design. Having arrived at Kerry, he entered the church, and ordering the bells to be rung, in token of possession, celebrated mass. Meanwhile messengers having been sent by the bishop, announcing his approach to dedicate the church, the archdeacon commissioned some of his clergy, attended by the dean of the district, to inform him, that if he came as a friend, he would be kindly received; but if not, he urged him to advance no further. The latter, however, desisted not from his purpose, and was met by the archdeacon and his clergy at the entrance to the churchyard, where a contention arose, each party asserting his respective right to the church. The bishop, putting on his mitre, and taking his pastoral staff in his hand, approached with his attendants, at which also the opposite party, dressed in their surplices and sacerdotal robes, with lighted tapers and elevated crucifix, came forth in processional order, and each began to excommunicate the other; but the archdeacon ordering the bells to be rung three times, in confirmation of his sentence, the bishop and his party mounted horse, and hastily rode off, amid the shouts and pelting of the crowd, which so unusual an occurrence had caused to assemble. According to Matthew Paris, Henry III., having led an army to the relief of the castle of Montgomery, which the Welsh were then besieging, and compelled them to abandon their enterprise, advanced further into their country, and was opposed by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, at a place corruptly called *Cridia*, in the Vale of Kerry. Having employed much time in cutting down a large wood, which had frequently protected the Welsh from previous aggressions of the English forces, he took and demolished a castellated mansion situated in the centre of it, and thereby deprived them of one of their most important posts: observing the highly favourable position of the place, he, with the advice of his minister, Hubert de Burgh, commenced the erection of a castle upon the site of the former edifice: during the progress of the work, he was so harassed by the Welsh, who intercepted his convoys, and cut off his foraging parties, that, after three months' labour and considerable expense, he was obliged to abandon his design, and agree to a truce: the conditions were, that he should raze to the ground the works which he had constructed, since called "Hubert's Folly," and that the Welsh prince should pay three thousand marks for the materials, and agree to do homage for the lordship of Kerry. In one of the

rencontres which took place at that time, William de Breos, lord of Brecknock, was made prisoner by the Welsh.

The *parish*, which contains 19 townships, is situated in the southern part of the shire, and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Newtown and Llanmerewig, on the south by Radnorshire and Salop, on the east by Churchstoke, and on the west by Moughtrey; it is intersected by the small rivers Mule and Miheli, which form a junction below the village, and the stream called Camnant flows through the district, in which also the river Teme, which runs past Ludlow, has its source. The scenery is much and deservedly admired, and an excursion of 4½ miles from Abermule, on the Welshpool road to the village of Kerry, cannot fail to charm the traveller by the variety and beauty of the surrounding prospects. The parish is about 13 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth, and comprises 21,420 acres, and 33 perches, of which about 4000 acres are arable, 5000 pasture, 4000 meadow, 6920 sheep pasture, and 1500 woods and plantations; about 12,000 acres are old inclosed land, and the rest are mountainous and lately allotted as sheep-walks to different farms, under an act passed in 1797. The soil is of an argillaceous nature, and the chief agricultural produce is grain, cattle, and sheep: of the rateable annual value the return amounts to £13,597. The surface is diversified and interesting, consisting of valleys, hills, and mountains, and having a good back-ground formed by the hill of Corndon in Shropshire: the chief mansions are Dôlevorgan, Black Hall, Brynllywarch, Forest, and Snowfield House, the last of which is a modern building in the early English style of architecture. About five or six men are usually employed in three flagstone-quarries, and three or four in two building-stone quarries: there are four water grist-mills, a sawing-mill, and a bone-mill. The parish contains the villages of Kerry, Llwynycowrid, Sarn, Bahaillon, and Pentre, the first of which has a very neat appearance, and is larger than most country villages; it is traversed by the road from Newtown to Bishop's Castle; and the new line of road between Builth and Newtown, which connects North and South Wales, passes through the west end of the parish. Above the village are the two narrow picturesque vales of the Mule and the Miheli, and below are the vale of the Mule, after its junction with the Miheli, and that of Ceibutrach, environed on both sides by ridges of hills, of which those on one side are lofty and extensive, and afford pasturage in summer to from twelve to fifteen thousand head of sheep. In the time of the latter princes of Wales this district was covered with almost impenetrable woods, and in the reign of Henry VIII. Leland describes it as a forest without deer; but it has since been nearly stripped of its sylvan clothing, though extensive plantations have lately been formed, which in the course of a few years will, from the nature of the soil being highly favourable to the growth of trees, contribute greatly to the embellishment of the scenery of the vale: the system of agriculture has also been much improved of late years throughout the district. Petty-sessions for the upper division of the hundred were till lately held at the village, on the last Friday in every month.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £17. 8. 4.; net income, £330, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. David's. The *church*, dedicated to St. Michael, and stated by Giraldus Cambrensis to have been rebuilt in 1176, is principally in the later style of English architecture, with some modern alterations, and consists of two aisles, separated by eight Norman arches supported on circular and octangular columns, and a massive square tower at the west end, surmounted by a wooden belfry; the font, which is octagonal and very ancient, is adorned in each department with devices emblematical of the Crucifixion: the edifice is 89 feet 8 inches in length, and 46 feet 4 inches in breadth, and contains 607 sittings, of which 92 are free. A monumental tablet has been erected to the memory of Giraldus; and on the north side of the window in the south aisle is a handsome monument, erected at an expense of £525, to the late Richard Jones, Esq., a native of Black Hall, and the benevolent founder of the Black Hall Institution, in this parish; it consists of a white marble bust of the founder, on one side of which is a boy writing, and on the other a girl reading, resting on a pedestal of variegated marble: neat marble tablets have also lately been put up to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, the late vicar, the Rev. Mr. Davies, Miss Herbert, and others. The churchyard is kept in a state of unusual order and neatness, which circumstance induced Mr. Hulbert, the historian of Shrewsbury to say, that "whoever visits Newtown, or its neighbourhood, should not omit to visit Kerry; its churchyard, which may very properly be designated, 'the garden of graves,' exhibiting among the tombs the snowdrop, the primrose, the polyanthus, the pink, and the gilliflower, mingling with sweet-scented and small ever-green shrubs, and displaying charms not to be realized among the tombs of departed greatness." A chapel of ease formerly stood in the township of Gwernygo, but no remains of the building can now be traced. The present vicar by great exertion and perseverance, has collected sufficient funds for the erection of a chapel of ease in another part of the parish, where it is much wanted, and has signified his intention of alienating £50 per annum of the vicarial tithes, in perpetuity, for its endowment: the edifice would have been at this time nearly or perhaps entirely completed, had not some unexpected difficulty arisen in reference to the legal conveyance of the intended site. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The *Black Hall Institution* was founded, in 1787, by the above-named Mr. Jones,

who had been a purser in the royal navy, to be "free and open to all Christians, Jews, Turks, and Infidels, that will attend for instruction, that they may hear and learn, and fear the Lord, the great Jehovah." At his decease he bequeathed to trustees funded property consisting of £1000 in the three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, £1050 four per cent. ditto, and £1000 five per cent. Bank Annuities (the last of which has been advanced on mortgage to the commissioners of the first district of roads in Montgomeryshire), directing the interest to be applied in feeding, clothing, and educating poor children of this parish, and apprenticing poor boys, and the charity to be called by the above-mentioned name. He also bequeathed £700 three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities to the same trustees, for the support of a Sunday school, established also in 1787, to be called the Kerry Charity Sunday School on the Black Hall Institution. The income of the charity, including some former bequests, amounts to £155. 15. per annum: there are about 80 boys and 70 girls in the day school, of whom 50 boys and 50 girls are taught gratuitously, two of each being also annually clothed, but the trustees have not within the last few years boarded or apprenticed any children, preferring to apply the funds in the education of a larger number. The Sunday school is attended by upwards of 100 children, who, if they choose to stay after the performance of divine service at church in the morning, are provided, during six months in the year, with bread and cheese, according to the testamentary directions of the beneficent founder: attached to it is a lending library, supported by voluntary contributions. The school-house, a large brick building, stands near the church, and has been extensively repaired and improved at different times, partly by subscription, and partly from the funds of the charity; the master resides on the premises: a payment of 15*s.* per annum is made for each of the scholars in the day schools. The other contributors to education in the parish were John Jones, in 1718, who granted £5 for books; the Rev. Richard and James Lloyd, in 1741, who made a gift of similar sums, the interest secured on the Dole Howell estate; Evan Humphries, who assigned £10, also a rent-charge; Evan Williams, who, in 1720, gave £10, and Matthew Edwards, in 1723, £20, both sums secured on the tolls of the first district of Montgomeryshire roads; and William Pugh, who, in 1823, presented a donation of £100; besides which, there is an annual payment of £5 from the rectorial tithes. There are also two day schools, in which about 70 children of both sexes are instructed, partly by subscription, and partly by weekly payments; and two Sunday schools, consisting of about 70 males and females, are supported by the dissenters. Divers small bequests, including one of £300, in 1839, by Mrs. C. Careless, daughter of a former vicar of the parish, have been made at different times for the benefit of the poor, the produce of which, amounting annually to upwards of £30, is distributed by the vicar and churchwardens agreeably to the intentions of the donors. On the hills and in other parts of the parish, are numerous intrenchments, fortifications, and barrows, evincing this neighbourhood to have frequently been the arena of military contentions, unrecorded in history: that in the garden of the parsonage-house, in the township of Trêvlan, consisting of a high mound of earth, encompassed by a moat, is supposed, from its unfinished state, to be the one attempted to be erected by Henry III.

KEVENLLEECE (CEFN-LLŶS), a parish and contributory borough, in the union of RHAIADR, hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, on the road from Newtown to Builth, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Pen-y-Bont; containing 379 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies the "palace ridge," or "hill," is of considerable antiquity; and a castle of great strength was erected here, about the year 1242, by Ralph Mortimer, which is sometimes called "Castell Glyn Ithon," from its being situated on an eminence in a glen, through which flows the river Ithon, by which it was nearly encircled: the ruins form an interesting object amid the surrounding scenery. The parish is extremely hilly, and, being for the most part destitute of wood, is in general of dreary aspect; the tops of some of the hills, however, command prospects of striking interest. Lead-ore and coal are supposed to exist within its limits, but all attempts to procure these minerals have proved fruitless. Kevenlleece which is a borough by prescription, and probably owes that distinction to the existence of its ancient castle, has a corporation comprising a bailiff, constable, and burgesses, who are nominated by the steward of the manor, and presented by the jury of the court leet, which consists of burgesses, summoned by the steward; none of the officers possess any privileges, that of assisting in the election of a member of parliament having been taken away by the Reform Act. The borough includes within its limits, which were not altered by the Boundary Act, about one-fifth of the parish, extending about two miles from east to west, and half a mile from north to south. It contributes with Radnor, Rhaiadr, Cnwclas, Knighton, and, by the act of 1832, "for Amending the representation of the Peopel," Presteign, in sending a member to parliament. The right of voting was formerly in the burgesses at large, nearly two hundred in number, of whom only fifteen are at present resident, but is now vested, by the above act, in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to its provisions, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the

act demands: the present number of houses in the borough of this value is only three. It also gives name to the hundred, the polling-place, for which on the election of a knight for the shire by the Reform Act, is at Pen-y-Bont in the adjoining parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 19. 4½.; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £196; and there is a glebe of 46 acres, valued at £40 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is romantically situated on the right bank of the river Ithon amid high hills, and is somewhat difficult of access in winter; it consists of a nave and chancel, with a low tower covered with a shelving roof. There is a place of worship for Independents, endowed with a farm in the parish of Llansantfraid, called Craigieuan, bequeathed by a lady named Jones, and now producing £25 per annum. A Sunday school of 30 children is supported by the Baptists. Thomas Palmer, in 1712, bequeathed certain lands for the use of the poor; the Rev. Hugh Powell, in 1714, gave £32 for a similar purpose; and William Lewis, in 1831, left £60, one moiety of the interest to be distributed among decayed farmers, and the other moiety to be given to a schoolmaster. With these sums, other lands and tenements have been purchased, and a house built on one portion, so that the parish now possesses property, producing £21. 2. per annum, which sum is distributed on the 13th of January, among decayed farmers in sums varying from £1 to £4, as there is no settled school in the parish.

SEAL AND ARMS.

KIDWELLY, or CYDWELI, an incorporated market-town, and a parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of KIDWELLY, in the union of LLANELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (s. by E.) from Carmarthen, and 225 (W.) from London; containing 1563 inhabitants, of which number, 1297 are in the borough, and the remainder in the suburbs. This is a place of great antiquity, and by some historians is supposed to have been the scene of the battle between Ambrosius and Vortigern, which Bede states to have been fought in the year 458. This part of the principality, according to Camden, was for many years occupied by the Scots under the sons of Keianus, who were finally expelled by the illustrious British prince, Cunadda. In the reign of William Rufus, William de Londres, one of the twelve knights who attended Fitz-Hamon in his successful attempt upon Glamorgan, and to whom the lordship of Ogmore, in that county, was afterwards assigned, subsequently made a conquest of this district, where he is said to have erected the castle, to which the town was indebted for the importance which it attained. The erection of this fortress, however, is attributed, with greater probability, to one of his descendants, Maurice de Londres, who, according to Camden, after a troublesome war, made himself master of Kidwelly, and fortified the old town with walls and a castle. It afterwards became the scene of many important military events. In the year 1114, the town and fortress were surprised and taken by Grufydd ab Rhŷs, who retained possession only for a short time; and after its re-capture, Gwenllian, wife of Grufydd, a woman of masculine intrepidity, with a view to recover her husband's territories, placed herself at the head of a body of forces, and, attended by her two sons, attacked Maurice de Londres at a place in the vicinity of the castle, where she was defeated, made prisoner, and put to death by her adversary, one of her sons being also slain, and the other made captive: the place where this battle was fought is still called Maes Gwenllian, or "Gwenllian's Field." In 1148, Cadell, one of the sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, issuing from Carmarthen with a powerful body of forces, ravaged and laid waste the country around this town. The castle was repaired and strengthened, in 1190, by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, but was subsequently demolished in 1233, by Grufydd, son of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, who had come into this part of the country to oppose the invasions of the Earl of Pembroke, and, hearing that a plot had been concerted by the inhabitants of Kidwelly, to betray him into the power of the English, fired the town, and marched to Carmarthen.

By the marriage of the grand-daughter of Maurice de Londres with Henry, Earl of Lancaster, the castle and lordship of Kidwelly became the property of this nobleman, and the exclusive jurisdiction at present exercised in the town and lordship owe their origin to the erection of the estates of this earldom into a county palatine in the reign of Edward III. These estates, by descent, became vested in the crown in the reign of Henry VII., who granted the castle and lordship to the celebrated Rhŷs ab Thomas, to whose assistance that monarch had been materially indebted for the success of his efforts to obtain the crown of England. On the attainder of Grufydd, grandson of Rhŷs, they again reverted to the crown, and were sold in the reign of Charles I., to the Vaughans of Golden Grove, in this county; and after the death of John Vaughan, Esq., early in the present century, they became the property of his devisee, Lord Cawdor, whose son and successor, Earl Cawdor, is the present proprietor. The lordship, honour, and liberty of Kidwelly comprises the comots, or hundreds of Carnawllon, Iscennen, and Kidwelly, and contains sixteen parishes and nineteen manors. By virtue of a grant from Charles I., the

successive lords have claimed and exercised exclusive jurisdiction within the lordship, independently of the rest of the county of Carmarthen, and also various extensive and important privileges. The lord's officer holds the offices of bailiff itinerant, and bailiff of the liberties of the castles and lordships within the said liberty; and he is also coroner, escheator, and steward of the courts baron, which are held separately for each hundred. He has the return of all writs which run into the liberty excepting only *non omittas* writs; and, as bailiff of the liberty, summonses, for the assizes and quarter-sessions, the grand and petit jurors of that part of the county which lies within its peculiar jurisdiction.

The TOWN occupies a low and uninteresting situation on the banks of the Gwendraeth Vâch, or Lesser Gwendraeth river, which divides it into two portions, called respectively the Old and the New Town, the former of which, situated on the western side, is connected with the latter by a handsome stone bridge. The prosperity of this once important place seems to have been completely annihilated by destructive fires and other misfortunes, prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when its inhabitants were at the lowest ebb of poverty, as appears by a memorial drawn up on their behalf by a native of the place, and presented to Sir George Carew, Knight Marshal. The Old Town, which was formerly surrounded with walls, having three gates, over one of which, in Leland's time, were the remains of a town-hall, with a prison underneath it, and in which are situated the ruins of the castle, now consists, with few exceptions, merely of hovels; and the New Town contains very few respectable dwelling-houses, the majority being thatched cottages of very inferior appearance. The air is salubrious, and the place is considered very healthy. The importance which it formerly derived from its situation on a fine navigable river, within half a mile of its influx into the great bay of Carmarthen, having for some time ceased, from the obstruction of the navigation by the accumulation of sand, which formed a dangerous bar across the mouth of the river, its commerce, once flourishing, in consequence declined; and the opening of collieries, and the establishment of copper-works at Llanelly, to which port this is a creek, transferred in a great measure the trade of Kidwelly to that place. Many fruitless attempts were made to improve the navigation of the river, and various sums were expended in unavailing efforts to remove the obstructions which impeded it; the sands, however, which formerly accumulated, have now totally disappeared through the operations of nature. Some docks, and a short canal, were constructed here about the year 1766, by Mr. Keymer, a private individual; the former are situated about half a mile from the town, and the latter was intended to convey coal from the mouth of the neighbouring pits to the vessels in the harbour. Some years since, this navigation was transferred to a company, known as the "Kidwelly Canal Company," by whom it was extended a distance of two miles up the Vale of Gwendraeth, and a branch three miles and a half in length, was constructed to communicate with Pembrey Harbour; it now extends for fifteen miles. Here were formerly both iron and tin works, the former of which have been entirely abandoned, and the latter are now conducted only on a very limited scale. The only exports are coal, to the opposite side of the Bristol Channel, and corn, cheese, and other agricultural produce to Bristol. Markets were formerly held by charter, on Tuesday and Friday; but the former has been discontinued, and the latter, from the proximity of Carmarthen and Llanelly, has become merely a market for butchers' meat and vegetables. Fairs are held on August 3rd, and October 29th.

There are five CHARTERS in the possession of the corporation, of which the first four, dated, respectively, the 30th of Edward III., 22nd of Henry VI., 32nd of Henry VIII., and 4th of Edward VI., are under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, within which the borough is comprised, and the fifth was granted by James I., under the Great Seal, in the 16th year of his reign, August 7th, 1618, and, having re-constituted the borough, is the present governing charter. The style of the corporation is "the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough of Kidwelly, in the county of Carmarthen;" and the government is vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve principal burgesses, a recorder, deputy recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, two serjeants-at-mace, and an indefinite number of burgesses. The mayor, who is chief magistrate, coroner, and clerk of the markets, is appointed by the common-council, which consists of the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and principal burgesses, and is the governing body of the corporation, from among the aldermen, on the Monday next after Michaelmas-day, the charter day: the aldermen, of whom one is a magistrate, are chosen for life, and the bailiffs, who are also sheriffs, for a year, by the common-council, from the body of principal burgesses: the principal burgesses are elected for life by the council, from the burgesses; the recorder, who is a justice of the peace, the town-clerk, and the chamberlain, are also appointed by the council, during pleasure: and the serjeants-at-mace are chosen by the mayor from the burgesses.

The *freedom* is acquired by birth, limited, however, to the eldest sons of freemen, born after their fathers' admission, and obtained by election of the common-council, who may choose burgesses to whatever extent they please; and one person is generally nominated by the mayor every year, and thereupon elected by the council. The privileges of the burgesses include exemption from serving on all county juries, and the right of grazing five head of cattle and thirty head of sheep each upon the uninclosed

lands that belong to the corporation, and which are stated to comprise about 730 acres, and are supposed to contain valuable mines of copper-ore, to which the corporation lays claim. General *sessions* are directed by the charter to be held before the mayor, the recorder, or, in his absence, the deputy recorder, and the alderman who should be elected a justice as before-mentioned, or any two of them, including the mayor, for the trial of all offences within the borough short of felony; and the charter declares that no other justice of the peace shall interfere with the concerns of the borough. Quarter-sessions are regularly held, and cases of misdemeanour are occasionally tried, before a jury selected by the bailiffs from among the burgesses; but it most frequently happens that there are no cases for trial. A court of record is also directed by the charter to be held within the borough before the mayor and recorder, or their sufficient deputy, every Monday fortnight, for the trial of all actions, real, personal, and mixed, under £200 in amount; and the hundred court of Kidwelly may also by the same authority take place before the mayor and steward every three weeks; but both these courts have entirely fallen into disuse, though some proceedings appear to have occurred in the former so late as within the last quarter of a century. The *revenues* of the corporation consist of about fifty acres of inclosed land, let upon long leases to a large number of tenants; a further inclosure of twenty acres, recently made; a considerable number of chief rents of small amount; and rent derived from a lease of certain copper-mines under the uninclosed lands: the whole producing a net income of about £120. The town-hall is a tenement possessing no architectural features worthy of notice, which has been fitted up for the purpose; attached to it is a small place of confinement, serving occasionally as a lock-up house for the borough.

The parish of Kidwelly is divided into St. Mary's within, and St. Mary's without the borough, each division separately maintaining its own poor. The *living* is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £97: the impropriation belongs to G. R. and H. Maliphant, Esqrs., and their sisters. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in the New Town, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower at the western end, surmounted by a very lofty spire; over the entrance is a figure of the Virgin, and in the interior is a monumental effigy of a priest, with an inscription, now illegible. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans; a National school, supported by voluntary contributions, and containing about sixty scholars; and a Sunday school. A small rent-charge of 6*s.* 8*d.*, assigned by Howell Thomas, in 1666, is distributed in bread among the poor annually; another of 10*s.* has been lost. At Penallt, near this place, was anciently a small *priory* of Benedictine monks, founded about the year 1130, by Roger, Bishop of Sarum, who dedicated it to St. Mary, and made it a cell to the abbey of Sherborne in Dorsetshire; it continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was £38: the present remains are very inconsiderable. Leland, speaking of the castle, in the reign of Henry VIII., states that it was then "meately wel kept up," and "veri fair and doble waullid;" having been repaired by Alice de Londres, wife of one of the Dukes of Lancaster, and again in the reign of Henry VII. The present remains of this edifice occupy a bold rocky eminence on the western side of the Gwendraeth Vâch, and are in a more perfect state of preservation than any other of a similar character in the principality: their appearance is grand and imposing, the ruins comprising a quadrangular area, inclosed by strong walls defended with massive circular towers at the angles, and also by bastions in the intervals; the principal entrance, which is on the west side, is under a magnificent gateway, flanked by two round towers, and is still in good preservation. Many of the state apartments are almost entire, and the groined ceilings of some of them, together with other portions of the edifice, display interesting features of the early style of English architecture.

KIFIG (CYFFIG), a parish, in the union of Narberth, lower division of the hundred of Derllŷs, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles (w. by s.) from St. Clear's; containing 486 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the old road from St. Clear's to Narberth. The living, which is a perpetual curacy, consolidated with that of Marros, was formerly dependent on the mother church of Laugharne, but having been lately endowed with £8 per annum by the vicar of that parish, and with £600 royal bounty, it was united with Marros; net income, £56; patron, Vicar of Laugharne: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £185, and the vicarial for one of £40. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Sir John Crow, Bart., bequeathed £50, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor of the parish, to whom Zacharias Thomas also bequeathed, in 1681, a rent-charge of 13*s.* 4*d.*

KILAY (CILE), with Trêgorn, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandarog, hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 8 miles (e. s. e.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish. The Gwendraeth Vâch river flows through this hamlet.

KÎLCARW (CÎL-CARW), with Gorycoed, a hamlet, in the parish of Llangendeirn, hundred of Kidwelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7½ miles (s. e. by e.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish, of which it forms the south-eastern portion. It occupies a part of the district between the Gwendraeth Vawr and Gwendraeth Vâch rivers; and the road

from Llannon to Llangendeirn passes through it. The Mynydd Llangendeirn, running parallel with the latter river, is situated here, and, from its deep indentations, gives name to the hamlet, which implies the retreat of the stag.

KÎLGERRAN (CÎL-GARON), a parish (formerly an incorporated market-town), in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KÎLGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan; containing 1149 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to the erection of a castle, of great strength and extent, of which the original foundation is involved in much obscurity: some writers attribute it to Roger de Montgomery, and others to Gilbert, Earl of Clare. In the year 1164, this important fortress was taken from the English by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, by whom it was considerably strengthened; and in the following year the Normans and Flemings made an unsuccessful attack upon it. During the civil war between his two sons, Grufydd and Rhŷs, the former of whom had succeeded to his father's dominions, it was captured by Grufydd, in 1199, from whom, however, it was wrested by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, about the year 1204. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in 1215, included the capture of this castle among his other numerous conquests in this part of the principality, but ceded it, in the following year, to a native chieftain named Maelgwyn, from whom it was retaken in 1222, by the Earl of Pembroke, who immediately commenced the erection of a new fortress, which was finished by the garrison, during the earl's absence in London, whither he had been summoned to attend the king. The castle thenceforward continued annexed to the earldom of Pembroke, until the decease of the youngest son of Earl William, when these vast estates descended to coheiresses, and the castle and lordship of Kîlgerran were separated from it. The importance of the castle imparted a proportionate degree of consequence to the town, which was endowed with corporate privileges, and continued to flourish until the decay of the former, on which it underwent a like decline.

It is now only a small *village*, consisting of one street, about half a mile in length, the houses in which are mean, straggling, and irregularly built, with the church at the western extremity. The river Teivy, which runs on the east and north to its estuary below Cardigan, here winds in beautiful and majestic reaches through the vale to which it gives name, and which at every bend presents some fresh features of novel and picturesque beauty. In sailing up the stream, in one part of its course, the hanging woods which clothe the sides of the environing hills recede from the margin of the stream, and leave room for a narrow strip of meadow land, whilst the beautiful varied scenery on the opposite bank is terminated by the august ruins of the castle, which crown the summit of a projecting rock rising precipitously from the brink of the river: on the opposite side, the noble woods which give name to the valuable estate and mansion of Coedmore, cover the sides and summit of the rock, partially disclosing at intervals impending masses, which contrast finely with the sylvan beauties of the scene. Pursuing the course of the river, rich groves, alternating with the naked rock, continue to excite the admiration of the traveller, till he arrives within a short distance of Llêchrhŷd bridge, where the vale expands on either side, margined by luxuriant meadows, from which the hills recede, beautifully varied with churches, seats, and cottages, embosomed in the foliage of successive plantations. On this river is the Kîlgerran royal weir, which was purchased from the crown by Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Coedmore. There are three mansions in the parish, namely, Glàndovan, the seat of Robert Frederick Gower, Esq., of which family was the late Admiral Sir Erasmus Gower, who accompanied Earl Macartney in his embassy to China, and greatly distinguished himself in the naval service of his country; Castell Maelgwyn, the property and residence of Mr. Lewis Gower; and Rhôs-y-Gilwen, the elegant modern mansion of John Humphreys, Esq., who obtained this estate by marriage with Catherine, daughter of the late Thomas Colby, Esq., of Fynnonau, and erected the present house.

There are extensive slate-quarries in the parish, which are actively worked, and enjoy a facility of communication with the sea by means of the Teivy, which is navigable as high as Llêchrhŷd bridge, about three miles above Cardigan. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £1518. 12. 6. The market, formerly held on Wednesday, has fallen into disuse; but fairs take place annually on August 21st and November 12th, for the sale of cattle, horses, pigs, &c. This place has long since lost many of its *municipal privileges* but still retains a semblance of its former importance in the appointment of a portreeve, who receives the tolls taken at the fairs, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses. Two courts are summoned every year by the bailiffs under warrants from the portreeve, the one soon after Michaelmas-day, and the other at Easter, upon days fixed by the portreeve for the time being; and at the first-named of these courts, the jury, who are burgesses, present one of the burgesses to fill the office of portreeve after remaining three years on the list. The town-clerk and bailiffs are chosen by the portreeve; and the freedom is acquired by presentment of the jury at one of the courts leet, when persons are admitted, who, after the expiration of a year become entitled to the privileges of burgesses, which consist of exemption from toll, and the use, under certain regulations, of a large tract of uninclosed grazing land, containing from 60 to 100 acres, and some stone and slate quarries.

The *living* is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the

Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190; and there is a glebe of nine acres, valued at £9. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Llawddog, was an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower at the western end, but the body of the edifice was lately taken down and rebuilt with the aid of a grant of £100 from the Church Building Commissioners, and £60 from the late Abel Anthony Gower, Esq.; and a few free sittings have been added by the rector; it is now in a very respectable condition: in the churchyard is a rude stone, bearing an inscription now illegible, but evidently a Roman monumental stone. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; and a school, in which about fifty children are instructed, is aided by contributions from the gentry resident in the vicinity. The ruins of the castle rank among the most striking, extensive, and picturesque remains of the ancient fortresses in South Wales: they stand on the edge of a rock which rises perpendicularly from the southern bank of the Teivy, and consist of several bastions of different forms, with portions of the curtain wall: the castle formerly had two wards, the plan of which, with the position of the integral parts, may be clearly traced. It is at present, together with that of Pembroke, held by grant from the crown, made in the reign of James II., by Pryse Pryse, Esq., of Gogerddan, in the county of Cardigan.

KÎLGEE (CÎL-GU), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanyre, hundred of Rhaiadr, county of Radnor, South Wales, 5½ miles (s. e.) from Rhaiadr: the population is included in the return for the parish, of which it forms the northern portion, and is bounded on the east by the river Ithon. The parochial church is situated in this hamlet, which contains some marshy ground on the banks of the river.

KÎLGWYN (CÎL-GWŶN), a chapelry, in the parish of Nevern, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (s. s. e.) from Newport: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary; it is situated at the foot and near the south-eastern declivity of Carn Ingli mountain and common, on the former of which are some ancient carneddau.

KÎLIEUCHA (CÎLIAU UCHÂF) a hamlet, consisting of the lower division of the parish of Llandysilio-Gogo, in the lower division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 16½ miles (w. n. w.) from Lampeter: the population is returned with the parish. The parochial church is situated in this hamlet, which lies on the shore of Cardigan bay. There are several respectable residences scattered over the neighbourhood; and here is an ancient mansion, called Cwm Cynin, the property of the family of Parry, now converted into a farm-house. On an eminence in this district the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., after being joined by Rhŷs ab Thomas, is stated to have encamped with his army previously to proceeding against Richard III., where he was hospitably entertained by Davydd ab Evan, of Llwyn Davydd, to whom he presented a golden goblet, which is now said to be in the possession of the Vaughans of Golden Grove. Capel Cynin, a chapel dedicated to St. Cynin, is situated in this hamlet: having been suffered to fall into decay, it was rebuilt in 1820 by the parishioners. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Major Parry, the proprietor of the Cwm Cynin estate. The Cynin and another stream here fall into the bay of Cardigan, the shore of which is bold and precipitous, with eleven fathoms at low water a short distance from the coast. Y Garn Wen, or "the white heap," is a circular formation of loose stones, about sixty-eight yards in diameter, divided into three compartments, with a low stone rampart surrounding it; within a short distance to the south-west is an appendage, composed of three acres of ground, formerly encompassed with a mound of earth; the whole is situated above the farm of Cilieu, near the coast. On the hill of Llwyn Davydd are vestiges of what is supposed to have been a castle, comprising two circumvallations, two hundred feet in diameter, with high mounds and deep ditches, and containing in the centre what has the appearance of a tumulus: it is conjectured to be the site of Castell Meib Wynion, or "the castle of the sons of Wynion," captured in 1164, by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, and by others supposed to be the castellated mansion of the Tewdwrs. The mouth of the river at Cwm Tewdwr forms a small haven, from which a few craft are engaged in the culm and limestone trade, the latter being occasionally burnt also for manure.

KÎLKEN (CÎL-CAIN), a parish, in the union of Holywell, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles (w. by n.) from Mold; containing 1267 inhabitants. This parish is supposed by some to have derived its name from *Cil*, a retreat, and *Cain*, fair, or pleasant; but others deduce it from Eurgain, niece to St. Asaph, second bishop of the see, which, after his canonization, obtained its name from him. Eurgain was brought up and educated by her uncle, and, during the general persecutions which at that time assailed the establishment of the Christian religion, retired to the district included in the present parish of Kîlken, in a vale under Moel Vamma, the loftiest of the Clwydian mountains, where she built a cell, and lived in solitude and devotion. From her pious and exemplary life she acquired the appellation of *Eurgain*, signifying "the fairness of gold;" and shortly afterwards a church was erected near the site of her hermitage, and consecrated to her memory: the vale in which she

dwelt is still called Nant Cain, and the brook which runs from the mountain that shelters it also retains the name of Cain. The parish comprises about 5500 acres, of which 2400 acres of waste land were inclosed under an act in 1793; the soil is gravelly with the exception of some stiff wet earth, and the surface is in general diversified with undulations and hills, the tracts between which are ornamented with rich and well-wooded vales. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Alyn, and the vicinity is enlivened by pleasing and finely varied scenery. On the mountain of Moel Vamma, near the confines of the parish, is the Jubilee Column, erected to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of George the Third's accession to the throne. The neighbourhood abounds with mineral wealth, and mines of lead are wrought to some advantage, notwithstanding the low price of the ore. Fairs are held on March 14th, July 7th, and October 12th.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 6.; net income, £217, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. There is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £16. 14. 7., and in the gift of the Bishop; net income, £401. The impropriate tithes, payable to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £472. 3. 4.; the rectorial tithes, payable to the rectors of Llanverras and Ysceiviog, have been exchanged for rent-charges respectively of £22. 8. 6. and £22. 18. 6.; and the vicarial for one of £264. 2. 4., to which last is annexed a glebe of 8½ acres, valued, with house, &c., at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine interesting structure, distinguished for the beauty of its roof of finely carved oak, which was brought from Basingwerk abbey, at the dissolution of that establishment, and is an elegant piece of workmanship, supported by arches springing from corbels decorated with angels bearing shields, on which the cross and other emblems of the Crucifixion are displayed. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists; a day school, erected by public subscription, and open to all denominations, containing from fifty to sixty children, of whom nine are taught free, and the others at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, of which one is in connexion with the Established Church, and was founded by the vicar. There are a few charitable bequests to a trifling amount for distribution among the poor, chiefly arising from bequests of Roger Mostyn the elder and younger; and some other small ones have been lost. Four almshouses were purchased, in 1810, for a sum of £126, which was made up by a bequest of £50 by Miss Jane Edwards, in 1806; a like sum refunded by Robert Jones, who was assisted when in distress by the parish; and a gift of £30 by the friends of an idiot, Benjamin Richards, who was a charge upon it: these almshouses produce about £6 per annum. In the mountainous districts of the parish are several small camps and numerous tumuli. Near Kîlken Hall, in the Vale of Nannerch, is the celebrated *Fynnon Leinw*, or "flowing well," which Camden describes as flowing and ebbing with the tide; but this peculiarity has long ceased to distinguish it; it is a copious and limpid spring, and is much resorted to for bathing, for which purpose it has been inclosed, and is said to possess properties fully equal, if not superior, to those of the far-famed spring at Holywell.

KÎLKENNIN (CÎL-CENIN), a parish, in the union of ABERAËRON, lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Lampeter; comprising the Upper and Lower hamlets, and containing 647 inhabitants. This place is remarkable in history as the scene of a slaughter committed, in 1210, by Rhŷs and Owain ab Grufydd, at the head of a chosen band of three hundred men, on a superior body of English and Welsh troops, under the command of their uncle Maelgwyn, whom John, King of England, had reinforced with a body of auxiliaries, to aid him in recovering possession of the estates wrested from him by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, the reigning prince of North Wales, and by him given to Maelgwyn's nephews, who, unable to meet in open combat the force under their uncle's command, here approached his camp secretly by night, and, furiously rushing upon his unarmed soldiers, slew many of them, and compelled the rest, among whom was Maelgwyn himself, to seek safety by flight. The parish is situated on the road from Aberystwith to Lampeter, and is bounded on the north by Llanbadarn-Trêveglwys, on the south by Ciliau-Aëron and Llanvihangel-Ystrad, on the east by Trêvilan, and on the west by Llandewy-Aberarth; it is computed to contain about 1000 acres, most of which is arable land, producing chiefly barley and oats. The ground is exceedingly hilly, tolerably sprinkled with trees of oak, ash, and fir, and partly skirted by the river Aëron: in the parish are Tŷmawr and Tŷglyn, both neat residences. Besides the village of Kîlkennin, there is a hamlet called Newbridge; and there are a mill employing two hands, and a small woollen manufactory giving occupation to about six persons. The living is vicarial, consolidated with the vicarage of Llanbadarn-Trêveglwys: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £106. 13. 4., and the vicarial for one of £53. 6. 8., and there is a glebe of 4 acres, valued at £4 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cannen, was rebuilt about the year 1835, in the later style of English architecture, the expense of which was defrayed by public contributions; it is forty-eight feet long and twenty broad, and contains about one hundred and fifty sittings, all of which are free, with the exception of those contained in seven pews. There is a place of worship for Independents,

and also for Wesleyans. About sixty children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools gratuitously conducted, in one of which, in connexion with the Established Church, are one hundred children; and in the other, appertaining to the Independents, the same number. On the summit of an eminence in the parish, are the remains of an ancient castle, called Bwlch-y-Castell, of the foundation and history of which no particulars have been recorded.

KILLEY (CÎL-LE), with PRYSG, a parcel, in the parish of LLANGATTOCK, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (W.) from Crickhowel: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated in a pleasing vale, through which a stream flows into the river Usk, and abounds with limestone, the quarrying and burning of which give employment to a great portion of the inhabitants: a railway proceeds from the quarries to the Brecknock canal, which crosses the hamlet. The ancient and extensive park of Cîl-le Lan was formerly an appendage of the castle of Crickhowel, at the other side of the river Usk, with which there was a connexion by a private bridge, which has long since been demolished, but its abutments were discovered about sixty years ago, when a high flood carried away a part of the soil of the river. Within the limestone rock, in a recess of the mountain, termed Tarren y Cîl-le, is a cave of considerable dimensions, called Eglwys Vaen, or "the Stone Church." There are two large carneddau on the Carno mountain, where a sanguinary battle was fought between Ethelbald, King of Mercia and Rhodri Molwynog, a prince of North Wales, in which the latter is said to have been victorious.

KILLYMAENLLWYD (CÎL-Y-MAENLLWYD), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, lower division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Narberth; containing 582 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the banks of the river Tâf, which here separates the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke; and, with a very small exception, is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though not characterized by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing, and is agreeably diversified with wood and water: Coedllŷs, the seat of the family of Philipps, is beautifully situated in a richly-wooded vale on the banks of the river Tâf, of which simplicity and retirement are the leading features. That part of the parish which is in Pembrokeshire, maintains its own poor separately from that within the county of Carmarthen. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, subject to rates, averaging £20 per annum: the church is dedicated to St. Philip and St. James. At Castell-Dauyran is a chapel of ease; and, according to tradition, there was formerly at the same place an ancient mansion called the Castle, the property of two sisters, who jointly possessed the chapelry and the castle, of the latter of which there are no vestiges. Here are two day schools, in which forty children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents. A bequest of £200 by Edward Hughes, in 1786, for educating poor children, has been lost to the parish, by allowing the money to remain in the hands of his personal representative, who became insolvent. Camden notices a quantity of Roman coins, which had been recently found in this parish; they were of impure silver, and the series reached from the time of Commodus, who first debased the coin of the empire, to the fifth tribuneship of Gordian III., A. D. 243: among them were some of Helvius Pertinax, M. Opellius, Antoninus Diadumenianus, Julius Verus Maximus, Cælius Balbinus, Clodius Pupienus, Aquilia Severa, wife of Heliogabalus, and Sallustia Barbia Orbiana.

KÎLRHEDYN (CÎL-RHEDYN), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, partly in the hundred of ELVET, county of CARMARTHEN, and partly in that of KÎLGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1108 inhabitants, of whom 857 are in the Carmarthenshire, and 251 in the Pembrokeshire, portion. This place is situated on the Star road leading from Carmarthen to Cardigan, and has the parish of Kenarth on the north, Trelêch-ar-Bettws on the south, Penboyr on the east, and Clydey on the west. The parish, the greater part of which is in Carmarthenshire, is intersected by the small river Cych, which here forms the boundary line between the two counties; and comprises by computation between 6000 and 7000 acres, of which 1296 are arable, and the remainder consists of woodland and heath, including a considerable extent of turbary. The river Pedran winds through the lands, which are in some parts low and flat, and in others hilly, ornamented occasionally with oak and other timber; and the chief produce of which is corn: the rateable annual value of the Pembrokeshire portion is returned at £670. Within the limits of the parish are two neat residences, namely, Glâs-Bant, and Dyfryn. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £192. The church, which is situated in the county of Pembroke, and dedicated to St. Teilo, contains 152 sittings, of which some are free. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Presbyterians; three day schools, in which about 110 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; three Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters, in which about sixty children are taught gratuitously; and a Sunday school of fifty children, which is maintained, and books, &c., found, partly by subscription from

those who attend, and partly by members of the Independent denomination.

KÎLWYCH (CÎL-WYCH), a parcel, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-CWM-DÛ, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Crickhowel; containing 371 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the cheerful retreat," is applicable to its situation in the pleasing vale of Cwm Dû. A certain portion of the tithes of this parcel was anciently granted to the prior and monks of St. John the Evangelist in Brecknock, by Pycard, a Norman knight, to whom Bernard de Newmarch gave the lordship of Ystrad Iw; but on the dissolution of the priory they passed into lay occupation, in which they still remain. The rateable annual value of the parcel has been returned at £938. Penyarth, a beautiful seat on the banks of the Usk, originally belonging to the Vaughans, afterwards sold to William Augustus Gott, Esq., who built the present mansion, and now the property of Joseph Bailey, Esq., commands rich and pleasing views of the Vale of Crickhowel.

KÎLYBEBILL (CÎL-PEBYLL), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Neath, and containing 731 inhabitants, of which number 341 are in the Upper, and 390 in the Lower, division. This parish, the name of which signifies "the retreat of the tents," is situated in a pleasant glen, opening at its southern extremity into the Vale of Neath, and its western extremity into the Vale of Tawy, the river of the same name, which runs through the whole length of the parish, separating it from that of Llanguicke, on the west, over which river is a handsome stone bridge of one arch, called Pont-ar-Dawe, constructed by the self-taught architect of Pont-y-Pridd: the span of the arch is about eighty feet, and the whole structure, though inferior in its dimensions to Pont-y-Pridd, is superior to it in the beauty of its architecture. The parish, which is intersected by the road from Neath to Llandilo-Vawr and Llandovery in Carmarthenshire, comprises 4014*a*. 2*r*. 3*p*., consisting of pasture, arable, and woodland, the first of which is by far the largest in quantity; the soil, though stony, is fertile, and the surface in many parts diversified with oak, ash, and several other kinds of trees. Kîlybebill Place, the ancient seat of the family of Herbert, from which sprang the powerful Earl of Pembroke, and now the property of Francis Edwardes Leach, Esq., a descendant of the Herberts, has been so completely modernized and greatly improved by its present proprietor, as scarcely to retain any vestige of its ancient character; the grounds are well disposed, and the house commands a good view of the sea and of the abrupt knolls and eminences near Briton-Ferry. One of the ladies of the family of Herbert was maid of honour to Catherine of Braganza, consort of Charles II., and was afterwards appointed mistress of the robes to that queen, who presented her with one of the only two portraits of her majesty, painted by Sir Peter Lely, which is still preserved in the house. The parish is comprised in the vast mineral basin of South Wales, and coal, to the value of about £3000 per annum, is shipped from the port of Swansea to different parts of the kingdom, by means of the Swansea canal, to which are railways from the various works in this district. This coal, in the working of which about eighty men are employed, is raised by level, and, by an ingenious contrivance of Mr. Brunton, of London, the machinery possesses a material advantage over that in common use: this is effected by a small wheel circumscribing the drum, round which the cord is coiled in a contrary direction to the smaller; and, by attaching the full trams to one end of the lower cord, and those at the pit's mouth to the end of the upper cord, the former are drawn over a level of four hundred yards, while the others descend an inclined plane half that length, the diameters of the wheels being respectively in proportion. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 6. 8., augmented with £268. 4. 4. parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income £120: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115; and there is a glebe of nearly twelve acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a plain building, 60 feet long and 25 wide, with a massive square embattled tower, and contains 250 sittings, all of which are free. There is a place of worship for Independents. A day school of about 80 children is carried on in a handsome house, built in 1838, at the sole expense of Howel Gwyn, Esq., of Abercraue House, in the county of Brecon, who also erected a house for the master and mistress, with garden and other conveniences, and extensive play-ground for the children: the school is in connexion with the church, and supported by subscriptions from the landowners of the parish, and small payments from the children. There is also a Sunday school taught in the church. Mrs. Herbert, in 1740, bequeathed £5 per annum, which is regularly paid by Mr. Leach to the poor of this and the adjoining parish of Llanguicke.

KÎLYCWM (CÎL-Y-CWM), a parish, in the union of LLANDOVERY, higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Llandovery; comprising the Upper and Lower hamlets, and containing 1481 inhabitants, of which number 834 are in the Upper, and 647 in the Lower, hamlet. This parish, which is intersected by the river Towy, extends for nearly ten miles in length, and is in some parts five miles in breadth, being for the most part inclosed: copper and lead ores abound within its limits, and mines of both were formerly worked

to a considerable extent, but they are not now in operation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £142, of which £10 are derived from tithes, and the remainder from land and bounty money of Queen Anne; patron, Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq. There is also a vicarage noticed in the king's books, which is rated at £5; but it is not known where the church stood. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are three places of worship for Baptists, and one for Calvinistic Methodists. Rowland Pryse, Esq., bequeathed £5 per annum, in 1719, towards the support of a charity school, and £1 per annum, of which one-half was to be appropriated to the purchase of books for the children, and the remainder distributed in bread to the poor: the schoolmaster instructs about 50 children at the expense of their parents, besides five or six on the charity; and there are five Sunday schools conducted by gratuitous teachers, in one of which, connected with the Established Church, are from 50 to 80 children, who are instructed in English and Welsh; the rest, appertaining to the dissenters, contain about 150 children, who are taught the Welsh language only.

KINNERTON, with BADLAND and SALFORD, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, union of KINGTON, within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (N. E.) from New Radnor; containing, with Badland and Salford, 241 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road between New Radnor and Presteign by Discoed, and near the Best brook, which turns the Holbech mill. There is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary.

KINNERTON (HIGHER), a township, in the parish of DODDLESTON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hawarden; containing 455 inhabitants. The remainder of the parish is in the hundred of Broxton, county of Chester. The surface of this township is hilly: the village is situated on the road leading from Mold to Chester.

KITPLOITH (CŶD-PLWYF), with PORTSEYBORVAWR, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANDEVEYLOG, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (S.) from Carmarthen; containing, with Portseyborvawr, 263 inhabitants. It forms the northern portion of the parish, where the ground is rather undulated than hilly or mountainous, and contains many pleasing and agreeable residences.

KNELSTON, or KNOLLSTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Swansea; containing 100 inhabitants. This is a very small parish, and the church, which was dedicated to St. Maurice, is now in ruins. Marriages, baptisms, and burials, are solemnized at the church of the adjoining parish of Llanddewi, for which additional duty a certain stipend is paid to the vicar of that place by the Dean and Chapter of St. David's, to whom the rectorial tithes of Knelston are appropriated. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. A school for the instruction of children of this parish, and of Llanddewi and Llangennith, is principally supported by the incumbent.

KNIGHTON, a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 9¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from New Radnor, and 158 (W.N.W.) from London; containing 1404 inhabitants. The Welsh name of this place is Trêv-y-Clawdd, signifying "the town upon the dyke," and is derived from its situation on that stupendous rampart of earth which Offa, King of the Mercians, raised as a line of separation between the territories of the Cambrian princes and his own widely extended dominions. The town is beautifully situated on an eminence rising boldly from the southern bank of the river Teme, and at the head of a deep vale sheltered on all sides by surrounding hills of lofty elevation, crowned with timber of luxuriant growth, and commanding extensive and finely varied prospects over the surrounding country. The two principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, are regularly formed, and contain some well-built houses of respectable appearance; and, owing to the declivity of their situation, they are constantly clean, adding much to the neat appearance of the place, which is inhabited by many families of respectability. The parish has almost every where an undulated surface; but the lands, notwithstanding the loftiness of their elevation in some parts, are mostly inclosed and cultivated.

There are neither manufactures nor trade carried on in the town, with the exception only of what arises from its situation on a public thoroughfare, and for the supply of its inhabitants. The turnpike-roads from Builth, in the county of Brecknock, and from Kington, in that of Hereford, through Presteign, after uniting within two miles and a half to the south of this town, form the high road from those places, through Knighton, to Shrewsbury. An establishment for dressing and dying the wool which the peasants spun in their own houses was formerly carried on, but, together with the spinning, has been discontinued, it having been found cheaper to get the wool from Yorkshire. Flannels and whittles (a Flemish term for shawls) are brought hither from Newtown, in Montgomeryshire. A large wool-stapling establishment formerly existed, which failed in 1811; there is still a little business done in this branch of trade, but some large warehouses, which were formerly used for it, have either been converted into dwelling-houses, or are altogether unemployed. The market, which is on Thursday, is plentifully supplied with provisions, and is attended by dealers even from Birmingham and its vicinity, who come

hither to purchase meat, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, &c. Fairs are held annually on the first Saturday in March, May 17th, June 21st, August 18th, October 2nd, and the Wednesday before November 12th.

The parish is divided into three parts, namely, the borough, the lordship of Farrington, and the township of Cwmgilla: the poor rates are collected separately for the borough, and jointly for Farrington and Cwmgilla. The borough is co-extensive with the manor, its common title being "The Manor and Borough of Knighton." It is under the superintendence of a bailiff, burgesses, and constables: the bailiff is appointed annually at the court leet held for the manor, which belongs to the crown; his duty extends to little more than collecting the chief-rents of the manor, and receiving in trust, as chief municipal officer, the tolls of the market: the burgesses are made by a presentation of a jury of burgesses, selected by the steward of the manor. Knighton, together with Cnwclas, Kevenlleece, Rhaiadr, and (by the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People") Presteign, contributes, with the borough of Radnor, to send one representative to parliament: the right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, in number about thirty, nearly all of whom are resident, though some doubt exists as to the title of all but three or four: it is now, by the above act, vested in the resident burgesses, if duly qualified according to its provisions, and in every male person of full age, occupying either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value is eighty-six. A court for the recovery of small debts was anciently held here, once in three weeks, which, having been discontinued for several years, was revived about twenty years ago, but was again discontinued in 1830, in consequence of the death of the presiding officer. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here; and Knighton was made, by the Reform Act, one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £155; patron and impropriator, Warden of the Hospital of Clun: the great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290, subject to rates, averaging £29. 9. 8½. per annum; and there is a glebe of above 9 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church, which is dedicated to St. Edward, and pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Teme, is a comparatively modern edifice. A small school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, to which Thomas Meyrick, in 1770, bequeathed £40, and Ralph Dimwood gave £50, with which sums a rent-charge of £4 was purchased, is supported partly by the income arising from these benefactions, and partly by subscription; but very few children attend it. There are six day schools in the parish, in which ninety-five, and three infants' schools, in which twenty, children are taught at the expense of their parents; also two Sunday schools, in one of which are thirty females, and the other consists of seventy children of both sexes, and is supported by subscription. There are six small almshouses for the poor, the founder of which is unknown; and several charitable donations and bequests for distribution have been lost, among which are a bequest of £50, by Mary Barnsley, in support of the school, and for the general benefit of the poor; a grant of land of the annual value of £2, by Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Winwood; another, of £4. 5., by Judith and John Price; and a rent-charge of £2. 10., bequeathed by Andrew Clark, in 1752. Of an ancient castle, which commanded the town, the only remains are vestiges of its site, which can be for the most part accurately pointed out: there are two tumuli in the parish; and on the summit of a steep hill, about three miles from the town, are the remains of a very extensive British camp. The poor law union, of which this town is the head, was formed November 9th, 1836, and comprises the following twenty-two parishes and townships; namely, Knighton, Blethva, Heyop, Llanano, Llanbadarn-Vynydd, Llanbister, Llandewi-Ystradenny, Beguildy, Llanvihangel-Rhyd-Ithon, Llangunllo, and Stanage, in the county of Radnor: Adforton with Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange; Walford with Letton and Newton; Bampton-Bryan; and Buckton with Coxwall, in the county of Hereford: and Bedstowe, Bettws-y-Crwyn, Bucknell, Llanvair-Waterdine, and Stowe, in the county of Salop. It is under the superintendence of 23 guardians, and contains a population of 9315 persons, of whom 6484 are in the Welsh portion.

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LALESTON, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Newcastle, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1½ mile (w.) from Bridgend; comprising the Upper and Lower hamlets, and containing 507 inhabitants, of which number 293 are in the Upper, and 214 in the Lower, hamlet. This parish derives its name from Lalys, a native of Palestine, and an eminent architect, whom Richard de Granville brought over with him on his return from the Holy Land, and employed to build the abbey of Neath in this county. As a reward for the ability which he displayed in the erection of that magnificent structure, Richard bestowed on him this manor, to which he gave his name,

and on which he resided, until, after erecting several churches and castles in the principality, he was appointed architect to Henry I., and removed to London. The village bears every appearance of antiquity; the windows of the houses are square, and the doorways arched with stone: near the church is a handsome residence. In the upper division of the parish are extensive collieries, which are in full operation; and iron-ore also abounds, but is not worked to any great extent: a fair for cattle is annually held in the village on the second Monday in March. The living is consolidated with the vicarage of Newcastle: the church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a spacious and venerable structure, the tower of which was built by Lalys, the celebrated architect abovenamed. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and about 30 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents. Thomas Bennet, of Laleston House, Esq., in 1762, bequeathed the sum of £52. 10., vested in the Bridgend turnpike trust, and the interest of which is distributed annually at Christmas among the poor not receiving parochial relief; and £600, to be appropriated in equal portions to the repairing and beautifying of the churches of Laleston, Newton, and Pyle, which was carried into effect by his executors.

LAMBSTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 319 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the western part of the county, and at no great distance from St. Bride's bay, is bounded on the north by the parish of Camrhôs, on the south of Steynton, on the west by Nolton, and on the east by the hamlets of St. Martin, in Haverfordwest. It comprises a considerable tract of inclosed and cultivated land, consisting, by recent measurement, of 1760*a*. 2*r*. 5*p*., the greater portion being arable, with an extensive common; the surface is undulated, and the soil for the most part rests on a rabby substratum; the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, and oats; there is a very small quantity of woodland: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1026. A small rivulet intersects the parish, and falls into the western Cleddau: the former mansion of the principal landowner is now a farm-house. There are two villages, the larger of which is called Sutton, and the smaller Portfield Gate. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford; net income, £164: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140, subject to rates, averaging £9. 1. 3. per annum; and there is a glebe of above 13½ acres, valued at £10. per annum. The church is a plain structure, affording accommodation to about 90 persons, half of the sittings being free. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a day school of 15 children is partly supported by an annual donation of £5 from the incumbent.

LAMPETER (LLAN-BEDR) PONT-STEPHEN, a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, but chiefly in that of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 27 miles (E.) from Cardigan, and 203 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Trêvycoed, 1507 inhabitants. The name signifies the church of St. Peter, the distinguishing appellation having been added from the erection of a bridge over the river Teivy, at the distance of about half a mile, as has been vaguely conjectured, by King Stephen, in one of his inroads into Wales: that monarch is also said to have encamped in a meadow near the river, thence called "The King's Meadow;" and in an adjoining field was formerly a subterraneous apartment, called "The King's Cellar," to which led a curious flight of stone steps, removed a few years ago by a farmer, for the sake of the materials. But the bridge appears, from ancient Welsh pedigrees, to have been the work of an inferior manorial proprietor in this neighbourhood, called Stephen, whose name was used to designate this useful erection, and thus became conjoined with that of the adjacent town and parish. This was formerly a place of greater extent and importance than at present, "the men of Llan-Bedr" being repeatedly mentioned in terms of distinction in the Welsh Chronicle; and this opinion is corroborated by a plot of ground, to the south-west of the town, being still called Mynwent Twmas, "St. Thomas' Churchyard," where fragments of leaden coffins have been frequently dug up: the street leading towards it is also called St. Thomas'-street, and tradition reports the ruins of the edifice to have been visible about two hundred years ago. The ancient lords of this place are represented to have been men of great wealth: their mansion was delightfully situated on the declivity of an eminence to the west of the town; and there are still some remains of a causeway, which, according to tradition, led from it to the western door of the church. The castle of Lampeter is stated to have been demolished, towards the middle of the twelfth century, by Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, in an expedition against the Normans and Flemings in Cardiganshire and the parts adjacent; it is supposed to have stood in a meadow on the right of the road leading to Aberystwith, the site being marked by a lofty artificial mound, surrounded by an intrenchment. In 1188, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, Giraldus Cambrensis, John, abbot of Whitland, and Sisillus, abbot of the neighbouring monastery of Strata-Florida, here successively exerted their eloquence in preaching the crusades.

The TOWN, which is small, has been of late years much improved by the erection of many good houses on leases granted by J. S. Harford, Esq., of Peter-

well, who is lord of the manor; it is pleasantly situated in the beautiful Vale of Teivy on the northern bank of that river, which here forms the boundary between the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and in a cultivated tract of small extent, surrounded on every side by mountains of considerable elevation. A new bridge has lately been erected over the river, from which the town is amply supplied with water, and also from springs in the neighbourhood. Its principal architectural ornament is the College of St. David, the establishment of which has greatly tended to promote the prosperity of the place. An act of parliament has been obtained for the construction of a new line of road from the town to Llandovery. The inhabitants procure grocery and various other articles of domestic consumption from Bristol, which are brought by sea to Aberaëron, and thence by land carriage a distance of thirteen miles; coal, of a bituminous quality, from Newport and Llanelly, which is brought to the same port; and stone, coal, and culm by land from Llandebie and Llandyvaen, a distance of about thirty miles: neither trade nor manufacture is carried on. The market is on Saturday: three principal fairs, in addition to others of inferior note, are held annually on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, July 10th, and October 19th. The earliest charter of INCORPORATION, of which there is a copy extant, is that of Henry VI., whose grant, however, recites others as far back as the reign of Edward II.: that under which the borough is now governed was granted by George III., in the 54th year of his reign, and recites that Lampeter was a very ancient borough in possession, as well by prescription and custom, as by grants and charters, of numerous liberties, which it had enjoyed from time beyond memory; and that, as the records and early documents of the place had been for the greater part lost, it was necessary to confirm to the burgesses all their fairs, markets, and other immunities, which the charter accordingly did, re-constituting the borough under the title of "The Burgesses of the borough of Llampeter-Pont-Stephen," and enacting various regulations for the due election of officers, and the proper management of the affairs of the town. The members of the corporation are a portreeve, town-clerk, beadle or bailiff, and an indefinite number of burgesses. Two courts leet are held for the borough on days appointed by the steward of the lord of the manor, the one at Michaelmas, and the other at Easter; at the former of which the jury, who are selected by the steward, present to him a portreeve and beadle from among the burgesses: the situation of town-clerk is generally filled by the steward. The portreeve, by virtue of his office, acts as a magistrate for the borough, concurrently with the justices of the peace for the county: the town-clerk is entitled to a fee of half a crown on the admission of a freeman; and the privileges of the burgesses, who are presented by the jury to the steward, includes the right of common on certain waste lands comprising about 20 acres, and freedom from tolls within the borough, which belong to the owner of the Peterwell estates. Lampeter is contributory with Cardigan, Aberystwith, and Atpar, in the return of a member to parliament. The right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large; it is now, by the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs. The number of burgesses at present resident in the borough is thirty, and about two hundred more live within seven miles: the number of tenements of the annual value of not less than ten pounds within the limits of the borough is 60, exclusively of twelve sets of apartments in the college, occupied by students paying each not less than ten pounds per annum. The Easter quarter-sessions for the county are held at Lampeter; and it has also been made one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The town-hall is a commodious edifice, erected in 1818, at the expense of Richard Hart Davis, Esq., lord of the manor: the lower part is appropriated to the use of the market.

The foundation of ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, at this place, is exclusively to be attributed to the benevolent and indefatigable exertions of the late Dr. Burgess whilst Bishop of St. David's, whose pious exertions for a period of upwards of 20 years, were at length crowned with complete success by the erection of this noble building, and by securing for it a respectable endowment. Having represented to his Majesty George IV., the necessity there was for such a foundation, as few of the persons intended for the ministry in Wales could incur the expenses of a suitable education in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and who alone were qualified to instruct the inhabitants in their native language, he induced that Monarch to enter heartily into the project, by aiding it with his purse, by bestowing on it several advowsons, and by granting it a charter, which secured to the college these and many other advantages. The foundation-stone was laid by the Dr. on the 12th of August 1822, and the *building* was completed and opened for the reception of students in 1827, at the expense of about £20,000, of which £6000 were contributed by the government, £1000 by the king, and the remainder was produced from collections made by the Bishop among the clergy of his diocese and the public during many preceding years. The immediate site of the edifice containing nearly 3 acres was purchased for £100, but to this was subsequently added, at a cost of £400, above 4½ acres,

the whole of which, with the exception of the actual ground upon which the college, and the house of the Vice Principal stand, is laid out in pleasure grounds and walks. The building, which was erected from a design of Mr. C. R. Cockrell, is a handsome quadrangular structure, containing a house for the Principal, apartments for the Visiter and four Professors, and rooms for above 70 students, besides a chapel, hall, and library, with the usual collegiate offices; the Vice Principal occupying a detached residence. In 1827 the chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese; and the library already presents a collection of 18,000 volumes, of which half were the gift of the Bishop, and which are always accessible to the students under very moderate restrictions.

The charter is dated the 6th of February 1829, and after reciting the motives under which the college was established, grants, in pursuance of an act previously passed, the *advowsons* of the rectories of Llangoedmore, in the county of Cardigan, and Llanedy in the county of Carmarthen, the vicarage of St. Peter's, in the town of Carmarthen, and the sinecure rectories of Llangeler in the same county, and Llandewi-Velvrey, in Pembrokeshire, together with all the rights belonging to them, to the college, which it declares should be perpetual, for the reception and education of persons destined for holy orders, and should consist of one principal, two or more tutors, and the same number of professors. It appoints the Lord Bishop of St. David's, for the time being, Visiter, and declares that the Principal, &c., and their successors, should be a body corporate, under the name of the "Principal, Tutors, and Professors of St. David's College in the county of Cardigan and Principality of Wales," and should have a perpetual succession, and a common seal, with license to hold in mortmain the above lands and advowsons, to purchase any similar properties for the use of the college, so that they should not exceed £4000 annually above all charges, and also to possess goods, charitable bequests and benefactions, and other contributions and gifts, and to sue and be sued under the same name. The charter next grants to the heads of the college and their successors, the above advowsons, upon trust, to present to the livings, as they should become vacant, such persons, being members of the college, as the Visiter should appoint, and it ordains that the Principal, &c., should act according to statutes, rules, and ordinances framed by the Visiter for the good government of the college, with power to the latter to alter the same so far as the changes should be in accordance with the charter and the laws of the realm, and the statutes relating to the appointment or duties of the sub-visiters. The charter recites that his Majesty had appointed the Rev. Llewelyn Lewellin, M.A., of Jesus' College, Oxford, to be the first *Principal*, and other persons named as first *tutors* and *professors;* and declares that on the first vacancy the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Greek Professor, in the University of Oxford, should nominate two Masters of Arts either at Oxford or Cambridge, whom they should deem fit to supply the office, and that the Visiter should select one of them as the Principal, and on the succeeding vacancy the like duties should be exercised by the same Professors in the University of Cambridge, and so on alternately on every vacancy, and on their neglect, that the Visiter should appoint a qualified person.

No statutes have been yet constituted according to the charter, but provisional regulations, comprising general principles, have been framed preparatory to the others; the Visiter attends annually either in person or by his sub-visiters, of whom he has the appointment, and who report to him the state and condition of the college. No applicant is admitted until after an examination, as settled by the Principal and senior tutor under the sanction of the Visiter, and with the first and the tutors rests the power of expulsion, the majority to determine in case of a difference. The establishment at present consists of a *Principal*, who is also Treasurer, and fulfils the duties of Professor of Greek and senior Professor of Theology, with a salary and emoluments amounting to £850; a *Vice Principal*, who is Professor of Hebrew and Junior Professor of Theology, and has a salary and emoluments of £650; a *Professor of Welsh*, with salary, &c. £250; *a Professor of Mathematics*, and a *Professor of Natural Philosophy;* but the two last professorships are merely honorary, or sinecures, the funds of the college not admitting at present of any salaries: the number of students is about fifty. Several scholarships have been founded by the benevolence of the friends of the establishment. During the lifetime of the late Dr. Burgess, he paid £40 per annum for the support of four scholarships of £10 each, chiefly derived from funds supplied by individuals, who selected the Bishop as the channel of their bounty. The principal source of these was a bequest of £100 and a share in the Regent's canal, given by Francis Burton, Esq., and £179 bequeathed to the Bishop by Mrs. Martha More, for "his charities in Wales;" and the remainder was supplied from his private purse; but since the Bishop's demise, the grants of Mr. Burton have been transferred to the college, for the advantage of the "Burton scholarships."

Dr. Burgess, at his decease, left £3000 three per cent. consols., of the interest of which, £40 were to be allotted to the continued maintenance of the four scholarships above-mentioned, and, after Mrs. Burgess's death, the residue was to be applied either in the endowment of new scholarships, or for such other purposes as the Visiter should think proper. Of these four *scholarships*, the Bishop directed that two should be named the *Eldon*, out of compliment to

the peer of that name, who had obtained at the Bishop's request the benefices connected with the college from the crown; that the third should be called the *Burton*, and be adjudged, like the two first, to students natives of the principality, who should pass the best examination in Hebrew, the classics, the Welsh language, and the evidences of Christianity; and that the fourth should be termed *Mrs. Martha More's*, and be open to all the members of the college for the best examination in the history and contents of the Bible, and in the evidences of Christianity. The *Van Mildert* is an open scholarship, arising from a grant of £500, now vested in £545. 14. three per cent. consols., and producing £16 per annum, by the late Bishop of Durham; another open one of £10, called the *Harford scholarship*, proceeds from an annual grant of that sum, by John S. Harford, Esq.; a further one of similar amount, named the *Derry Ormond*, is the result of a bequest of £333. 6. 8. three per cent. consols., by the late John Jones, Esq., of Derry Ormond, in 1832; and another has been founded bearing the name of the benefactress, from a bequest of £400 three per cent. consols., by *Mrs. Hannah More*, in 1830. The *Butler* scholarships, of £20 each, have arisen from a bequest of £2000 three per cent. reduced, by the Rev. Robert Butler, the interest to be applied to the general use of the college, the officers of which have likewise founded another scholarship, named the *Coity*, from the parish in Glamorganshire in which is situated an estate, yielding £23 per annum, purchased for £621, a portion of a larger amount of £1403. 7., the total of various sums placed at the disposal of the college; and from the same fund a *college* scholarship has been formed of £10 per annum, the interest of a sum of £200 lent on the bond of two individuals, to be adjudged to such student as exhibits most proficiency in the various studies of the college. In addition to the above, a fund has been formed for the establishment of a premium for the best essay in Welsh on any proposed doctrine of the Gospel, and named "*the Creaton Essay*," arising from a gift of £200, by the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Creaton, Northampton, with which sum was purchased £203. 2. 8. new three and a half per cents.

The *funds* of the college, exclusive of the payments of the students, arise from a grant of the government of £400 per annum, but which sum is to continue only until the six livings presented to the college shall produce £950, which it was calculated would, with fees, meet the yearly expenditure of the college: the total annual receipts are about £3000. A sum of £500 has been presented to the college by Mrs. Burgess, the lady of the late Bishop, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a suitable room, connected with the *library*, to receive the 9000 volumes bequeathed to it by her husband. Of the monies yet unappropriated, but of which it is intended that the interest should form a *fund for repairs*, are a sum of £1296. 6. 4. consols., the balance remaining of the building-fund, after the erection of the college, and a bequest of £500 by the late Lord de Dunstanville, for the use of the institution.

Students cannot obtain a *testimonial* before a residence of four years, the first two and a half of which are chiefly devoted to classical learning, logic as read at Oxford, and the six books of Euclid: after this the students undergo an examination, when, if found to have acquired a sufficient proficiency, they are advanced to the divinity class, in which they continue for the remainder of the term, employed in theological reading and the study of Hebrew, but at the same time attending the lectures of the first division to preserve their classical acquirements. Each member of the divinity class is required every week to furnish an analysis of some portion of Bishop Burnett's work on the Articles, and the students from Wales to compose themes in the Welsh language; and all in succession are expected to deliver an essay in English on a subject furnished by the Principal, before the whole members on Saturdays, in the college hall. The course of chapel *service* is performed alternately in Welsh and English, by the divinity students in rotation, being limited to a selection from the prayers of the liturgy, and a chapter of the Bible, morning and evening; but on Sundays two full services are read, and a sermon preached after each by one of the heads of the college. The time for *residence* each year embraces between seven and eight months, separated into two terms, the one commencing on the 1st of March, and the other the Friday before Michaelmas. The *fees* for tuition are £12. 12. per annum, and for rent £5, and the general annual expense seldom exceeds £48, but each student is expected to make a deposit of £15 at the commencement as caution money, to pay a guinea as a matriculation fee, to provide himself with an academic dress, and to furnish his apartment. The college is open to all who apply for admission, although the foundation was intended to benefit peculiarly the inhabitants of the principality.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income, £240; patron, Bishop of St. David's; appropriator, Precentor of St. David's, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £229. The church, dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, has been within the last few years entirely rebuilt, and is a very handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and when the tower shall be completed it will add greatly to the beauty of the surrounding landscape: in the chancel are some fine old monuments of the Millfield family; and from it is an opening to the vault, where repose several of the Lloyds, of Peterwell, in leaden coffins. The churchyard commands a fine view of the Vale of Teivy. There are places of

worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. Here are a day school of 30, and a boarding school of 10 children, who are taught at the expense of their parents; also three Sunday schools, one of which contains 60 children who attend the Established Church, and the other two contain 90 children, and are in connexion with the Methodists; they are conducted gratuitously, books being found by subscription. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed May 15th, 1837, and comprises the following 14 parishes and townships; namely, Lampeter-Pont-Stephen, Bettws, Cellan, Llanvair-Clydogau, Llangyby, Llanwenog, Llanwnnen, Silian, and Trêvilan, in the county of Cardigan; and Llanybyther, Llanycrwys, Llanllwny, Llanmihangel-Rhôsycorn, and Pencarreg, in the county of Carmarthen: it is under the superintendence of 18 guardians, and contains a population of 9866. In the town and its vicinity are numerous remains of *military intrenchments*, and other works of early date, monuments of the fortitude and persevering opposition which the Welsh displayed in defending their territory from the inroads of invading armies. A little northward of the church is an artificial mound of earth, supposed to be either a sepulchral tumulus, or the site of a fortress; and near Olwen is another artificial elevation, the site of a Roman encampment, where part of a Roman mill was discovered a few years ago. Eastward of this, on the summit of a hill called Alltgôch, are the prostrate stones of a Druidical temple, on one side of which is a Roman camp of considerable extent, and on the other a British, or Flemish, encampment, of an oval form, and much larger. There are also traces of other fortifications, and of a Roman road which led from *Loventium*, at Llanio, to *Menevia*, at or near St. David's. A house in the town, called the Priory, is supposed to occupy the site of a conventual establishment, of which no record has been preserved; there are some low ruined walls in the garden belonging to it. In the vicinity are some mineral springs, but they are not much resorted to.

LAMPETER-VELVREY (LLAN-BEDR-FELFRE), a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (E.) from Narberth; containing 1024 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the rich and fertile Vale of Lampeter, and on the south side of the river Marlais, extends for nearly six miles from east to west, and about three miles from north to south. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the place, which is of considerable antiquity, contains several objects of historical interest. Limestone is found in abundance, and is quarried for building purposes, and also burnt into lime as a manure for the supply of the neighbouring country: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £4223. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £409, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient structure, consisting of two aisles separated by plain pointed arches; in the north aisle is an altar-tomb to a member of the family of Philipps, of Lampeter House. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; also two day schools, in one of which are 30 children, 20 of whom are instructed from an endowment of £10 per annum, being part of Dr. Jones's charity mentioned below; and in the other about 40 children are taught at the expense of their parents. A Sunday school of 60 children is supported by subscription. John Jones, M.D., in 1698, bequeathed certain lands and tenements for the relief of poor families, and for apprenticing children of the parishes of Lawrenny, Coshesston, St. David's, and Lampeter-Velvrey, now producing a considerable sum annually, which is distributed in proportion to the number of deserving objects in the different parishes; the ratio for this place being two-sevenths, and the sum for distribution among the poor generally, £30, which is partly divided between decayed farmers and poor widows who do not receive parochial relief, in sums from £4 to £10, partly applied to apprenticing children, the usual premium being £4. A posting inn at the entrance of the county from Carmarthen, distinguished by the name Tavern Spite, occupies the site of the ancient "Tavarn y Spytty," an *hospitium* formerly belonging to Whitland abbey, upon the bank of the river Tâf; and Blaengwyddno, now a farm-house, was the grange of that religious establishment. To the south-west of the latter place are some very extensive earthworks, called Castell Meherin, on the summit of a high ridge commanding a full view of the sea, and forming one of a chain of forts continued in a north-westerly direction along this part of the coast; and in a field adjoining the turnpike-road, a little to the north-east, are two semicircular embankments, commanding the passage of three several valleys.

LAMPHEY, (called by the Welsh LLANFFYDD), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (E.) from Pembroke, on the road to Tenby; containing 407 inhabitants. This place, commonly called Lampha, and so spelled on a communion salver bearing date 1743, seems to owe its name to the title of the church; the compound Welsh word Llanffydd, "the church of the faith," having been perhaps corrupted by the Flemings to Lanfoi, and gradually to its modern orthography Lamphey. It was probably among the earliest of the settlements of the Normans in South Wales: according to Buck, as quoted by Grose, it was the head of a lordship marcher; and it anciently contained one of the princely residences of the bishops of St. David's, of which there are considerable remains. At what period it first became the property of the archiepis-

copal, and subsequently episcopal, church of St. David's is not precisely known; but a deed dated at Lamphey, in the middle of the thirteenth century, by Bishop Carew, is still extant; and, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, it appears to have been the residence of a bishop in the time of Arnulph de Montgomery, who possessed himself of this part of the principality in the reign of Henry I. At least a great part of the episcopal palace (even the whole of it, according to some writers) was built by Bishop Gower, in 1335: the various styles of architecture which characterize its ruins show plainly that it was the work of successive periods, and that it did not attain the splendour for which it was remarkable, but by the accumulated additions and improvements of its successive proprietors, of whom Gower probably built the great hall and the square tower, distinguished for their beautiful open parapets. This portion of the possessions of the see of St. David's was alienated to the crown in the time of Bishop Barlow, by Henry VIII., who granted Lamphey to Devereux, Viscount Hereford, father of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, whose youth was passed in this palace; and after the attainder of the Earl, in the reign of Elizabeth, the estate was purchased by Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielton, by whose descendant Sir John Owen, Bart., it was sold to Charles Mathias, Esq., who erected in 1823 a handsome mansion, called Lamphey Court, with a fine portico of four Ionic columns, near the ruins of the ancient palace. Besides this seat, the parish contains several genteel residences occupied by opulent families: Portclew, a mansion recently rebuilt, is beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the sea, and overlooking Freshwater-bay, where the fine smooth and firm sands are alike inviting for walking or riding; Lamphey Park occupies a pleasant situation on the north side of the valley, in grounds which contain some pleasing scenery and are tastefully disposed; and North Down is also a genteel residence. The house of Lamphey Park is situated in the midst of what was formerly the deer-park, of which the boundary wall remains: the view hence westward is singularly fine, embracing within half a mile both the venerable ruins and the adjacent modern mansion of Lamphey Court, and further on, the town of Pembroke, its magnificent castle towering over it, and the river, as an expansive lake, stretching beyond it in the distance. The parish, which in form is nearly a parallelogram, is washed on the south side by the sea, forming a picturesque little bay called Freshwater-east, with a good bathing place; and comprises about 2000 acres of meadow and arable land, in nearly equal quantities. The village with its lofty-steepled church, built by the Flemings, stands in a fine valley, screened on the south from the Atlantic storms by gradually rising ground, whence a noble view is obtained of the Bristol Channel, and in tolerably clear weather, of the opposite coast of Somerset and Devon, together with Lundy Island: steamers and coasting vessels pass close by the rocky promontory forming the west side of the bay. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried to a considerable extent for building purposes, and also burnt into lime: the return of the rateable annual value of the parish amounts to £1922. 16.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 11½., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present net income, £115; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. David's. All the land in that part of the parish which was alienated from the see in the reign of Henry VIII., and which constitutes a large portion of it, including the park, which alone contains many hundred acres of fine land, is tithe-free: the titheable portion is, under the Commutation Act of the 1st of Victoria, subject to a rent-charge of £133, of which £60 are payable to the Bishop, and £73 to the Vicar, who has also a glebe of 4 acres, valued at £12 per annum. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1826, partly by subscription, and partly by an additional church rate, aided by a grant of £100 from the Incorporated Society for promoting the erection and enlargement of churches and chapels; two hundred additional sittings have been obtained, of which, in consideration of the gift from the Society, one hundred and thirty-five are to be for ever free and unappropriated. A National day and Sunday school has been established, for which a commodious room, with a neat cottage for the residence of the master and mistress, was erected in 1828, by subscription, aided by a grant of £70 from the parent society, with which this school has been incorporated. The ground for the building and garden was assigned rent-free, on lease for sixty years, by Charles Mathias, Esq., lord of the manor, who contributed £50 towards the building, and subscribes £10 per annum in support of the school which is partly maintained by subscription, and partly by small payments from the children, about 100 of whom of both sexes are educated in it. The remains of the ancient palace, nearly adjoining the village, amply display its former splendour, and consist of the great hall, seventy-six feet in length and twenty in width, the walls of which are surmounted by an elegant open parapet of delicate tracery; another apartment, sixty feet long and twenty-six wide; the chancel of the chapel, of which the east window, still entire, is a beautiful composition, enriched with elegant tracery; the grand entrance on the west; and the square tower above-noticed, now inclosed within the gardens of the new mansion, in which it forms an interesting object. The greatest attention is paid to the preservation of these fine ruins, and every precaution has been taken by the proprietor of Lamphey Court to arrest the decay to which this venerable pile was rapidly falling from previous neglect.

LAMVA (LLAMPHY), a hamlet, in the parish of St. Bride's Major, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles (s. e. by s.) from Bridgend; containing 149 inhabitants.

LANTWIT-MAJOR, or LLANILLTYD-VAWR, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles (s. by w.) from Cowbridge; containing 1027 inhabitants. This place, originally called by the Welsh Caer-Wrgan, derived its subsequent name of Llan-Illtyd, of which its more general appellation Lantwit is only a modification, from the dedication of its church to St. Illtyd, or Iltutus, and its distinguishing adjunct Vawr, or Major, from its pre-eminence among other places of the same name in different parts of the principality. The parish, which is of considerable extent, comprises one of the most interesting districts in South Wales, and appears to have been inhabited from a very remote period; but whether originally by the ancient Britons or the Romans cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. Modern writers are of opinion that the small village of Boverton, in this parish, was the site of the Roman station *Bovium*, placed in the Itineraries on the line of the *Julia Via Maritima*, between the stations of *Isca Silurum* (Caerlleon) and *Nidum* (Neath). This opinion derives weight, not only from the affinity between the names, and the coincidence of its situation between those two stations, but also from the course of a Roman road, which has been distinctly traced, leading to some camps of Roman construction near that village, where also other relics of Roman antiquity have been discovered. In the fifth century, a college was established here, or rather revived, on the ruins of a more ancient institution, said to have been founded by the Roman Emperor Theodosius, which, after his name, was called by the Welsh "Bangor Tewdws," and in which the heresiarch Pelagius is said to have been educated. This institution was afterwards destroyed by a band of Irish pirates, who landing on this part of the coast, carried away by violence its principal, Maenwyn, better known as St. Patrick, the apostle and tutelar saint of Ireland. Soon after this event, St. Germanus, who was sent into Britain by the Gallican bishops, to suppress the Pelagian heresy, and is supposed to have been hospitably entertained at Boverton, where the native reguli continued to reside occasionally, till the overthrow of their power by Robert Fitz-Hamon, associating the old college of Theodosius with the name of Pelagius, selected the site of that institution at Lantwit, then called Caer-Wrgan, for the foundation of one of those seminaries for the education of the British clergy, which he deemed it expedient to erect, as a powerful means of eradicating this heresy. In the establishment of this institution he was greatly assisted by the king of the country; and, on its completion, he placed it under the superintendence of Illtyd, or Iltutus, who had accompanied him into Britain, and under whose management it flourished exceedingly, and was amply endowed by Meuric, Arthur, and Morgan, successive reguli of this part of the country. Scholars flocked to this seminary from all parts of Christendom, among whom were the sons of the British nobles and foreign princes, besides numerous others, amounting at one time to more than two thousand pupils. For the accommodation of this large number there were not less than four hundred lodging apartments and seven large halls, or colleges. The course of instruction adopted by Iltutus embraced not only such sacred and profane literature as was requisite for clerical education, but also included husbandry and other useful arts; and the common plough now in use in some parts of Wales is still called St. Illtyd's plough, in honour of Iltutus, who was regarded as the inventor of it. For many generations this seminary continued to be the university of Britain, and to be frequented by the most illustrious persons of all countries, till its revenue was transferred to the abbey of Tewkesbury by Robert Fitz-Hamon, when the universities of England acquired the ascendancy, and that of Iltutus sank into comparative obscurity. That holy and learned man is said to have presided over this institution for the protracted term of ninety years; and among the eminent persons who were his pupils may be enumerated Gildas, the historian; David, who removed the episcopal see from Caerlleon to St. David's, and who ultimately became the patron saint of Wales; Paulinus, Bishop of Leon in Spain; Samson, successor to David in the see, and afterwards Bishop of Dôl in Brittany; Talhaiarn, a celebrated bard and a distinguished saint; Taliesin, an eminent bard; and many others. According to Sir Henry Spelman, a large assembly was convened in the church of this establishment, in 560, to negotiate a treaty of peace between Morgan, regulus of this part of the country, and his uncle Trioc, whom the former most treacherously slew, and afterwards made his peace with the church by paying to this establishment the annual tribute of a pot of honey and an iron kettle. This school lingered for a long period in comparative insignificance, and was not finally closed till the reign of Henry VIII., when the remaining portion of its tithes, and an annual payment called the abbot's rent, being all that remained to it of its ancient endowments, were seized by that monarch, and, together with the revenue of the dissolved monastery of Tewkesbury, conferred on the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's in the city of Gloucester, which that sovereign had recently erected into a bishopric.

The parish is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, in a fine open country, and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, which is in-

closed, and in a high state of cultivation. The *soil*, of which the substratum is a blue limestone, is, for richness and fertility, almost unequalled in any part of South Wales; and the surrounding *scenery*, though not in general distinguished by any striking peculiarity of character, is occasionally diversified by features of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur. A long range of hills, running through the county in a direction from east to west, separates the mountainous from the level districts of the spacious and fertile Vale of Glamorgan, the latter of which are occasionally enlivened with numerous churches and villages, and enriched with thriving plantations and groves, embowering the seats and villas of the resident gentry. The *village*, which is situated in the centre of this pleasing vale, displays obvious indications of its original extent and importance, and has in every respect the appearance of a large dilapidated town; it occupies a large extent of ground, but presents several chasms in its streets, some of which are nearly choked up with the ruins of decayed houses, and others are scarcely distinguishable, except by their situation within the limits of the town, from the numerous roads that appear to converge towards this place, as a common centre. The *town-hall* is still remaining, and in a state of good repair; it resembles, in its appearance, those ancient buildings which in some places are called court-houses and church-houses, though of much larger dimensions; the ascent to it is by a double flight of steps at one end: over it is a bell on which the clock strikes, said to have been presented to St. Iltutus by the pope, and by Holinshed to have been taken, among other spoils, by an army which King Edgar, towards the latter end of his reign, brought into Glamorganshire, to chastise the Welsh, who had rebelled against him; on removing this bell, in the year 1815, it was found to bear the inscription "*Ora pro nobis, Sancte Iltute.*" The ancient *gaol* has been demolished only within the last sixty years; and the name of "Gallows way," is still retained in the road where executions usually took place, and where human skeletons have been found at various times. But whatever municipal privileges Lantwit may appear, from these circumstances, to have formerly possessed, have long been lost, even, according to some authorities, since the time of Henry VII. That it formerly carried on a considerable *trade* with the coasts of Somersetshire appears evident; and the dialect of that county is said to have been prevalent here within the memory of men living at the commencement of the present century. In the vicinity is the ancient *port* of Colhow, now Colhugh, where, during the reign of Henry VIII., vessels frequently sheltered; though now, by the changes which have taken place on this part of the coast, it is avoided by mariners as dangerous. The remains of the ancient harbour may still be traced, and, notwithstanding the great encroachment made by the sea, the foundation of the pier, and the piles of wood by which it was defended on the western side, are still visible at low water. Though the village of *Boverton* is far inferior in extent and population to Lantwit-Major, yet, as the seat of the ancient reguli of this portion of the principality, and also as the principal place prior to the establishment of the schools of Iltutus, it has in all ancient documents held the precedence, and given title to the manor, which is to this day in the court rolls styled the "Lordship of Boviarton and Lantwit." After the conquest of this part of the principality by the Normans, the manor was granted to Robert Fitz-Hamon, from whom it passed to the lords paramount of Glamorgan, as part of the great lordship. It became vested in the crown in the reign of Henry VII., who granted it to his uncle, Jasper, Duke of Bedford, by whom it was given to Grufydd Voss, whose daughter and heiress conveyed it by marriage to Roger Seys, Esq., from which family it passed by marriage to Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, who sold it to the late Elias Vanderhorst, of Bristol; from him it passed into the possession of John Tunno, Esq., and in 1838 was purchased by Sir J. J. Guest, Bart., its present proprietor. A fair is held at Lantwit-Major annually on June 22nd.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Llysworney annexed, rated in the king's books at £14. 13. 9.; present net income, £410; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £771. 7. 11., of which a sum of £481. 7. 11. subject to rates, averaging £67. 14. 4. per annum, is payable to the Dean and Chapter, who have also a glebe of 12 acres, valued at £25 annually; £220 are the property of the vicar, subject to rates, averaging £5. 10.; and £70 belong to an impropriator, also subject to rates, which average £10 per annum. In 1080, the tithes and advowson of the parish belonged to Iestyn ab Gwrgan, and, together with the rest of his property, were seized by Robert Fitz-Hamon, and conveyed by marriage of his only daughter to Robert Fitz-Henry, Earl of Gloucester, by whom they were afterwards conferred on his newly-founded abbey of Tewkesbury, upon the dissolution of which they were granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The present *church*, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a spacious and venerable pile of building, erected, according to an old manuscript, by R. Neville, Earl of Warwick and Lord of Glamorgan, in the reign of Henry VI., and comprising, in addition to that portion of it in which divine service is performed, a more ancient structure, separated only from the former by the tower, to the west of which it is situated. From this latter a door opened into a dilapidated building, in a line with it, called the Lady Chapel, the walls of which were ornamented with busts and figures of saints, now destroyed; this chapel, which is almost

a ruin, was forty feet and a half in length. The old church, which was sixty-four feet and a half long, is said to have been deserted on account of the dampness of its situation; but this would have equally operated against the erection of a contiguous structure of larger dimensions. Nearly in the centre of it are two monumental stones, brought, as it is said, in 1730, by Mr. Thomas Morgan, schoolmaster and parish clerk, from a place called the "Great House," where it is said there was formerly a church, and which are minutely described in the sixth volume of the Archæologia Londinensis, accompanied with plates; and in a room behind the altar, probably that used for the vestry, is a gigantic figure of a man in the costume of the time of Henry VIII., elaborately sculptured in freestone, of the kind found near the river side at Bridgend, in this county, with an English inscription, simply stating it to be the statue of "Prince Richard Hopkins," also described in the same publication. Near this statue is the bust of a child, sculptured in alto-relievo; and in a niche near the altar is the figure of a person kneeling, rudely sculptured, and habited in a costume similar to that of Hopkins. The more modern church, which is ninety-eight feet in length and fifty-three in breadth, consists of a nave, with a north and south aisle, and a chancel, and has a very handsome altar-piece. In the churchyard, near the south entrance, is a stone placed flat in the ground, which appears to have been part of an ancient cross, carved with knots and other devices; it is about six feet in length, and is said to have been placed there by Morgan, who removed it also from the "Great House." On the north side of the church, also in the churchyard, is a curious stone called St. Illtyd's Cross, noticed by Gough, in his Additions to Camden, which was erected in the sixth century, in honour of that saint, by Archbishop Samson: on the western side of it is inscribed, in the several compartments, "*Crux Iltuti*," "*Samson redis*," and "*Samuel egisar*," for *excisor*, Samuel being the name of the sculptor; and on the eastern side is "*Samson posuit hanc crucem pro anmia* (instead of *anima*) *ejus :*" this stone is elaborately carved, and was once the pedestal of a cross; its height above the ground is six feet three inches, and its breadth is two feet six inches at the bottom, and one foot ten inches at the top. A very curious monumental stone, forming originally the shaft of a cross, which anciently stood near the porch of the church, and which, on the interment of a corpse of extraordinary size, having been undermined in digging the grave, fell down upon the coffin, and was covered with earth in filling up the grave, was, in 1789, discovered by Mr. Edward Williams, who was led to search for it by a traditional story relating to it, at that time current in the neighbourhood. This stone, which is nine feet in height, two feet four inches broad at the base, and one foot seven inches at the upper end, and about one foot three inches in thickness, bears the following inscription: "*In nomine Dî Summi incipit crux Salvatoris, quæ preparavit Samsoni Apati pro anima sua et pro anima Juthahelo rex et Artmali Tegat crux me :*" it appears, from the old register of Llandaf, that Juthahel, King of Glamorgan, and Artmael, King of Gwent, bestowed lands and conferred great privileges on the churches of St. Illtyd. This ancient stone must have been buried before the continuator of Camden copied the inscriptions on St. Illtyd's monument, as he makes no mention of it, which he doubtless would have done had it been then visible. After it had been raised out of the grave, in 1789, it lay on the ground till 1793, when Mr. Williams obtained assistance and placed it in an erect position against the east side of the church porch. Close to the wall of the lower or old church is another stone worthy of notice, of a pyramidal form, about seven feet high, and curiously carved, having a deep groove on the inside, next the wall; it has been supposed to have formed part of a heathen altar, but how or for what purpose it was placed there has not been satisfactorily explained.

There are two day schools, one of which, on the National plan, containing about 80 children, is partly supported by subscriptions amounting to £21 per annum, the rest being made up by payments from the children; and in the other are about 15 children, who are taught wholly at the expense of their parents: also two Sunday schools, one appertaining to the Calvinistic Methodists, the other to the Baptists, and together affording gratuitous instruction to 90 children. The only charity is that arising from the bequest of a rent-charge of £3. 10., by Robert Powell, in 1726, for a distribution of bread weekly among poor widows not receiving parochial aid, and this amount is disposed of according to the will of the donor: two other charities have been discontinued for a number of years; one, a bequest of £200 by Margaret Seys, in 1700, for teaching 10 children and apprenticing one; and the other, a bequest by Iltid Nicholas of £20, for the use of the poor. About a mile and a half from the village of Boverton, on the lofty cliffs overhanging the Bristol Channel, are the remains of two *Roman camps:* that on the eastern cliff, which defends one side of the valley of Colhugh, is called the "Castle Ditches;" it is a very strong post, accessible on one side only: the other, which is also upon the sea-coast, is about two miles distant from Castle Ditches, and about the same distance from Boverton. In many of the gardens and small inclosures at this place, and in its vicinity, human skeletons have been discovered, and Roman coins dug up: of the latter, several were found in November 1798, which were sold to the Rev. Robert Nicholl and others; those in the possession of that gentleman are chiefly coins of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Anto-

ninus Pius, and other Roman emperors: they were found by some labourers employed in filling up an old quarry not far from Eglwys-Brewis, near Boverton, and are of silver. There are still several remains of the ancient collegiate buildings in different parts of the parish: the house in connexion with the rectorial tithes, which were severed from the monastery of Iltutus by Robert Fitz-Hamon, is still a respectable edifice, with hanging gardens descending towards the church, and having several spacious rooms, now occupied by a tradesman.

LANTWIT juxta NEATH, or LANTWIT LOWER (LLAN-ILLTYD), a parish, comprising the townships of Clyne, Lantwit, and Resolvend, which separately maintain their own poor, in the union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the borough of Neath, and containing 1533 inhabitants, of which number 879 are in the township of Lantwit. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Neath, and comprises a considerable extent of country, which is richly wooded, and enlivened with much beautiful and pleasingly diversified scenery. The surface is finely varied, and from the higher grounds are obtained some pleasing and extensive views. The soil is various: coal and iron-ore are found in different parts of the parish; and there are some extensive quarries of paving-stone of good quality. The principal coal-works are those of Messrs. Riddle, Yong, and Co., in which about forty men are constantly employed; and the quarries, which are not now worked to their full extent, afford employment to about fifteen men. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Neath: the church is dedicated to St. Illtyd, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, properly "Llan-Illtyd," but contracted into "Lantwit;" and there was formerly a chapel in the parish, called Ynys Vâch, but it was never consecrated, and was suffered many years since to fall into decay. There is a day school in the township of Lantwit, in which about twenty females are instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, attended by fifty children of both sexes, are supported by subscription in the township of Resolvend. Morgan Jenkins, in 1692, bequeathed a small portion of land for the benefit of the poor, but this charity has long been unproductive, as in like manner a gift of £5, by Mary Jones, or Gwillim, in 1743, has been.

LANTWIT-VAIRDRE (LLAN-ILLTYD-FAERDRE), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Llantrissent; comprising the Higher and Lower divisions, and containing 2190 inhabitants. The river Tâf runs along the eastern confines of this parish, which abounds with coal, worked for exportation at the Maes-Mawr collieries, where about forty persons are employed: from these works a tram-road communicates with the Glamorganshire canal: there are also several smaller collieries, worked by shaft, only for home consumption. In the north-eastern part of the parish, on the banks of the Tâf, a populous and increasing village has been brought into existence by the erection of very extensive works for the manufacture of patent wrought-iron railway plates; and many cottages have also been built by Mr. Crawshay. The river is here crossed by two bridges, over one of which is a tram-road, connecting the new works with the canal, which passes within a few yards on the other side of the river. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; net income, £100; patron, Vicar of Llantrissent, to whom the vicarial tithes belong; impropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is situated in a sequestered spot, and surrounded only by a few cottages; having become exceedingly dilapidated, it has lately undergone a thorough repair. There are two day schools, in which about 40 children are taught at their parents' expense; and two Sunday schools, supported by subscription, aided by gratuitous teachers, in which are more than 100 children. Morgan Griffith, in 1644, gave by will a rent-charge of £2 for the benefit of four poor families who should inhabit four houses, towards the erection of which on the waste ground near the church, he bequeathed twenty marks, at the same time recommending his friends to aid the work with the timber and stones upon their lands; and an almshouse with several rooms was accordingly built, which is occupied by four persons in the receipt of parochial relief.

LAUGHARNE, otherwise TÀLYCHARN, an incorporated sea-port and market-town, and a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 12½ miles (S. W.) from Carmarthen, and 228 (W.) from London; containing 2011 inhabitants, of which number 1390 are in the township of Laugharne, and the remainder in the rest of the parish. The ancient British name of this place, *Tàlycharn*, or *Tàlycoran*, from which was derived its subsequent appellation of *Llacharn*, since modernized into *Laugharne*, is supposed to have originated in its situation above the mouth of the river Coran, which here falls into the Tâf, near the influx of the latter river into Carmarthen bay; from which circumstance also it is not unfrequently called in the Welsh histories *Abercoran*. It appears to have attained a considerable degree of importance at a very early period, and to have been distinguished as a fortified place prior to the Norman invasion. Of the original foundation of the castle nothing satisfactory has been recorded: it is, however, supposed that the princes of Dynevor had either a palace or a fortress at this place, which subsequently fell into the hands of the Norman invaders, who, for the greater security of the terri-

tories which they usurped in this part of the principality, replaced it with a castle of greater strength. Frequent mention of this castle occurs in the Welsh annals; and during the continued struggles between the Normans and the Welsh, who were ever upon the alert to recover the territories of which they had been dispossessed, and also in the numerous contests which arose between the native chieftains, for the extension of their dominions, it was, from its strength and importance, an object of frequent contention, and alternately in the possession of the belligerent parties. *Henry II.*, on his return from a fruitless expedition into Ireland, in 1172, passed through this place, where he was met by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, the last sovereign prince of South Wales, who entertained him in the castle, paid him homage as his vassal, and received from him his son Howel, whom that monarch had long held as a hostage. In the year 1215, this castle, together with several other fortresses, at that time in the hands of the Normans, was taken and destroyed by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, but was rebuilt in the following reign, by Sir Guido de Brian, who, having espoused one of the daughters of Prince Rhŷs, obtained the lordship of Tàlycharn, and procured for the town a charter of incorporation, with many valuable privileges, conferring on the burgesses an extensive grant of land, of which they still retain possession. On the death of Sir Guido, the lordship of Tàlycharn descended to one of his two daughters and coheiresses, who married Owen Laugharne of St. Bride's, in the county of Pembroke. The castle is said to have been again destroyed by the forces under Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, in 1256, from which time few particulars of its history are recorded till the reign of *Henry VII.*, though it was probably rebuilt within that period, as that monarch, among other grants, in compensation for his great services, gave this castle and its dependencies to Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, who attended him to Bosworth Field, and by his valour and influence contributed materially to the success of the enterprise which placed him on the throne. On the attainder of the grandson of Rhŷs, the castle reverted to the crown. During the civil war in the reign of *Charles I.*, it was first garrisoned for the king, but was taken, in 1644, by the parliamentarian forces, under General William Laugharne. Afterwards, when this commander had embraced the royal cause, it was besieged by Cromwell in person, against whom it held out for three weeks; but several breaches having been made in the walls, the garrison surrendered upon honourable terms, and the castle was soon afterwards dismantled.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on a level plot of ground, inclosed on every side, except towards the sea, by lofty eminences richly clothed with timber, and consists principally of one long and spacious street, intersected at right angles by a shorter thoroughfare, leading to that part of it called the *Cors*, in which are some new buildings. The houses are in general well built, and of respectable appearance; the streets are partially paved, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The sheltered situation of the town protects it from the keenness of the winds, and renders it peculiarly desirable as a residence for persons of delicate health; and on the eminences by which it is immediately encircled are several neat cottage residences, adapted to those whose constitutions may require the influence of the sea-breeze and a bracing atmosphere. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are obtained extensive prospects over the bay of Carmarthen, and the adjacent country, which abounds with picturesque beauty. The appearance of the town, which is considered one of the cleanest and best built in South Wales, embosomed in an amphitheatre of verdant hills, and ornamented with the venerable remains of its ancient castle, is truly romantic; and the advantages of good society and retirement which it affords, with the abundance and moderate price of provisions, are among the attractions which it offers to families who may be desirous of combining economy with comfort. A reading-room has been established. The *port* is a creek to that of Llanelly; its trade is very inconsiderable, being principally confined to the exportation of butter and corn, which it shares with St. Clear's. The haven, formed by the river Tâf, at a short distance from the town, is accessible to vessels of considerable burthen. The *parish*, which is divided into two portions, called respectively the Town Hamlet and the Parish, comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, nearly all of which is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the soil, though varying with the surface, is in general fertile and productive; and the labouring inhabitants, with the exception only of such few as are connected with the small extent of trade carried on at the port, are principally employed in agriculture. The *market*, which is abundantly supplied with corn and with provisions of all kinds, is on Friday; and fairs are held annually on May 6th and September 28th.

The BOROUGH was first incorporated by Sir Guido de Brian, who granted to his burgesses of "Tallacharn" all the good laws and customs which those of "Karmardin" enjoyed, together with liberty to choose two competent burgesses "for one portreeveship" twice a year, namely at Michaelmas and Easter; and other privileges, including free common in his forest of Coed Bâch, all the common pasture in the marsh of Tàlycharn, called Menetors, and all the free common named Makerells. The charter which contained the grant of these immunities was confirmed by Henry III., and ratified and enlarged by Edward VI.; but the regulations laid down by these monarchs do not appear to have been acted upon, as in the appointment of a portreeve the corporation acknowledges only the authority of the

original charter, and in all other matters proceeds according to custom and bye-laws, which latter, commencing April 9, 10th year of Queen Anne, are entered from time to time in the corporation books. The *members* and *officers* of the corporation are a portreeve, a recorder or town-clerk, two common attornies, a bailiff, four constables, and an indefinite number of burgesses; and the principal governing body consists of the portreeve and a jury of burgesses. Two principal *courts* are held at the town-hall on the first Monday after Michaelmas and the first Monday after Easter-Monday in every year; at which the bailiff appoints from 18 to 21 of the burgesses as a jury for the ensuing half-year; and these burgesses, upon being sworn, elect a portreeve, who, with 12 of the jury, constitutes a court: the jury, who may vote by a mere majority, make bye-laws for the government of the borough, elect the officers, grant leases, and dispose of the rents of the corporation; subject, however, to the approval of the portreeve, by whom all presentments "must be confirmed and signed before they can take effect." The recorder, who officiates as clerk of the court, is chosen for life by the jury at any court or adjournment; the bailiff, who is crier and keeper of the market-place, is appointed by the portreeve at the Michaelmas court for a year; and the common attornies, who collect rents and superintend repairs, are, with the constables, elected by the jury at the same time and for the same period as the bailiff. The burgesses who have become so by right, consist of sons and sons-in-law of burgesses, and apprentices that have served seven years with a burgess in the town; but others may be admitted by favour of the jury. The *property* of the corporation, which is of considerable value, consists of lands and buildings, the waste land throughout the township, and tolls of corn: of the lands the principal portion, amounting to about 330 acres, lying near the town, is divided into 76 shares, varying in value from £2 to £5 a year each, and of which 20 are at Haydon, 16 at Moor, and 40 at Undercliff; the Haydon shares containing about 10 acres each, the Moor 4 or 5, and the Undercliff 1½ acres; and the whole being in the occupation of the 76 senior burgesses, who hold upon payment of nominal rents, and are entitled to vote for the county member. Other property is let in about 170 parcels, in most instances to different tenants, and produces an income of £70; but the toll of corn brought into the town for sale, to which the corporation claims the right, has been lately relinquished in consequence of a dispute on the part of the inhabitants; and the portreeve, by whom the produce, which was of very small amount, was received, now has a salary in lieu of his former privilege. The *boundaries* of the borough are co-extensive with those of the township of Laugharne, which is bordered on the north by the parish of the same name, on the north-west by the parish of Llandawke, on the west by that of Llansadwrnen, on the south by Carmarthen bay, and on the east by the river Tâf. The *town-hall* is a neat building of ordinary dimensions, with a small square tower, situated at the point of intersection of the principal street with the smaller one, where is a commodious market-place.

This place constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of Winchester, rated in the king's books at £45. The LIVING is a vicarage, with the rectory of Llansadwrnen annexed, rated in the king's books at £6; present net income of the benefice, £411, with a glebe-house; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Winchester; impropriators, Lord Kensington and G. Watkins, Esq. The *church*, dedicated to St. Martin, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, supported on pointed arches: it occupies a picturesque situation on an eminence under a richly wooded bank, by which it is partly concealed from view. The walls of the building are strengthened with projecting buttresses, and within are covered by numerous tablets. At the west end is a handsome organ, presented to the church at an expense of above £400, by the late Vice-Admiral Laugharne, whose sister, during her lifetime, contributed £10. 10. towards the stipend of an organist. Among the monuments contained in the church is a large mural tablet, bearing a long inscription, to the memory of Sir John Powell, one of the judges who presided at the trial of the seven bishops, in the reign of James II.: he resided at Broadway House, a little to the west of the town, and, dying at the age of sixty-three, was interred here in 1696. A richly embroidered mantle is still preserved in it, supposed by some to be that of Sir Guido de Brian; but it has been suggested that this is rather a priest's vestment, as there are saints' effigies represented on the sides. The chapels of Kifig and Marrôs, formerly dependent on the church, have been endowed with £8 per annum each by the Vicar of Laugharne, and subsequently by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the former with £600 and the latter with £800, and are now united into one benefice, in the patronage of the Vicar of Laugharne. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. There is a day school for boys, held by one of Mrs. Bevan's schoolmasters, containing 111 boys; a National school is maintained by subscription for 60 girls; and there are also Sunday schools connected with the church, and others attached to the dissenting places of worship. Mrs. Bevan, who left a sum of money for the support of schoolmasters to travel from place to place in South Wales, was a resident at Laugharne. *Matthew Warren*, in 1656, granted a rent-charge of £2. 12. upon the Black Horse Inn, Thomas Street, Bristol, for the purpose of distributing a shilling's worth of

bread in penny loaves on each Sunday among 12 poor widows or old maids of the town; and *Jane Morgan*, and *Mary Griffiths*, in 1811, gave each £52 to be applied in a similar manner. In 1681, *Zacharias Thomas* granted a rent-charge of £4 for the use of the poor, two-thirds to be appropriated to the relief of those in the town, and one-third to that of persons in the rural district. In 1731, *Letitia Cornwallis* gave £100, the interest to be annually distributed on the 6th of January among the most necessitous cottagers: this charity remained dormant for some years, but being, with other bequests of the benefactress, placed in chancery, an order was made after the report of the master in 1782, that the funds had accumulated to £358. 15. 3. Bank Annuities, the dividends on which were regularly distributed according to the directions of the donor until 1821, when it was found necessary to make other applications to the Court of Chancery by the death of trustees. Miss *Theodosia*, sister to Admiral *Laugharne*, bequeathed in the year 1822, among other benefactions, £1800, in trust to the vicar and churchwardens, who were, after the payment of certain annuities to one or two servants, to appropriate the proceeds to the payment of £30, the salary of the organist, to keeping the stove of the church in repair and well supplied with fuel, and to dispose of the residue among the aged and infirm poor at Christmas; and the same lady also left £300 to establish a School of Industry in the town, after the termination of a certain annuity. It also appears that *Elizabeth Foster* bequeathed £150, the interest to be applied to the instruction of children in reading, and the Christian religion; and of the proceeds, £5. 14., a sum of £4. 16. is paid to a mistress for teaching 17 children, and the remainder is expended on books.

The remains of the ancient *castle*, which crowns the summit of a cliff at the mouth of the Tâf, near the southern extremity of the town, are extensive and in an excellent state of preservation, forming an interesting and prominent feature in the scenery of the place: near the gateway is a handsome modern edifice, formerly the residence of the late Col. Starke, by whom the interior of the castle and the adjoining ground were tastefully laid out. About a mile from the town are some remains of an ancient building, called *Roche's Castle*, which, according to local tradition, are said to be the vestiges of an ancient monastery, though by whom founded, or for what order of brethren, is not known. The family of the *Laugharnes* have been settled at this place ever since the marriage of their ancestor, Owen Laugharne, with the daughter of Sir Guido de Brian, Lord High Admiral of England, and anciently lord of Tàlycharn. Descended from this family, and probably a native of this town, was Lieutenant-General William Laugharne, who first distinguished himself as an officer in the parliamentarian army, but who, afterwards joining the royalist party, garrisoned Laugharne, Tenby, and Pembroke, for the king, and at the last-named place was taken prisoner: he was tried for his life, together with Colonels Powell and Poyer, who had also been made prisoners by Cromwell, and found guilty of high treason. After sentence of death had been passed upon these three officers, Cromwell was induced to consent that it should be carried into execution only upon one of them, and gave orders to determine by lot which should be the victim. Three papers were folded up for this purpose, on two of which was written "Life given by God," and the third was left blank. According to an arrangement agreed upon by the prisoners, the lots were drawn by a child, and the fatal blank was assigned to Colonel Poyer, who was shot in Covent Garden, on the 25th of April, 1649. *Dr. Josiah Tucker*, Dean of Gloucester, an eminent divine and a celebrated literary and political writer, was born in this parish in the year 1712, and died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, in the year 1799: his writings were chiefly on subjects connected with the times in which he lived, and, though masterpieces of the kind, possess little interest at present; he was the liberal patron of that premature and extraordinary genius, John Henderson, who, under his auspices prosecuted his studies at Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A., and died at the age of thirty-one, in 1788. *Reynal Pecock*, of whom little more is stated than that he was a very learned man, was also a native of this parish.

LAVAR (ABOVE), a division, in the parish of Llansantfraid-Glynn-Ceriog, hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles (s. s. w.) from Llangollen: the population is included in the return for the parish. It takes the adjunct from its situation on the river Ceiriog, which passes through this division.

LAVAR (BELOW), a division, in the parish of Llansantfraid-Glynn-Ceriog, hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4½ miles (s.) from Llangollen: the population is returned with the parish. The adjunct is derived from its being situated in the lower part of the Vale of the Ceiriog. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of flannel.

LAVERNOCK, otherwise LARNOCK, a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7½ miles (s. by w.) from Cardiff; containing 85 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, consolidated with that of Penarth: the church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is situated close to the edge of the water, the parish lying on the shore of the Bristol Channel. Lead-ore has been obtained here, but the works are now discontinued: the principal substratum is lyas limestone, in which the usual fossils abound; in the cliffs under this limestone are found *tripoli*, and *lapis cariosus*, or rotten stone, intermingled with

a red marly earth, in which are imbedded blocks of gypseous alabaster.

LAWHADEN, or LLEWHADEN (LLANHAUADEN), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Narberth; containing 634 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in the year 651, was for many years distinguished as the principal episcopal residence of the bishops of St. David's, who had a magnificent castle and palace here with a very extensive park, and forest of red deer, noticed by Leland. This truly splendid structure, which was built entirely of hewn stone, was the favourite residence of Bishop Beck, who contributed greatly to its embellishment: it was adapted in every respect to the purposes of domestic convenience, and had every appendage of luxury and state. The exact time of its original foundation is not known; but from a deed of feoffment, bearing date 1383, it appears that John Fowley was at that time constable of the castle and master of the board of works to Bishop Hoton, who conveyed to him and to Ellen his wife certain lands in the vicinity, which are now the property of his descendants. In the reign of Henry VIII., Lawhaden castle, together with the other episcopal palaces of this diocese, was stripped of its leaden roof by Bishop Barlow, who subsequently availed himself of the dilapidation which he had caused, as a plea for carrying into effect his purpose of transferring the see to Carmarthen. From this period the palace was suffered to fall into decay; but the ruins, which are still venerable and majestic in their appearance, afford imposing evidence of its pristine grandeur. The *parish* comprises a large tract of rich arable and pasture land, which is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value is returned at £1387. 12. 4. The *village* is situated on the summit of a lofty ridge overhanging the river Cleddy, and commanding a fine view of the adjacent country, which abounds with richly varied scenery; and within the parish are some highly interesting and pleasingly romantic features, among which are, the church, beautifully situated on the margin of the river, under a richly wooded eminence; the majestic and venerable ruins of the ancient castle immediately above it; and Ridgeway, an elegant modern mansion, erected by the late I. H. Foley, Esq., and occupying a portion of the lands granted to the ancestor of that gentleman by Bishop Hoton, in the year 1383. In the village is also a good family house belonging to a descendant of the Skyrmes, whose ancestor accompanied Oliver Cromwell into the principality during the parliamentary war, and obtained a settlement at this place.

This parish constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £17. 17. 1., and annexed to the chancellorship of the cathedral by Bishop Beck, in 1287. The *living* is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Bletherston annexed, rated in the king's books at £8. 18. 6½.; present net income, £152, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £315, of which a sum of £210 is payable to the Chancellor of St. David's, who has also a glebe of 170 acres, worth £160 per annum, and £105 are payable to the Vicar, who has a glebe of 45 acres, valued at £50 a year; and both payments are subject to rates, averaging on the whole £25. 15. 1. per annum. The *church*, dedicated to St. Aidan, is an ancient and venerable edifice, with a handsome tower, and in its retired and beautiful situation forms an interesting and romantic feature in the scenery around the village. There is a place of worship for Independents. About forty-five children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents, and forty gratuitously in a Sunday school; both schools appertaining to the Established Church. The remains of the ancient *castle* form a majestic and venerable ruin, crowning the summit of a precipitous eminence, commanding a magnificent and extensive prospect. The site was originally surrounded by a moat, over which was a drawbridge leading to the principal entrance, through a noble gateway defended by two circular towers; this portion of the building is still in a state of tolerable preservation: there are also the remains of two octagonal towers (which appear to have contained the state apartments and rooms of residence), of part of a small but very elegant chapel, and some portions of the outer walls. Some fragments of the park walls are yet remaining, and the land which they now serve to inclose is some of the richest in the county. The prevailing character of the architecture is that of the early English style, and the ruins have a most beautiful and picturesque appearance from every point of view. On the roadside are the remains of an ancient building, covered with ivy, which is said to have been founded by Bishop Beck, as an *hospitium* for pilgrims visiting St. David's shrine. Lawhaden Castle was the head of the barony in right of which the Bishops of St. David's claim their seat in the house of peers.

LAWRENCE (ST.), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 223 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and comprehends a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, of which the greater portion is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, the soil, though varying in different parts, being in general fertile. The surface is boldly undulated; the surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and from the higher grounds some good views are

obtained of the adjoining country, which is much diversified. The parochial rates are assessed by the ploughland: of the rateable annual value of property in the parish, the return amounts to £528. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 9., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £103, with a glebe-house: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, subject to rates, averaging £6. 4. 3. per annum; and there is a glebe of 30 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.

LAWRENNY (LAWRENNEY), a parish, in the hundred of NARBERTH, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Pembroke; containing 432 inhabitants. This parish, which probably derived its name from the Welsh word *Llan-yr-ynys*, meaning "the Church on the Island," as it stands on a neck of land almost surrounded by water, is situated on a branch of Milford Haven, over which it has a ferry, and comprises a large portion of inclosed and well-cultivated land; the rateable annual value being returned at £1433. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts enriched with noble plantations. Lawrenny Hall, the ancient seat of the late Hugh Barlow, Esq., who represented Pembroke and its contributory boroughs in eight successive parliaments, and now a ruin, is beautifully situated on a point of land between Milford Haven, on the west, and a wide creek branching from it to the north-east, towards Cresswell Quay: the demesne, which is co-extensive with the parish, is embellished with a rich variety of scenery, presenting an agreeable contrast of wood and water; and the luxuriant groves which shaded the ancient mansion are still seen in every point of view, embosoming the venerable church, which formed an interesting and highly picturesque object in the views from the hall. Limestone, both for building and to be burned for manure, abounds in the parish; and the quarrying and burning of it afford employment to a portion of the inhabitants, a great number of whom are also engaged, during the winter season, in dredging for oysters, which are found here in great abundance, and conveyed principally to the London market, in boats from Chatham and Rochester, for the loading of which the coast affords every facility. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £13; present net income, £168; patrons, Heirs of the late Mr. Barlow. The church, dedicated to St. Caradoc, is a venerable cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with an elegant square embattled tower, which is seen to great advantage from almost every side, rising above the rich foliage by which the body is concealed. In a sepulchral chapel belonging to the family is a splendid monument to the memory of the late Mr. Barlow, consisting of an altar-tomb of variegated marble, on which is placed an elegant sarcophagus of white marble, bearing the arms of Barlow and Crespigny: this monument was erected by his widow, who was of the latter family, and who also placed in the chapel two superb vases of alabaster, four feet in height, supported on pedestals of white marble. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and about 40 children are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents. This is one of the four parishes to which Dr. Jones bequeathed, in 1698, considerable property for the relief of decayed housekeepers and the apprenticing of children, with a discretionary power to his executor and brother, the Rev. William Jones, to whose memory a handsome mural tablet has been erected in the church of this place, to add other parishes: the portion assigned to Lawrenny, from the produce of this charity, is one-seventh or about £35 per annum, which is appropriated pursuant to the directions of the testator, £3 being given towards apprenticing a poor boy, and the remainder divided among widows and house-keepers, in sums varying from £2 to 5*s*.

LEADBROOK (LEAD-BROOK) MAJOR, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHOP, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (N.) from Northop; containing 35 inhabitants. It is situated on the estuary of the Dee, and comprises a considerable portion of its sands, which are dry at low water, and may therefore be brought into cultivation at a small expense. It is supposed to derive its name from the quantity of lead formerly washed out of the brook here.

LEADBROOK (LEAD-BROOK) MINOR, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHOP, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Northop; containing 63 inhabitants.

LECKWITH (LLÊCHWEDD, or LLÊCHWYDD), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Cardiff; containing 121 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name signifies "the slope of the cliff," is situated on the river Ely, over which is a bridge of two arches. Limestone of good quality is found here in great abundance, and large quantities are quarried for building purposes, and also burnt as an article of manure for the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood. The village is situated on an eminence overlooking the marshes which intervene between it and Cardiff, and from Leckwith hill are some interesting and extensive views. The inhabitants are, from the exhalations rising from the lower grounds, subject to ague. The living, with Llandough and

Cogan, forms a consolidated discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 8. 4.; patron, Marquess of Bute: the commutation in lieu of the tithes of Leckwith is included in that entered into for the parishes of Cogan and Llandough, for the amount of which see the article on the latter place. The church, which is remarkable for the simplicity of its style, is dedicated to St. James, and stands upon a high bank above the marshes.

LEIGHTON, a township, in the parish of WORTHEN, union of FORDEN, lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Welshpool; containing 220 inhabitants. The river Severn is crossed here by a wooden bridge, on the road from Churchstoke to Welshpool; and Offa's Dyke passes nearly in a parallel line with that river through the township, which is returned at the rateable annual value of £1617.

LETTERSON, LETTARDSTON, or LETTERSTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 498 inhabitants. This place derived its name from the ancient family of the Lettards, to whom the parish anciently belonged, and who gave the advowson of the living, together with the chapel of Llanvair, to the preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which had been founded at Slebech, in this county. The parish, of which the rateable annual value is returned at £1192. 19., is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard. The surrounding scenery is pleasing, and in certain places somewhat picturesque; the distant views embrace an extensive tract of finely diversified and richly cultivated country. In the vicinity are some handsome seats and pleasing villas; and within the parish is Heathfield Lodge. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove annexed, rated in the king's books at £12. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £387: the tithes of Letterson have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, subject to rates, averaging £3. 17.; and there is a glebe of 27 acres, valued at £27 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is not remarkable for any striking architectural features: the rectory-house was lately rebuilt, under the provisions of Gilbert's act of parliament, by the incumbent, and is a handsome edifice. A day school of 30 children is partly supported by subscription; and there is a Sunday school, in which 100 children are gratuitously instructed by the Baptists. On a common near the road are several tumuli, supposed to be sepulchral.

LISVANE (LLŶS-FAEN), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Cardiff; containing 206 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Romney, which here separates the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Plymouth, and C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq., the impropriators; net income, £60. The church, dedicated to St. Denis, is a small structure. Mary Lewis, by deed in 1728, conveyed a moiety of the great tithes of the parish, in order that a salary of £5 should be paid out of the rents to a schoolmaster, for instructing the poor children of Lisvane, and a similar sum to a person for teaching those of the parish of Llanishen; the residue of the profits to be expended in placing them out as apprentices: the tithes, which produce about £70 per annum, are also charged with an annual payment of £10 to the perpetual curate. A schoolmaster receives £5 annually for teaching about eight children, and he has also pay scholars; and one child is annually apprenticed with a fee of £5 or £6. The same benevolent lady bequeathed two acres of land in the parish of Romney, Monmouth, for the benefit of the poor, the rent of which, with a similar bequest by Moses Thomas, in 1775, of three acres, the whole producing £8 per annum, is distributed at Christmas among those not receiving parochial relief. Two Sunday schools afford gratuitous instruction to about 110 children of dissenters.

LLAN, with BLAENAU, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANGENDEIRN, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with the parish. The hamlet takes its name from the parochial church being situated within its limits, near the right bank of the Gwendraeth Vâch river, which flows through it.

LLAN, with LLÊCH and LLWYN, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W.) from Ruthin: the population is included in the return for the parish. Courts leet and baron, with view of frankpledge, are held at Llanrhaiadr, before the steward of the Bishop of Bangor, to whom the manors of Llan and Llêch belong.

LLANABER (LLAN-ABER), a parish, in the union of DÔLGELLEY, hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES; comprising the sea-port and market-town of Barmouth, and containing 1709 inhabitants. This parish extends for more than nine miles in length and four in breadth; the upper parts are rocky and mountainous, but about one-half of its surface is under cultivation. In 1810, an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing the common and waste land in this and the adjoining parishes, under the provisions of which six thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight acres were allotted

to Llanaber, and are now nearly all inclosed. From the hills and other elevated grounds fine views are obtained over Cardigan bay, the river Mawddach, and the surrounding country, which is characterized by varied features of bold and pleasing scenery. The village extends along the coast; and on the sands may be seen, at low water, an ancient stone which formerly served as a foot-bridge, inscribed with the legend "*Hic jacet Calixtus Monedo Regi.*" Copper and lead ores were formerly found at Buddugre, in this parish; and on its southern side the river Mawddach is navigable for barges of less than twenty tons' burthen from Barmouth to within two miles of Dôlgelley. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280, subject to rates, averaging £3. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Bôdvan, is a spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture: the interior consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel; the aisles are each separated from the nave by five finely pointed arches, with massive round piers: the south entrance is under an arch richly ornamented with mouldings. There is an ancient font of elegant design; and among the monuments is one to the memory of the Rev. Robert Morgan. A chapel of ease was erected at Barmouth, in the year 1830; and there are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. In this parish are two National day and Sunday schools, each containing about eighty children, and partly supported by voluntary contributions; in another school about forty children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and there are several Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters, and conducted by gratuitous teachers. Janet Roberts bequeathed £20 to the poor; and the Rev. Mr. Morgan, in 1739, gave a rent-charge on land in the parish of Llangelynin, for the payment of 20*s.* annually to twenty of the poorest inhabitants who can repeat the Catechism in Welsh, and of 20*s.* to such children as can read Welsh and repeat the Welsh Catechism: there are also some smaller donations for distribution among the poor. On the borders of this parish and that of Llanddwywau, near the coast, stands an old family mansion, called Egrin, anciently the residence of a Cymmro of some rank, and which was occupied by friars in the fifteenth century, but has been converted into a farm-house; the interior is divided into three compartments, formed by pointed arches of Irish oak, which extend from the basement and support the roof, and the whole is of a curious construction. Hêndrêv-Vechan, in this parish, was the residence of four celebrated Welsh bards, namely, William, Richard, John, and Thomas Phillips, who flourished successively in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Within its limits is an ancient encampment.

LLANALLGO (LLAN-ALLGOF), a parish, in the hundred of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 384 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable antiquity, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Alltgo, son of Caw o Vrydain, by whom it was originally founded, about the commencement of the seventh century. It is situated on the coast of the Irish sea, by which it is bounded on the east, and, though of small extent, is rich in mineral treasures, and contains a large proportion of fertile land, which is for the most part inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The great range of limestone strata, which stretches from Flintshire through the county of Denbigh, by Great Orme's Head, and is continued under the bay of Beaumaris, and along the northern shore of Anglesey, terminates at Moelvre, in this parish, where are extensive quarries of clouded, or variegated marble, in considerable estimation for the variety and brilliancy of its colours, and the high polish of which it is susceptible. Great quantities of this marble, which is well adapted for mantel-pieces and ornamental statuary, are obtained from these mines, and shipped off to various parts of Great Britain. In this parish are also some quarries of black and grey marble, of good quality, which afforded materials for the construction of the pier and the erection of the lighthouse at Holyhead. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llaneugrad. The church, dedicated to St. Gallgov, is a small but handsome cruciform structure, containing in the east window of the chancel, which is of elegant design, some fragments of ancient stained glass: it was thoroughly repaired in 1831. Near it is Fynnon Gallgov, or "St. Gallgov's Well," the waters of which, strongly impregnated with sulphate of lime, were once held in high veneration for the miraculous cures ascribed to them, and are still regarded as highly beneficial in some chronic diseases. Adjoining the west front of the church is Capel Fynnon or "the chapel of the well," a small neat edifice, anciently appropriated to the use of the votaries of the patron of the spring, to whose influence the miraculous efficacy of its waters was attributed. In the adjoining parish of Llaneugrad are the ruins of an old chapel, formerly belonging to the church of this place, and still called Capel Lligwy, from the name of the farm on which it is situated. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists; and about 180 children are instructed gratuitously in two Sunday schools. A benefaction of £3, bequeathed by William Roberts, in 1719, for the benefit of the poor, was lost in 1812, through the insolvency of a parochial officer, in whose hands it had been placed.

LLANANO (LLAN-ANNO), a parish, partly in the hundred of Knighton, and partly in that of Rhaiadr, union of Knighton, county of Radnor,

South Wales, 12½ miles (w.) from Knighton; containing 329 inhabitants. The surface of this parish is uneven, and in some parts even precipitously hilly; the lands are partly inclosed and cultivated, and the soil in these portions is generally fertile and productive. The scenery is for the most part of a soft and pleasing character; and from the higher grounds may be obtained some extensive views over the adjacent country. The turnpike-road from Builth, in Brecknockshire, to Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, passes through the parish a little to the east of the church. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanbadarn-Vynydd annexed, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £95; patron and impropriator, Chancellor of the Collegiate Church of Brecknock. The church, dedicated to St. Wonno or Anno, is a small edifice, undistinguished by any remarkable architectural features, but beautifully situated on the bank of the river Ithon. There is a place of worship for Anabaptists. Of the Rev. Robert Barlow's charity, in the time of Elizabeth, to the parish of Llanbister, a small portion, amounting to 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, is received and distributed about Christmas, among the poor. On the summit of a rocky eminence rising abruptly from the Ithon, and commanding the entrance of a narrow defile, are the remains of an ancient castle, called "Tŷ yn y Bwlch," probably one of the residences of the ancient chieftains of Maelienydd. Within the limits of the parish is a mineral spring, called Fynnon Newydd, or "the New Well," the water of which is sulphureous, and efficacious in the cure of scorbutic and scrofulous diseases.

LLANARMON (LLAN-ARMON), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Eivionydd, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles (n. e.) from Pwllheli, on the road to Carnarvon; containing 589 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by the parish of Llangybi, on the east by Llanystyndwy, and on the south and west by Abereirch; and comprises by computation 3795 acres, of which 1952 are arable, 1805 meadow and pasture, and about 38 woodland. The soil is in some places moist, and the surface generally plane ground, though there are some small hills, of which Brŷn-y-Gwdyn, Brŷn-Rhydd, and Brŷn-Caled are the principal; among the rivers are the Rhŷd-y-Gwistil, the Chwilog, and a few other smaller streams. The return of the rateable annual value amounts to £2120. 16. 8. There are two corn-mills, each employing a few hands. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, and the neighbourhood partakes of the pleasing scenery which prevails in this part of the country. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Llangybi; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £273. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Garmon, is an ancient and spacious structure in good repair, consisting of a chancel and two aisles, the latter separated by two arches: some additional windows have lately been inserted, previously to which alteration the interior was very dark. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists: about forty children are instructed in a day school, twelve of whom are paid for by the rector, and the rest by the parents; and there are three Sunday schools, supported by voluntary contributions, in which 290 children receive gratuitous instruction; one being in connexion with the Established Church, and the other two with the dissenters. The Rev. Evan Griffith, in 1724, bequeathed £100, to be put out at interest or expended in the purchase of land; and one moiety of the produce, now amounting to £2. 10. per annum, is set apart for the benefit of the poor. Mrs. Jones left £20, of which the interest is given to widows.

LLANARMON (LLAN-ARMON), a parish, in the union of Ruthin, partly in the hundred of Maelor, county of Flint, but chiefly in that of Yale, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles (e. by s.) from Ruthin; containing 1823 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the roads from Wrexham, Mold, and Llangollen to Ruthin, and from Corwen to Chester; and is bounded by the parishes of Llandegla, Brŷn-Eglwys, Llanvair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, Llanrhudd, Llanverras, and the chapelries of Nerquis, Hope, and Wrexham. It comprises about 14,000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, subject to the usual rotation of corn, hay, and pasture, and the remainder pasture, strictly so called, and woodland, of which last there are about 1000 acres; the soil is a thin loam resting on a substratum of viscous yellow earth, and the general aspect of the parish is bleak and wild, though in some spots, such as about the vicarage and Nant-y-Palme, the scenery is of pleasing and cheerful character, and on the mountains it is bold and picturesque. Ash and sycamore grow spontaneously, and larch and other firs thrive well where they have been planted: Wilson Jones, Esq., of Harkheath Park, has latterly much improved the appearance of the country by extensive and flourishing plantations. Bodidris, in this parish, was anciently the seat of the Lloyds, the founder of whose family was Ynyr, of Yale, who fought under Llewelyn the Great at the battle of Corwen, and for his deeds of valour on that occasion was rewarded with, among other gifts, the township of Bodidris: this seat, now occupied by a tenant, is inherited by the Hon. Lloyd Mostyn, of Mostyn, in right of his great-grandmother, who married into the family of the Vaughans, the male heirs becoming extinct in her father, Sir Evan Lloyd. The Crown and the Marquess of Westminster are lords of the manor. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Alyn. In the township of Eryrys are mines of lead-ore, which have been very productive, but are now nearly exhausted. In 1828, a very powerful steam-engine was erected for pumping the water from the

mines, but, from the low price of lead-ore, the proprietors materially lessened the extent of their operations: there is abundance of ore in the neighbourhood, and when it will fetch a price sufficient to indemnify the adventurers, there is little doubt of its being raised in large quantities. A company has just recommenced working at Nant-y-Palme and Castell mines, where three hundred men were formerly engaged, and probably a yet larger number will be employed again, as the works are not deep, and the engines heretofore used were of small power. Some other works are carried on by individual labourers, and some few persons are occupied in working lime. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £4253. Fairs are held on July 30th and October 19th.

The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a vicarage, both in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the rectory is rated in the king's books at £31. 15., and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450: the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £12. 5. 10., and is of the net value of £282, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Germanus, or Garmon, is a large plain edifice, of which the interior, appropriately fitted up for divine service, affords accommodation to about 500 persons, and contains numerous ancient and interesting monuments: under an arch in the south wall is the recumbent figure of a knight, completely armed, bearing in his right hand a short sword, and on his left arm a shield, with the inscription "*Hic jacet Gryfyd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr.*" There is a legend respecting this knight, that when he was engaged in sacking a town in the Holy Land, he was wounded in the abdomen, and his bowels protruding, they were seized by a dog, notwithstanding which he continued to fight until he fell from exhaustion, and expired: the circumstance is commemorated by the figure of a dog placed at the feet, with several folds of entrails in his mouth and around him. Within a niche in the outer wall of the church is the figure of a bishop, six feet four inches in height, which is said to be that of St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who, with St. Lupus, came over to this country to oppose the Pelagian heresy, and gained over the Picts and Saxons, at Maes Garmon, near Mold, in the year 420, the celebrated victory called by historians *Victoria Alleluiatica:* there are also several handsome monuments to the family of Lloyd. There are two day schools, in which about thirty-five children, mostly females, are educated at the expense of their parents; and seven Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in one of which are eighty children who attend the Established Church; the rest appertain to the dissenters. In 1746, Mrs. Margaret Vaughan, of Bodidris, and Mr. Robert Jones, brewer, of Field-lane, Middlesex, conveyed a small farm called Bodlowydd, in the parish of Llandegla, to the churchwardens of this place, for the endowment of a school in which six boys from each of these parishes respectively were directed to be educated in the English language: the farm now consists of a house, out-buildings, and about twenty-nine acres of land, together with an allotment of eighteen acres gained under the Llanelidan Inclosure Act, the whole producing at present about £30 per annum. In 1777, a school-house was built by the subscriptions of the parishioners, amounting to £62, and the trustees of the charity contributed towards its erection twenty-five oak trees cut from the farm; and in conformity with the will of the founders, twelve boys continue to be duly educated, and on an average two of them are apprenticed each year, the vacancies being filled up as they occur on the nomination of the churchwardens. In 1699, Mrs. Margaret Meredith devised a small plot of land to the poor, consisting of seven acres, and now producing about £8 per annum. The consolidated charities amounted, in 1780, to £130, and were secured on the Denbigh and Wrexham trust, which investment at present yields £6. 10. 4. per annum. A small estate in this parish supports a charity founded in 1630, by John Matthews, son of Robert Matthews, late of Llangollen, who then bequeathed the residue of his property to be expended in the purchase of a plot of ground near his birth-place, the produce of which he directed should be appropriated to the education of four of his nearest kindred at school and the university, such boys to be appointed by the vicars of Chirk and Llangollen. About £300 were spent in the purchase of lands in Llanarmon, which are divided into two unequal parts by the river Alyn; one consisting of a house, garden, and out-buildings, and nine parcels of land, containing thirty-three acres and three quarters; and the other, with similar accommodations, but comprising only sixteen acres and three-quarters. The estate, which lets at £36 per annum, has been much improved within a few years by the outlay of about £100 in rebuilding or repairing the houses, which expense was principally liquidated by the sale of old materials and some timber.

Throughout the vale, in which the village is situated, and on every neighbouring eminence, are numerous tumuli, of which several have been opened at various times, and found to contain sepulchral urns filled with ashes, and human bones, which had resisted the action of the fire, scattered about them in profusion. In 1810, one of the largest was opened in the township of Gelliguinan, and found to contain a skeleton of a horse and his rider, in a position in which they might have fallen; near the ribs of the horse was found a brass spur, weighing seventeen ounces. In 1827, another was opened, near the village of Llanarmon, in which was discovered an urn of baked clay, with three skulls and various other bones lying within a circular inclosure of stones near it. Within a short distance of the same spot, another

of these tumuli was opened in 1831, and near its centre were discovered three urns of coarse clay, the largest of which, containing about three quarts, was filled with fine grey ashes: near them were several bones, a copper coin of the Emperor Nero, a fibula of copper, gilt and enamelled, and a plain ring of the same metal. About a mile and a half from the village are two artificial mounts of large dimensions, on the summit of the loftier of which formerly stood the castle of Iâl, built by Owain Gwynedd, in 1148, of which not a fragment now remains, except some traces of the rampart and fosse by which it was surrounded. On the summit of a rocky knoll, near Tommen-y-Rhodwydd, is a spring dedicated to St. Garmon, the water of which is said neither to increase nor diminish at any time, nor has it any visible inlet or outlet, and superstition attributes to it miraculous properties.

LLANARMON-DYFRYN-CERIOG (LLAN-ARMON-DYFFRYN-CEIRIOG), a parish, in the union of Corwen, Cynlleth and Môchnant division of the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 9 miles (w. n. w.) from Oswestry; containing 354 inhabitants. This parish is bounded by those of Llansillin, Llanrhaiadr, Llansantfraid-Glynn-Ceriog, and Corwen; and comprises about 10,000 acres, of which 500 are arable, 1090 meadow and pasture, 139 wood, and 8300 common. The upper part of the parish is very hilly, and the soil covered with heath, where many thousands of sheep are kept; the alluvial soil of the lower part is very productive, and all kinds of grain are freely produced: there is scarcely any timber, a few plantations only having been lately made. The river Ceiriog intersects the parish from east to west, and is supplied by the brooks Rhŷdwilym, Cwmeger, and Llawenog; the great road from Holyhead is about nine miles distant. Of the rateable annual value, the return amounts to £1030. The Hon. Frederick West and Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., are lords of the manor, the former of whom has a seat here called the Tower, and the latter a shooting-lodge on Mynydd Tarw Berwin. Fairs are held on the first Monday after April 11th, August 13th, and October 19th. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 11. 10½.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £220; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe consists of 25 acres, valued at £30 per annnm. The church, dedicated to St. Germanus, is an ancient and spacious building, but destitute of architectural character, and in a very dilapidated condition: about forty yards to the west of it, and within the cemetery, is a large circular tumulus, which is said to be the sepulchre of Germanus, the celebrated Bishop of Auxerre. The erection of a new church is in contemplation. Mr. Thomas Humphreys, in 1731, bequeathed £48, the interest arising from which sum was annually distributed among the poor of the parish, according to the will of the testator, until 1788, when, owing to the wants of the parish, the principal was applied to parochial purposes, but the parish officers continued to pay two guineas yearly as interest for it, until about 1832, when complaints being made that it was paid from the rates, it was thenceforth discontinued, and the bequest was lost. On the summit of a hill within a mile of the village, towards the north-west, is a very extensive circular encampment, defended by a double fosse, with an entrance on the west, near which are some large and detached masses of stone.

LLANARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR (LLAN-ARMON-MYNYDD-MAWR), a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, Cynlleth and Môchnant division of the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 10 miles (w.) from Oswestry; containing 182 inhabitants. This parish comprises an uneven but chiefly elevated tract near the southernmost extremity of the county: the return of the rateable annual value is £846. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, Vicar of Llanrhaiadr: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £136, of which a sum of £130 is payable to the vicar of Llanrhaiadr, who has also a glebe of ten acres, and £6 to the parish clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Garmon, was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church of Llanrhaiadr, only a mile and a half distant. About 16 children are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools conducted gratuitously, in one of which, in connexion with the Established Church, are 45, and in the other, appertaining to the Calvinistic Methodists, 25 children. By parliamentary returns, it appears that Edward ap Rogers, by will, in 1736, bequeathed a sum of £5, vested in the hands of churchwardens, the interest whereof was to be annually given to the poor; it was formerly paid from the rates, but it has long since been discontinued, and there is no record of any other charity.

LLANARTH (LLAN-ARTH), a parish, in the union of Aberaëron, hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 13 miles (n. w. by w.) from Lampeter; consisting of two divisions, North and South, and containing 2421 inhabitants. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on the second night after his landing at Milford Haven, encamped his forces at Wern Newydd, in this neighbourhood, where he was hospitably entertained by Einon ab Davydd Llwyd, on his route through this county to Bosworth Field. The parish, which is of considerable extent, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road leading from Cardigan to Aberystwith, and is intersected by the river Llethy, which falls into Cardigan bay at Llanina; the surface is boldly undulated, and in some parts mountainous; and the lands are partially inclosed, and

in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is strikingly varied by picturesque dingles and sterile mountains; and from the higher grounds some pleasing and extensive views are obtained over St. George's Channel. Neuadd Llanarth, anciently the seat of the family of Griffiths, is now a spacious modern mansion. Fairs are annually held in the village on January 12th, March 12th, June 17th, September 22nd, and October 27th, for horses, cattle, and merchandise. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanina annexed, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 1½.; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £460, of which £303. 8. 4. are payable to the bishop, £151. 14. 2. to the vicar, and £4. 17. 6. to an impropriator. The church, dedicated to St. Vylltyg, is a venerable structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a lofty and substantial tower, and is situated on the declivity of a high hill: in the churchyard, a little to the north of the church, is a stone four feet and a half in height, and two feet ten inches in breadth, bearing a rude cross, and having an inscription, which, however, is so much obliterated as to be illegible. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; two day schools, in which about 100 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, one in connexion with the Established Church, and the other two with the dissenters, in each of which about 35 children are taught gratuitously. In this parish are the remains of an extensive encampment, called Castell Moyddyn, but of its origin and history there is no record, nor has any traditionary account of it been preserved; and on the farm of Pen-y-Voel is another, called Pen-y-Gaer. Of Castell Mabwynion, also in this parish, which was allotted by Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in his partition of the reconquered territories in South Wales, in 1216, to Rhŷs ab Grufydd, there are not any remains, neither is the exact site of it known. There is a tumulus of earth, called Crûg Gôch, on an extensive common here.

LLANARTHNEY (LLAN-ARTHNEU), a parish, in the hundred of Iscennen, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6¾ miles (w. by s.) from Llandilo-Vawr, and 7½ (e.) from Carmarthen; containing 2178 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Towy, and is bounded on the east by Llanvihangel-Aberbythic and Llandebie, on the south by Llannon, on the west by Llangunnor, and on the north by Aberguilly, Llanegwad, and Llangathen. It comprises by measurement about 11,000 acres, nearly all inclosed, and comprehends a considerable part of the mountain of Mawr, and a large tract of arable and pasture land, divided into about equal portions, with between 2000 and 3000 acres of wood; the soil generally, and particularly on the lower grounds, is as good as any in the principality, and in a state of high cultivation; oak is the prevailing kind of timber. The village, through which passes the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Llandilo-Vawr, is surrounded by a profusion of the richest and most picturesque scenery: situated on the south bank of the Towy, on one of the finest reaches of that beautiful river, it appears to be entirely inclosed by lofty eminences of singularly diversified aspect. To the south rise some of the richly-wooded heights on the Myddelton estate; the distant hills which form one side of the Vale of Cothy, receding to the north, open a passage for that stream to its confluence with the Towy. Other objects possessing interest no less from their historical association than from their venerable antiquity, form striking features in the landscape. The shattered walls of Dryslwyn Castle crown the summit of an isolated rocky eminence, which rises abruptly out of the vale; and a little further westward is a larger eminence, called Grongar Hill, rising in like manner from the vale, and distinguished as the subject of one of Dyer's most popular poems: but pre-eminent above the rest, in historical interest and romantic grandeur of appearance, are the ancient towers of Dynevor Castle, seen in the distance, rising above a forest of aged oaks, which clothe the sides of a considerable declivity.

Myddelton Hall, originally the property of David, brother of Sir Hugh Myddelton, and subsequently that of the late Sir William Paxton, who built the present mansion, occupies an eminence at a short distance from the vale, commanding an extensive and magnificent prospect over the surrounding country, and is an elegant and spacious structure of Grecian architecture, with a noble portico. The grounds are very extensive, and laid out with great taste; and among the numerous improvements made by the late proprietor is an elegant tower, raised to the memory of the late Admiral Lord Nelson, and situated on the highest summit of the long ridge of mountains which extends from below Llandilo-Vawr to the sea, forming the southern boundary of the vale. This building, the ground-plan of which is triangular in form, consists of three circular towers connected by walls terminating with an embattled parapet, above which the towers at the angles rise to the height of several feet: from the centre of this pile rises a hexagonal turret of considerable elevation, forming an observatory, from which an almost unbounded and beautiful prospect is obtained over the surrounding country. On the second story of the structure is a sumptuous banqueting-room, and in the several fronts of the basement story are spacious arched entrances, above which are tablets with appropriate inscriptions in English, Welsh, and Latin, in praise of the hero to whose honour the building was erected. Within the park are some strongly impregnated chalybeate springs, the waters of which were submitted to an analysis by Drs.

Saunders and Babington, by direction of Sir William Paxton, and found to contain, in one gallon, 16 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 4 inches of atmospheric air, 4 grains of carbonate of lime, 5 grains of carbonate of iron, 6 grains of muriate of soda, 3¼ grains of muriate of lime, and 2 grains of sulphate of lime: hot and cold baths have been erected near them. Capeldewi is also a handsome seat. Fairs are held on June 5th and 6th, and the first Monday after July 12th; and at Voel Gastell, in the neighbourhood, on the northern declivity of the mountain Mawr, another is held on June 24th.

The parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £170; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a neat plain edifice, with a low square tower, but presents no architectural details of importance: in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient Saxon cross, now forming part of a stile at the entrance. The original church is traditionally stated to have stood about four hundred yards to the north of the present edifice, on the bank of the Towy, by an extraordinary overflow of which river it is said to have been destroyed: the site is still called Hênllan, or "the Old Church." There were formerly two chapels of ease, of which one is now in ruins, and the other occupied by a congregation of dissenters. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and Calvinistic Methodists assemble in the chapel above noticed, in which also divine service according to the rites of the Church of England is occasionally performed, in order to retain possession. Three day schools are supported, in which 90 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and there are four Sunday schools, consisting of 320 children, who contribute small payments for their instruction. A few years since, a ring of pure gold, with a medallion of the Virgin Mary having a lamb in her arms, was discovered in a field in the parish.

LLANASAPH, or LLANASA (LLAN-ASAPH), a parish, in the union of Holywell, Llanasaph division of the hundred of Prestatyn, county of Flint, North Wales, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Holywell; containing 2669 inhabitants. In the reign of Henry V. this place was part of the dowry of his queen, Catherine of France, as was the greater part of the county of Flint; and in the time of Edward VI., Dudley, Earl of Warwick, had a grant of two townships, Picton and Axton, or Auston, with licence to alienate them to Pyers ab Howel, ancestor to the present Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart. The parish is situated on the south-western shore of the estuary of the Dee, near its influx into the Irish Sea, and at the northern extremity of the county; and is bounded by the parishes of Newmarket, Gwaenyscor and Meliden on the west, and on the south by Whitford. It comprises by measurement 6000 acres, of which about 4000 are arable, and 2000 meadow and pasture, with a small portion of woodland, producing oak, ash, sycamore, and elm: the surface is somewhat hilly towards the south, and there is a level of about 2000 acres on the sea-shore: the highest point within its limits, which is called Gorseddau, has an elevation of seven hundred and seventy-nine feet. The village is situated in a pleasant valley, and the vicinity is picturesquely adorned with numerous genteel residences, among the most remarkable of which is *Garn*, a handsome building of modern erection, in the castellated style of English architecture, having four lofty and elegant towers: it occupies an elevated situation, commanding a beautiful and varied prospect of the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey, with their respective shores, the Hillbre islands, and the Irish Sea; immediately below it is the Point of Air lighthouse, and that of the Black Rock forms a striking object in the distance: its gallery of paintings, which contained some of the finest productions of the Italian and Flemish masters, was recently sold for £2500. *Talacre*, the property and residence of Sir Pyers Mostyn, is pleasantly situated in the township of Gwespyr, nearly adjacent to the shore, and commands fine views of the bay of Llandulas and the Irish Sea: a former mansion, which was built in the reign of James I., and considerably enlarged in 1710, was taken down in 1825, and a new one erected on its site, which was destroyed by fire in 1827, before it was entirely completed, and has been rebuilt, in the decorated style of English architecture. It is one of the most distinguished mansions in the principality, both as regards its extent and the beauty of its style, and the rich and diversified prospect it commands: the whole of the materials were obtained upon the estate, the ornamental mouldings, chimney-pieces, and window-frames, being composed of the fine freestone for which the neighbouring quarries are celebrated; whilst the floors, doors, and furniture are made of oak grown in the neighbouring woods. *Golden Grove*, an elegant mansion in the Elizabethan style, of the date 1578, occupies a sheltered situation among the hills, adorned with woods and plantations, and embracing prospects of great extent, variety, and magnificence, including the whole of the Snowdonian range of mountains. In 1812, an extensive tract of rich land was recovered from the sea, by means of an embankment nearly two miles in length, at an expense of £4000, which was defrayed by the freeholders; and twelve hundred acres, adjoining the Point of Air lighthouse, are now under cultivation, producing plentiful crops of grain of every description, particularly wheat: the land thus inclosed constitutes the new township of Trewaelod. The soil on the higher lands is light; and on the lower, rich and well

adapted for the cultivation of corn. An agricultural experiment of a singular kind was made here in 1814, in the cultivation of hollyhocks, with which one hundred and forty-seven acres were planted; and extensive buildings were erected for manufacturing the produce: the object of this undertaking was never publickly known, and, after some years of spirited but unavailing efforts, the adventurers were obliged to abandon their scheme. The parish is noted for the abundance and value of its mineral productions: at Trelogan are extensive lead-mines belonging to the crown, which have been worked for a hundred and fifty years with great profit; and throughout the southern part of the parish are other mines of lead and calamine, whilst the northern and eastern parts abound with valuable strata of coal and extensive quarries of freestone of the finest quality, all lying near the beach, and in full operation, their produce being shipped to various parts of the kingdom, the Isle of Man, America, &c. Here commences the extensive coal tract of Flintshire, which extends south-eastward, parallel with the shores of the Dee. A new road was lately formed along the sea-shore, at a considerable expense, by the principal landed proprietors of the neighbourhood, from Greenfield, in the parish of Holywell, to Talacre, in this parish, and it is in contemplation to continue the line to Rhuddlan. The lighthouse at the Point of Air belongs to the corporation of the Trinity House, and was erected for the accommodation of vessels navigating the estuary of the Dee, to and from Chester.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½., and endowed with the rectorial tithes of the townships of Axton (except the hay tithe) and Trelogan, and with seven-fifteenths of the small tithes of the whole parish; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £950, of which £651 are payable to the Bishop, subject to rates, averaging £94. 5. 7., and £299 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 14 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern and St. Asaph, is a spacious and exceedingly neat structure, 240 feet in length and 42 in breadth, rebuilt, except the east end, in 1737, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle: the chancel is ornamented with a handsome window of stained glass, brought from Basingwerk Abbey, and presented by Harry ab Harry, a native of this parish, who purchased the site of that house, after the dissolution. This church was granted as an impropriation, in 1385, to Lawrence Child, Bishop of St. Asaph, to supply the cathedral with lights, and for repairing the injury which it sustained during the wars. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and in the house at Talacre a Roman Catholic chapel. Thomas ab Hugh, by will, dated in 1671, bequeathed £30 for the erection of a schoolhouse, which, however, had no endowment until the year 1801, when £5 per annum were assigned from the parochial funds for the instruction of twelve boys; it contains about 55 children of both sexes, and, including subscriptions, the funds now amount to £22. 7. a year, for 20 children, the remainder being paid for by their parents. There is also another day school of 20 children, which is maintained by subscription; and a Sunday school of 50 males and 50 females is supported in like manner, books being furnished by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Thomas ab Hugh also gave £50 to buy bread for the poor, for which purpose also £20 were assigned by Edward Owens, in 1672; £6 by John Conway, in 1697; £22 by Edward Roberts, in 1702; and £50 by Roger Mostyn, in 1731: the greater part of these sums has been judiciously vested in the purchase of a tenement in the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, now producing £15 per annum, which is expended in bread, given every Sunday to the poor. In the township of Gwespyr are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Beuno; of which only a small fragment of a wall is now remaining, it was used as a chapel of ease prior to the Reformation, but since that period divine service has not been performed in it. Numerous tumuli are dispersed among the higher grounds of the parish, in one part of which are eighteen in an unbroken line, with several others lying at a short distance from them. Offa's Dyke forms for some distance a boundary line between this parish and those of Whitford, and Newmarket, after which it enters the former, and separates the townships of Golden Grove and Kelston, whence it is continued to the sea-shore near Talacre: its course in this parish is upwards of four miles, in which it is nearly perfect in many places, though in others it can only be traced with great difficulty; it is most distinctly seen at the lodge leading to Golden Grove.

LLANAVAN (LLAN-AFAN), LLAN-AVAN-Y-TRAWSGOED, a parish, in the union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles (S. E.) from Aberystwith; containing 411 inhabitants. This parish, the "Stuccia" of ancient geography, and which derives its present name from the dedication of its church to St. Avan, is pleasantly situated on the river Ystwyth, which at this place forms a fine bold curve, and is enriched on both its banks with pleasingly varied and highly picturesque scenery: a neat modern stone bridge has been erected over this river. The number of statute acres in the parish is computed to be about 1911, of which 1311 are arable, 90 meadow, 160 woodland, and 350 waste land; and the surface is in general hilly, but gently slopes as it approaches the Ystwyth, on the banks of which are some finely cultivated farms, and over which a neat modern bridge of stone has been erected. The prevailing timber is oak,

with some recent plantations of fir and larch; and others of the same kind on an extensive scale are in progress. Within the parish is Cross Wood, a neat mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and which is the seat of the Earl of Lisburne, who has lately made several important additions to the house; the new dining-room especially, is greatly admired for its grand and just proportions: the library, recently removed from Mamhead, contains a valuable selection of books, chiefly old; and among the family pictures is one of the celebrated Earl of Rochester. Lead-ore was formerly procured here at the Grogwynion mines, but these are now exhausted, and no new ones have been opened: the mines were worked so early as the time of the Romans, as appears from some of their levels still remaining, and are easily distinguishable by the smallness of the aperture, which is merely sufficient for the admission of the human body, and by the smoothness which the interior surface of the sides presents. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £97; patron and impropriator, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The church is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south transept, under the last of which is the vault of the Lisburne family, and was finished in 1840, at the expense of the parish, liberally assisted by the Church Building Society, the Earl of Lisburne, and others: the old font, octangular in form, is still preserved; and among the communion plate is a curious ancient dish of silver, gilt, and embossed with twelve figures, of which ten represent warriors, and the other two dragons; all arranged in couples, and engaged in combat: tradition represents it as the gift of one of the lords of Cross Wood. The church is situated within half a mile of the river, and in the churchyard is a fine avenue of yew trees, leading from one of the entrances of the cemetery to the south transept. A day school is kept in a meeting-house for a short time during the winter; and there are two Sunday schools conducted gratuitously, in one of which, connected with the Established Church, are 70 children; and in the other, appertaining to Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, about as many more.

LLANAVAN-VAWR (LLAN-AFAN-FAWR), a parish, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Builth; comprising the township of Llŷsdinam, and containing 975 inhabitants, of which number 258 are in the first, 219 in the second, and 246 in the third, division of the parish; the remainder being included in the above-mentioned township. The surface is abruptly broken into precipitous eminences and deep glens, and the soil varies in richness in proportion to the degree of elevation. On the higher lands it is dry and light, having little or no depth; in the lower parts the common lands consist chiefly of turf, and peat composed of decayed vegetables, about four or five inches in depth, resting on a bed of blue or greyish clay; and in the deep glens the soil is in general a stiff clay, which increases in depth as it approaches to the banks of streams, and is better adapted for tillage than for pasture. The parish is bounded on the north by a small stream called the Whevri, and the scenery of the neighbourhood is strikingly varied, and in many places highly picturesque. The return of the rateable annual value of the whole parish amounts to £3405; of which £1015 are returned for the first division; £677 for the second; £829 for the third; and £884 for the township of Llŷsdinam.

The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Llanavan-Vechan, Llanvihangel-Abergwessin, and Llanvihangel-Brŷn-Pabuan annexed, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 9.: present net income, £273; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes of the parish including the township of Llŷsdinam, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470, subject to rates, averaging £6 per annum; of which charge two-thirds are payable to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, and one-third to the Vicar, who has also a glebe of 20 acres, valued at £20 a year, and a glebe-house, called Persant, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Whevri, about a quarter of a mile below the church. The church, dedicated to St. Avan, consists of a nave of considerable length, with a low massive tower at the western end, containing five bells, which appears from a tablet on the south side of it, to have been built at the expense of the parishioners, in 1765: the body of the edifice, which is very neat, was rebuilt at the cost of the parish, in 1814. It is said that several of the vicars are interred beneath the altar-piece, but there are neither monuments nor inscriptions in the church. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb, with the inscription *Hic jacet Sanctus Avanus Episcopus:* the stone is of a very hard and durable kind, and the letters, which are deeply cut, are in a very perfect state. The Baptists have a place of worship called Troed-rhiwdalar; and there are in the parish a day school of 35 children, who are instructed at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in which 210 children are taught: one of the Sunday schools is in connexion with the Presbyterians, and the others appertain to the Independents. The parish is entitled to participate to the extent of £20 per annum, in the Boughrood charity at Brecon for apprenticing poor children under the grant of the Rev. Rice Powell, in 1686, who bestowed extensive estates for the purpose. Two children on an average are annually apprenticed from this place, with each of whom a premium of £6 is paid, £2 more being given on the expiration of the term. Brŷniogar, formerly the residence of a branch of the Gwynne family of Garth, was anciently a distinguished mansion. At a small distance from the

church is a Maen Hîr, or upright stone, supposed to be of Druidical erection. A poet named Mâby Clochyddyn, "the sexton's son," who flourished in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and was author of a poem in praise of Gwenhwyvar, wife of Hywel ab Tydyr ab Griffith, and who, by some writers, is identified with Macclav ab Llywarch, was born in this parish.

LLANAVAN-VECHAN, or LLAN-VECHAN (LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN), a parish, in the union and hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Builth; comprising a portion of the hamlet of Gwravog, the rest of which is included in the parish of Llanlleonvel; and containing 172 inhabitants. This place, consisting of about three thousand acres, is situated on the banks of the river Irvon, which, in its course from west to east, divides the parish into two nearly equal portions; and the high road from Builth to Llandovery, through Llangammarch, passes through the village. That part of the hamlet of Gwravog which is within its limits consists of a narrow slip of land lying on the south side of the river Irvon, and is united in the assessment to the king's taxes, as well as for the support of the poor, with the rest of the hamlet in Llanlleonvel. The northern part of the parish has a gently undulated surface, while the southern is hilly, comprising part of the northern declivities of the Eppynt hills. On the north side of the Irvon, and near the bank of that river, are some fertile meadows and luxuriant groves of picturesque appearance; but the general aspect of the neighbourhood is neither pleasing nor interesting. At the extremity of a narrow glen, on the south side of the river, is a frightful precipice called Y Graig Ddû, from which the dell receives the name of Cwm y Graig Ddû, or "the vale of the black rock:" this rock, which is but scantily clothed with wood, appears, when viewed from the higher grounds, to afford a comfortable shelter to the inhabitants of the vale beneath, while, as viewed from below, its appearance is altogether terrific. The parish is separated from that of Llanganten by the Havrena stream: the soil of the upper lands is light, but that of the lower, especially as they approach the river, is clayey; and the whole is for the most part cold: the rateable annual value is returned at £910. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanavan-Vawr; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115, of which the Vicar of Llanavan-Vawr receives one-third, and the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's two-thirds. The church, dedicated to St. Avan, and situated on the north side of the high road, is a small edifice, covered with slate, which is procured from the mountains, in laminæ varying from one inch to three inches in thickness. About 15 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and 30 in a Sunday school gratuitously by the dissenters. Gwravog, in this parish, was formerly a family mansion, but, like many others in this part of the country, has been deserted by its proprietor, and is now a farm-house.

LLANBABO (LLAN-BABO), a parish, in the hundred of TÀLYBOLION, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 155 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to its original founder, Pabo, one of the ancient native princes of Wales, who, for his valour in defending his country from the aggressions of the Scots and Picts, was styled Pabo Post Prydain, or "the support of Britain," and after his canonization became one of the most venerated saints of the principality. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated near the north bank of the river Alaw, and is separated from the chapelry of Llanerchymedd by the extensive marsh called Cors-y-Bol, which is impassable except during a dry summer. The lands, though principally marshy, are well cultivated, and the soil is productive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandeusant; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205; and there is a small glebe of 5½ acres, valued at £4 per annum. The church, founded by Pabo in the year 460, is a small plain edifice, remarkable only as containing an ancient monument of that saint, which was discovered about the middle of the seventeenth century, buried nearly six feet below the surface of the ground, and was afterwards placed in an upright position in the church. This monument, which is of stone, appears to have formed the lid of a sarcophagus, and has the effigy of the saint in a recumbent posture, habited in a long loose robe, fastened in front with button loops: the head is crowned, and the right hand grasps a sceptre: along the edge of the stone, on the left side of the figure, is a commemorative inscription in Latin.

LLANBADARN ISÂ YN Y CROYTHEN (LLAN-BADARN-Y-CREUDDYN), a township, in the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR, union of ABERYSTWITH, upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Aberystwith; containing 883 inhabitants. This large township, which forms a portion of the district of this extensive parish lying south of the river Rheidiol, extends from that river to the northern bank of the Ystwyth, and contains some pleasing residences, the principal of which is Nant Eos. The township is in general well wooded, and the roads from Aberystwith to Rhaiadr and Llanidloes and to Cardigan pass through it.

LLANBADARN-ODWYNNE (LLAN-BADARN-ODYN), a parish, in the union of TRÊGARON, lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Lampeter; containing 504 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the

dedication of its church to St. Paternus, and its distinguishing adjunct from its conspicuous position on the summit of a lofty eminence, is situated near the river Aëron, and from the higher grounds is obtained a fine view of the Vale of Aëron, which abounds with pleasing and richly varied scenery. It formerly constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, founded by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in 1187, and was rated in the king's books at £6. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llandewy-Brevi, and endowed with £600 royal bounty; impropriators, Earl of Lisburne and R. Price, Esq. The church is a small edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel, situated on a lofty eminence; and from the churchyard is an interesting view of the vale beneath, and an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. There is a meeting-house for Calvinistic Methodists, which is the largest dissenters' place of worship in South Wales. Two day schools are kept for three or four months in the winter every year, in which about 80 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, in which 200 males and females are taught gratuitously by the Elders of the Calvinistic Methodists' Society: the day scholars also attend the Sunday school.

LLANBADARN-TRÊVEGLWYS (LLAN-BADARN-TRÊF-EGLWYS), a parish, in the union of ABERAËRON, lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N. N. W.) from Lampeter; containing 1045 inhabitants. The parish, which is situated on the river Arth, and on the road from Aberystwith to Lampeter, is bounded on the north by Llansantfraid, on the south by Kîlkennin, on the east by Nantcwnlle, and on the west by Llandewy-Aberarth; the surface is hilly, and the soil generally very poor; barley and oats are the chief agricultural produce, and the prevailing kinds of timber are oak and ash. A woollen manufactory affords employment to a few persons; and two corn-mills occupy two hands each. The parish formerly constituted one of the prebends in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, and was rated in the king's books at £12. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Kîlkennin annexed, rated in the king's books at £6, and endowed with £1200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £70; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £245, of which £175 are payable to the impropriator, and £70 to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Padarn, or Paternus, is a very old plain building, affording accommodation to about 130 persons. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship; and there are two day schools, in which about 80 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools conducted by gratuitous teachers, in one of which, connected with the Established Church, are 150, and in the other, appertaining to the Methodists, 60, children.

LLANBADARN UCHÂ YN Y CROYTHEN (LLAN-BADARN Y CREUDDYN), a township, in the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR, union of ABERYSTWITH, upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12½ miles (E.) from Aberystwith; containing 874 inhabitants. It is situated in the upper part of the parish, which is here wild and mountainous, and on the eastern bank of the river Rheidiol, which rushes in foaming torrents along a rocky bottom, in a deep, precipitous gulph, with its sides covered with thick brushwood, until it is joined by the Mynach at a short distance. The small chapel of Yspytty Cynvyn, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated in this township. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the majority of the landholders in that part of the parish which is above Nant Lymystaw, who pay sixpence in the pound, on an old survey, towards the minister's stipend; net income, £104. In the burial-ground are four large stones, the largest eleven feet high and six broad, standing upright, and forming the periphery of the quadrant of a circle, having the chapel in the centre, which were probably a Druidical inclosure. Through the burial-ground of the chapel a footpath leads to a rude wooden bridge, called the Parson's, composed of one plank, thrown over a vast chasm, between two precipitous rocks, beneath which the Rheidiol rushes with great force. The celebrated Devil's bridge, with its romantic and picturesque scenery, is situated in this township, but is described in the article on the parish.

LLANBADARN-VAWR (LLAN-BADARN-FAWR), a parish, comprising the sea-port, borough, and market and post town of Aberystwith, (from which the church is about one mile distant, to the south-east,) and several townships and hamlets, partly in the upper, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of GENEU'R-GLYN, and partly in the upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES; and containing 11,181 inhabitants. The name of this extensive parish, which is of very remote antiquity, is derived from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing adjunct from the pre-eminence which it enjoyed with respect to other parishes of that name, and also to distinguish it from the adjoining town of Aberystwith, which was anciently called Llanbadarn-Gaerog, or the "Walled Llan-Badarn." St. Padarn, or Paternus, to whom the church is dedicated, was a divine of considerable celebrity: he is said to have studied under Iltutus at Lantwit-Major, in Glamorganshire, and is associated with Teilo and David in the Welsh Triads, as one of the three blessed visiters. He is supposed to have founded a religious establishment here, which afterwards was erected into an episcopal

see, of which he became the first bishop, and a suffragan to the Archbishop of St. David's. Paternus continued to preside over this see for twenty-one years, during which time he erected several churches, and founded various monasteries in the province of Caredigion, now comprised chiefly in the county of Cardigan, in which he placed colonies of monks from the principal establishment at Llanbadarn; and at the end of that period, being recalled into Brittany, where he was made Bishop of Vannes, he was succeeded in this diocese, which was subsequently called, after its first diocesan, "Paternensis," by Cynoc. The see appears to have flourished for nearly a century, and notice of a bishop of Llanbadarn occurs in the minutes of a synod held in the county of Worcester, in the year 601; but about this time the place is said to have lost its episcopal privileges, in consequence of the violent conduct of the inhabitants, who killed their bishop, and the church is thought to have been annexed, after the dissolution of the see, to that of St. David's. The name of the diocesan, who thus became the victim of their fury, is not mentioned in existing annals, neither is there any particular record of the event; but Humphrey Lloyd supposes it to have been Bishop Idnerth, to whose memory there is a monumental inscription in the parochial church of Llandewy-Brevi. The suffragan bishop of Llanbadarn was one of the deputation appointed to meet St. Augustine, on his landing in England, with a view to resist the encroachments which were apprehended from Rome, by opposing every attempt on the part of that missionary to establish the supremacy of the pope over the British church.

The church was destroyed in 987, by the Danes, whose ravages in this part of the principality were carried to so great an extent, that Meredydd, Prince of South Wales, compounded with these ferocious invaders for the security of his territories, by the payment of one penny for every man within his dominions; a charge which was called "the tribute of the black army." In 1038, this place was reduced to ashes by Grufydd ab Llewelyn ab Sitsyllt, who wrested it by violence from the hands of Howel ab Edwin; but in the year 1106, when Ithel and Madoc, who were in alliance with Henry I., ravaged all the county of Cardigan, with the exception of this place and Llandewy-Brevi, it suffered only an attack upon its sanctuary, from which several of Owain ab Madoc's men, who had taken refuge there, were dragged by force and put to death. Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygyll, who, in 1109, erected the castle of Aberystwith, in this parish, gave the emoluments of the church to the monastery of St. Peter, at Gloucester, in the year 1111; but the ancient establishment does not appear at that time to have been dissolved, for mention occurs of John, archpriest of Llanbadarn, in the Welsh annals, in the year 1136, wherein he is stated to have been canonized for his great piety; and in the same record, in the year 1143, the death of Sulien ab Rhythmarch, a man of great knowledge, and one of the College of Llanbadarn, is noticed. In 1116, Grufydd ab Rhŷs, who had been invited into this part of the principality to assist in recovering from the Norman settlers the territories which they had usurped in the province of Cardigan, encamped his forces at Glâs Grûg, in this parish, previously to his unsuccessful attempt on Aberystwith castle: his failure in this enterprise was by some superstitiously attributed to an act of impiety of which he was guilty, in taking some cattle, to refresh his forces, from within the limits of the extensive sanctuary attached to the church of Llanbadarn. Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by Giraldus Cambrensis, visited this place, in 1188, on his tour to preach the crusades throughout the principality; upon which occasion it is especially remarked by Giraldus, in his Itinerary, that the revenue of the monastery was chiefly enjoyed by laymen of one family, and that the affairs of the establishment were in a very bad state. The church was subsequently appropriated to the abbey of Vale Royal, in the county of Chester, founded by Edward I. During the insurrection headed by a native chieftain named Rhŷs ab Meredydd, in 1287, Llanbadarn-Vawr was the principal place of rendezvous for the English forces in South Wales.

The PARISH, which extends on an average about fifteen miles in length and six in breadth, and is intersected by the rivers Ystwyth and Rheidiol, and by the roads from Machynlleth and Newtown, respectively, to Aberystwith, comprehends a district distinguished for the abundance of its mineral wealth, and contains by computation 44,800 acres, of which 2000 are meadow, 10,500 pasture, 22,300 open land, waste, and sheep-walks, 3000 wood and plantations, and 7000 arable, which last is in the following proportions: wheat 1200 acres, barley 2000, oats 2400, potatoes 1200, turnips 100, and peas and vetches the same quantity. The surface is very hilly, and in some parts even mountainous; and the soil is light, in many places only affording a scanty pasturage for sheep, but the crops on the arable lands are, notwithstanding, generally good; the scenery, particularly in the vales, is very beautiful, and richly and agreeably diversified, combining many features of romantic grandeur; and from the higher grounds are obtained extensive and interesting views of the bay of Cardigan, and the adjacent county. The hills are partially cultivated, and some of them are well calculated to produce corn, but the system of tillage, though it has been considerably improved of late years, has not yet attained any great degree of excellence; turnips are much grown, and the landlords encourage, and in fact bind their tenantry, to cultivate them, as well as other produce of the fields: oak and fir are the prevailing kinds of timber, but

ash, elm, and beech are also very generally planted. The village is pleasantly situated under a high ridge on the banks of the river Rheidiol, and consists of several straggling streets, of considerable length, and in the neighbourhood, and within the parish, are several noble mansions and elegant seats, of which the principal are, Nant Eos, a spacious and well-built mansion, beautifully situated in a richly wooded vale, comprising much pleasing scenery; Gogerddan, Glanrheidiol, Cwmcynvelyn, and Pen-y-glais. The principal mineral produce is lead-ore: from the mines, which were formerly worked upon a very extensive scale, Sir Hugh Myddelton chiefly derived the princely revenue which he patriotically expended, in the reign of James I., in supplying the metropolis with water by means of the New River; and after this period they were continued in successful operation by Mr. Bushel, who, in the time of Charles I., obtained from that monarch the privilege of establishing a mint in the castle of Aberystwith, as noticed in the article on that town: they are at present worked to some extent, as are the mines generally, and attempts are constantly making to discover new veins. The situation of the parish, on the coast of Cardigan bay, is highly favourable for the exportation of its produce; and the turnpike-roads afford great facilities of intercourse with the neighbouring districts.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £20, and endowed with £450 private benefaction; present net income, £135, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, J. P. Bruce Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Padarn, and situated near the centre of the village, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a large square tower rising from the centre, supported on four massive columns, and surmounted by a low spire; the chancel contains several mural monuments to the principal families of the neighbourhood, including some that may be more particularly noticed to the families of Nant Eos and Gogerddan, of which, one of the most interesting is of white marble, sculptured by Flaxman, to the memory of Harriet, daughter of Viscount Ashbrook, and lady of Pryse Pryse, Esq., above which, is a canopy exquisitely carved, in the most elaborate style of later English architecture. In the churchyard are two ancient British crosses without any inscription. At Yspytty, in the hamlet of Creuddyn Uchâ, is a chapel of ease, the living of which is a perpetual curacy. From the greatly increased population of the parish it has been found advisable, in addition to the new chapel in the town of Aberystwith, to build one also at Tŷ'n Llidiart, in the hamlet of Parcel-Canol; and another has been erected in the township of Clarach. The number of places of worship for dissenters, including those at Aberystwith, is seventeen or eighteen, for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. There are numerous schools in different parts, including four, in which are 130 children, supported by small endowments and by payments from the parents: two of these were recently built, one on a piece of ground granted by Pryse Pryse, Esq., in 1810, and the other at Penmaes Glâs, to the south of the churchyard, on land presented by the corporation of Aberystwith, in 1812: in one of the other two, the master receives about £17 per annum from some of the charities for instructing 30 poor children free. Three other day schools, in which are about 215 children, are partly maintained by subscriptions and partly by the parents; in nine day schools 350 children are taught wholly at the expense of their parents; and in thirty Sunday schools, 3630 children receive gratuitous instruction, of which number, about 420 children are in connexion with the Established Church, and the rest with the different congregations of dissenters. Roderick Richards, of Pen-y-Bont, in 1752, bequeathed £104; Jacob Evans, late of Penlanolew, in 1760, £40; and John Jones, in 1783, £50, for the instruction of children: Lewis Jones, late of Caeau Bâch, bequeathed £200, in 1808, for teaching children of four hamlets; Richard Lewis, late of Abercumdole, left £150, in 1810, towards instructing those in the hamlet of Parcel-Canol; and John Jones, in 1833, left £200 for the support of the charity school, erected in the village of Llanbadarn: there are also some smaller charitable donations and bequests for the poor, producing about £7. 10., distributed in oatmeal at Christmas. The Roman *Via Occidentalis*, now called the Sarn Helen, passed through the parish; and about a mile eastward from the church are the remains of Glâs Grûg, the fortified post occupied by Grufydd ab Rhŷs prior to his attack on Aberystwith castle. Davydd ab Gwilym, an eminent Welsh poet, was born at Broginin, in this parish, in 1340; he became Bard of Glamorgan, and is said to have written one hundred and fifty poems; he died in 1400, and was buried at Ystrad-Flûr, or Strata-Florida. Lewis Morris, an antiquary of some eminence, and surveyor of the mines royal, was interred in the church of this place; he had for some time preceding his death resided at Penbryn, in this county.

LLANBADARN-VAWR (LLAN-BADARN-FAWR), a parish, in the union of RHAIADR, hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES; comprising the village of Pen-y-Bont, where is a receiving-house for letters, and containing 448 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 3646 acres of land, situated on the river Ithon; and the high road from Builth to Newtown runs through it, passing close by the church, within a few hundred yards of which it is crossed by that from Kington, Presteign, and Knighton, to Rhaiadr and Aberystwith. The surface is for the most part irregular, and the soil in the low lands

consists chiefly of clay: the only mansions are Pen-y-Bont Hall, an elegant residence, and Pen-y-Bont Court, which, from its elevated situation, forms a pleasing object. The village of Pen-y-Bont, the post-office at which is dependent on those at Kington and Rhaiadr, consists of about a dozen houses, one of them an excellent inn, at which the petty sessions for the hundred of Kevenlleece are occasionally held; and it has also been made by the Reform Act a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £256, subject to rates, averaging £22. 10.; and there is a glebe of 37 acres, valued at £40 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Paternus, is situated about a mile and a half from Pen-y-Bont, and consists of a nave and chancel, the latter ceiled, with a curious entrance porch, exhibiting marks of great antiquity: the churchyard contains some fine yew trees. There are places of worship for Anabaptists and Calvinistic Methodists, the former of which is endowed with a portion of land. About 40 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents: and there are two Sunday schools, one of which is attended by 30 children, and supported by a small salary given by the rector; the other appertains to Wesleyans, and nearly the same number of children are gratuitously taught in it. In the 24th of Charles I., George Moor devised a rent-charge of 20*s.* charged on a farm called Wain y Clodian, for the poor of this parish, and that of Llandewi-Ystradenny, the proceeds of which are distributed on New Year's day, with the interest of a bequest of £10 by Bridget Clarke, and a rent-charge of similar amount, on the Tŷ Mawr estate, by Eleanor Hall, in 1732. Near Pen-y-Bont is a chalybeate spring, which however is not in high repute, being but little known.

LLANBADARN-VYNYDD (LLAN-BADARN-FYNYDD), a parish, in the union and hundred of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales, 10 miles (s.) from Newtown; containing 610 inhabitants. The aspect of this parish, which is situated on the banks of the Ithon, in a mountainous district, is dreary and wild; and the scenery, though bold and striking, is not diversified with features either of beauty or interest. It comprises by admeasurement, exclusively of the commons, which amount to one-fourth of the inclosed land, 6226 acres. The mountains, notwithstanding their appearance of barrenness, afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep. An excellent and commodious inn has been recently erected in the village, which contains about a dozen dwelling-houses close to the church, and is enlivened by the traffic it derives from its situation on the turnpike-road from Builth, in Brecknockshire, to Newtown, in the county of Montgomery. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llanano: the church, dedicated to St. Padarn, or Paternus, is a small edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel, and possessing no architectural claims to particular description. There is a day school, in which 20 children of both sexes are taught at their parents' expense; and a sum of 10*s.*, the produce of a charitable benefaction of the Rev. Robert Barlow, in the 28th of Elizabeth, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish; another rent-charge of a similar amount, by Margaret Lloyd, has been lost since 1793. There is a well called Fynnon Ddewi, or "David's Well," the water of which is slightly impregnated with sulphur, and is considered efficacious in the cure of scorbutic complaints.

LLANBADARN-Y-GARREG (LLAN-BADARN-Y-GARREG), a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Colwyn, county of Radnor, South Wales, 7 miles (E.S.E.) from Builth; containing 81 inhabitants. This parish comprises 628 acres of inclosed land, besides a great quantity of hilly ground not measured, and is situated on the small river Edwy, by which it is intersected, and of which the stream is here very narrow. The living is annexed to the rectory of Caregrina: the church, dedicated to St. Padarn, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, which are appropriately fitted up for divine service: it has no tower or steeple, but a single bell is suspended under a small shed. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A rent-charge of £12, on a farm called Vron Oleu, in this parish, was bequeathed, in 1633, by Lewis Lloyd, to be annually distributed among the poor of Aberedwy, Llanvareth, and Llanbadarn-y-Garreg; and an unknown benefactor also gave £10 in money, subsequently secured by a mortgage on a farm, and producing ten shillings per annum, for the relief of decayed housekeepers of this place.

LLANBADRIG (LLAN-BADRIG), a parish, in the hundred of Tâlybolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (W.N.W.) from Amlwch; containing 1295 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Patrick, who, being commissioned by Pope Celestine to preach the doctrines of Christianity to the Irish, is said to have been on his way thither detained for some time in Mona, the present Anglesey, and to have founded at this place, in the year 440, the first Christian church built in the island. The parish, which is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea, is about six miles in length, and is divided into two unequal parts, called Llanbadrig-Clegyrog and Llanbadrig-Cemmes; the lands are inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is productive. The substratum is limestone, and the great limestone formation which stretches from Flintshire through the county of Denbigh, and is continued under the bay of Beaumaris, terminates at

the Middle Mouse, a small island about a mile from the main land of this parish, called also "Ynys Badrig," from the circumstance of its having been the place from which St. Patrick, on his departure from the island, embarked for Dublin. In this parish are a strong vein of ochre of various colours, and an extraordinary fine white clay of the Cimolia kind; copper-ore has also been discovered, though not in sufficient quantity to encourage adventurers to establish any works; and at Cemmes are found blue-veined and white-veined grey marble, and the hard primitive rock called serpentine. The small creek of Cemmes affords facility for landing coal and other commodities, and is highly advantageous for the shipping of marble and the other mineral produce of the adjoining parish of Llanvechell. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. 1½., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £169. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is inconveniently situated on the shore, and so near to the sea that, during the prevalence of northerly or north-westerly winds, the waves break over it with such violence as sometimes to interrupt the performance of divine service, at which time the church is with some difficulty accessible. About 30 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents: and there are five Sunday schools appertaining to the dissenters, and conducted by gratuitous teachers, in which about 730 boys and girls are taught. The poor children of Llanbadrig are eligible to the school founded, in 1723, at Llanvechell by Mr. Richard Gwynne, who also bequeathed a small rent-charge of 6*s.* 8*d.*, which, with other monies of the parish, is distributed in cloth to the poor at Christmas, to whom is also given in bread on Sundays, the amount of two charities, one arising from a bequest of Owen Williams, in 1657, and the other producing £5. 12. per annum, received from the impropriate rector of the tithes of the parish. The church lands consist of about 4½ acres, yielding a rent of £6, and of which the minerals have been let on a mining lease for 21 years, by which the lessee is bound to pay one-eighth of the metals, stone, fossils, &c., obtained: under this lease 449 tons of ochre, the only mineral found, have been raised, and the value of one-eighth, amounting to £89. 17. 4., has been paid to the parish, and expended on the road leading to the church.

LLANBEBLIG (LLAN-BEBLIG), a parish, in the hundred of Isgorvai, union and county of Carnarvon, North Wales; containing, with the borough of Carnarvon, which is situated within its limits, 9104 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Peblic, or Publicus, who, according to the Welsh annalists, was the son of Maximus and his wife Helen, daughter of Eudaf, Duke of Cornwall, and who, assuming a religious habit, retired from the world and lived in seclusion at this place. The history of the place is so connected with that of the borough of Carnarvon, that it has been necessarily anticipated in the account of that town; but it may be stated that Richard II. bestowed the church of Llanbeblig, together with the chapel of Carnarvon, on the Convent of St. Mary in Chester, in order to augment the endowment of that establishment. The parish is situated on the river Seiont, and is traversed by a railroad leading from the slate quarries in the Vale of Nantlle to the quay, at Carnarvon: the rateable annual value returned for the whole, including the town, amounts to £24,765. 18. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Carnarvon annexed, rated in the king's books at £12. 5. 5., and endowed with one-third of the great tithes, the remaining two-thirds being appropriated to the see of Chester, the bishop of which is patron; present net income, £330: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £729. 13. 7., of which £486. 9. 1. is the amount payable to the Bishop, and £243. 4. 6. that belonging to the vicar, who has also a glebe-house, valued at £30 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Peblic, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, but considerably modernised by successive repairs, and contains some ancient and interesting monuments, among which is the tomb of Sir William Grufydd, of Penrhŷn, who died in 1587, and Margaret, daughter of John Wynn ab Meredydd, whose figures are represented lying on a mat, exquisitely sculptured in marble, the former in complete armour. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; also eight day schools (including one on the National plan with about 315 children), in which about 570 boys and girls are taught at the expense of their parents; and seven Sunday schools, supported by voluntary contributions of the dissenters, and in which 2280 children are instructed. Ellen Griffith, in 1694, bequeathed a rent-charge of £4 on lands in the parish of Aberfraw, county of Anglesey, which sum is expended in bread and money for the poor, among whom is also distributed in the same manner, £2. 15., interest on a sum of £55, the amount of benefactions from various persons, and which was spent in building a dwelling for the sexton in the churchyard. A donor unknown gave £2 annually for preaching six lectures in the church: another trifling charity of 20*s.* yearly has been lost. A very thin plate of gold, about four inches in length and one in breadth, supposed to be a Basilidian talisman of the second century, was discovered within the last few years, bearing two inscriptions, the first in Greek, and the second in astral or magic characters: the remains of the Roman station Segontium, which was defended with strong walls of masonry, and other important relics of antiquity contained in the parish, are described in the article on Carnarvon.

LLANBEDR (LLAN-BEDR), a parish, in the union and hundred of Crickhowel, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 1½ mile (N. E. by E.) from Crickhowel; containing 290 inhabitants. This parish, both in ancient writings and by modern usage, is generally distinguished by the adjunct Ystradwy, or Ystrad-Iw, which appellation the entire district now forming the hundred of Crickhowel bore till the 27th of Henry VIII., when, upon the consolidation of the lordships marcher, established in the ancient Brecheiniog, into the present county of Brecknock, and the subsequent subdivision of that shire into hundreds, the lordship of Crickhowel obtaining the pre-eminence, gave name to the hundred, and that of Ystradwy was retained only as an addition to the name of this single parish. The *parish*, which is famous for its bold and magnificent scenery, is situated near the Milford Haven, and on the Gloucester road, and is bounded on the north by Tâlgarth, on the south by Llangeney, on the east by Partrishow, and on the west by Crickhowel; it comprises by computation about 10,000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, 3000 meadow and pasture, 1500 sheep-walks, and 500 woodland; the soil is a light loam, not favourable to wheat, but the crops of barley, oats, and potatoes are usually very fine. The parish, of which the rateable annual value has been returned at £1595, is watered by two streams called respectively Greater and Lesser Grwny, which, descending from the mountains, after uniting within its limits, and flowing through the adjacent parish of Llangeney, fall into the river Usk, a little below the small village of Glangrwny, where it is crossed by a bridge on the road from Crickhowel to Abergavenny. An act of parliament was obtained, many years since, for making a turnpike-road from Crickhowel to Hereford, through the parish of Llanbedr; but it was so imperfectly drawn up, and its provisions were found so burthensome, that, upon a subsequent application to parliament for its renewal, it was thrown out, and the road is now only parochial. The village, which consists of some few cottages and farm-houses, is situated in a vale, or glen, abounding with picturesque scenery, of which the leading feature is an exceeding softness and simplicity of character; but, being embosomed by surrounding mountains, of which Cadair Arthur, or "Great Arthur's Chair," and the Sugar Loaf hill, are the principal, it is seldom visited by tourists. The steepest banks of the Lesser Grwny are richly clothed with wood from the very margin of the stream to the horizon; and the hills, though of considerable elevation, are smooth and grassy, affording excellent pasturage for sheep and young cattle, which in numerous flocks and herds are seen grazing along their sides and summits. The only residence of any importance is Moor Park, once the seat of John Powell, Esq., whose father built the mansion, which is quite unique in its style of architecture, but is now in ruins. The *living* is a rectory, with Partrishow annexed, rated in the king's books at £16. 17. 6.; patron, Duke of Beaufort: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £212. 13. 4.; and there is a glebe of 34½ acres, valued at £40 per annum. The *church*, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient structure, consisting of two aisles and a chancel, with a square embattled tower at the western end. The consecration of a church at "Llanbedr in Ystradwy" by Herewald, Bishop of Llandaf, who governed that see from 1056 to 1103, is recorded in the old register of Llandaf; and the tower, which is of grey stone, and evidently much older than any other part of the church, may probably be a part of that ancient structure: the aisles are separated from each other by a range of pointed arches; the north aisle, which appears to be the more ancient, has the remains of the old timber frame roof; and the south aisle, which seems to have been added at a later period, having been built probably about the reign of Edward IV., or perhaps so late as that of Henry VII., has a vaulted roof of timber: they have both been ceiled, and the church, which is 106 feet in length and 56 in breadth, was newly paved and pewed in 1831. It occupies a pleasant site, on the brow of an acclivity rising abruptly from the margin of the Grwny Vechan, or Lesser Grwny river; and the churchyard is ornamented with some fine old yew trees, which are perhaps coeval with the tower of the church. *Mrs. Mary Herbert*, widow of the Rev. John Herbert, rector of the parish, in 1728, bequeathed a tenement called Hênbant-Vâch, and several plots of ground, containing about 37 acres of clear land and 12½ of wood, partly for the education of girls, and partly for the relief of poor persons not receiving parochial assistance; two-thirds of the produce to be appropriated to this place, and the remainder to that of Partrishow: the estate is now let at the yearly rent of £24, of which £10 are paid for the education of twelve girls in reading, writing, and sewing, and the residue of the income is distributed among deserving housekeepers. A Sunday school, consisting of thirty boys and girls, has been established under the auspices of the rector, in which instruction is given in Welsh and English; and there is another appertaining to Methodists, in which are seventy children. *Mr. Howell Parry*, in 1727, bequeathed a tenement, of which the rent, amounting to £2. 10. per annum, was to be distributed among his poor relations not receiving parochial relief, or in the event of there being none such, among the poor generally; but nothing is now known of this charity. *Dr. Francis Godwin*, son of Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was incumbent of this parish for several years: in 1600 he published his well-known work called "*De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius*," which so much recommended him to the notice of Queen Elizabeth that she promoted

him to the see of Llandaf, with which he held this rectory *in commendam*, but resigned it upon his translation to the see of Hereford, in 1617; he was author of several other works, and died in 1633. The late *Rev. Henry Thomas Payne, A.M.*, archdeacon of Carmarthen, a native of the neighbouring parish of Llangattock, was also rector of this place for upwards of thirty years; he died on Easter-Sunday of the year 1832, and was interred in a vault in the churchyard of Llanbedr, where the remains of his lamented wife had previously been deposited, in April 1828: under a neat pointed arch, supported by a triple clustered column, is an inscription with a few poetical lines to the memory of this lady, by her husband, who simply directed his own name, age, and day of decease to be added; a mural tablet has, however, been lately erected to his memory by his sister, within the church.

LLANBEDR (LLAN-BEDR-Y-CENNIN), a parish, in the union of Aberconway, hundred of Llêchwedd Isâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 6 miles (s. by w.) from Conway; comprising the lordship of Arddr, and containing 456 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Conway, which forms its eastern boundary, and in a mountainous district overlooking the fertile Vale of Llanrwst, and abounding with richly varied, and in some parts with picturesque, scenery. Copper-ore, pyrites, and blende, have been found in small quantities, and mines of these are worked, though on a very limited scale: the river affords facility of conveyance for the produce, and every opportunity of intercourse with the neighbouring districts. A fair is held on October 3rd and 4th, well known in the principality for the sale of the little mountain ponies, or "merlynod," which are bred in large numbers on the mountains, where they are allowed to remain all the year, with the exception of a few months in severe winters, when they are brought down with the sheep to better pasture: their prices at the fair vary between £3 and £6; they are principally used for carrying children, and for drawing waggons in mines and other works under ground. The return of the rateable annual value of the parish amounts to £1479. 17. The village, which is small, is situated about half a mile from the turnpike-road leading from Llanrwst to Conway; and a road runs through the village, which is continued some distance up the mountain, and joins the old Roman road from Caerhên to Aber; this is now a bridle-way through the well-known pass of Bwlch Deuvaen, by which a circuit of nine miles is avoided in going from this neighbourhood to Aber: on the path are two very large stones, which give name to the pass, one still upright, and the other fallen; the latter fell some years since.

The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Caerhên united, rated in the king's books at £6. 19. 4½.; present net income, £289, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, is a small neat building, pleasantly situated on an eminence, and comprises a nave, chancel, and south transept or chapel. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 120 children are gratuitously instructed in two Sunday schools; and two children from this parish are taught and clothed in a dissenters' school at Caerhên, under the will of Lancelot Bulkeley, in 1718, who devised £150, and William Williams £30, for the purpose of teaching these and four other boys from the parishes of Llangelynin and Caerhên. In 1706, the Rev. John Robinson bequeathed two parcels of land now producing £34. 18. per annum, the rent to be given in bread and clothing to twelve poor persons who should attend the church on Sundays; the bread is distributed in threepenny loaves after divine service, and the clothing at Midsummer and Christmas, when the selection is made; and other small bequests, amounting to about £1. 10., are distributed at the latter festival in trifling sums among the poor. On the summit of a lofty hill, one mile east-south-east of the church, is Pen-y-Gaer, a British camp of great strength, comprehending a spacious area, defended by ramparts of stones; the foundations of several circular buildings lie scattered about it, and the fosses by which it was surrounded are still visible: in the immediate neighbourhood are numerous upright stones, perhaps, as Camden observes, placed there to serve as a chevaux de frise to defend the approaches to the camp. At Tâl-y-Cavn, an isolated hamlet of this parish, entirely surrounded by portions of that of Caerhên, is an important ferry across the Conway, communicating with Eglwys-Vâch, in Denbighshire, and the only one between the bridges of Llanrwst and Aberconway. Near the approach to this ferry is a small artificial mound of earth, on which once stood a castle, or tower, to protect the passage of the river, but not a vestige of this building can now be seen. On the road through Bwlch Deuvaen is a heap of stones called "Barcled-y-Gawres," or Giantess' apron-full, which a giantess is supposed to have dropped there.

LLANBEDR (LLAN-BEDR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles (n. e.) from Ruthin, on the road to Chester; containing 522 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by that of Llangynhaval, on the south by Llanrhûdd, on the east by Llanverras, and on the west by Llanrhûdd and Llanynys, is about three miles in length and two in breadth, and comprises by computation 1700 acres of cultivated, and 1200 of uncultivated land, of the former of which about 1000 acres are arable, and 700 meadow and pasture, with a small extent of wood. The surface is partly hilly, and partly level, and the soil of the

higher grounds light and sandy, but more loamy on the lower: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £2830. The scenery presents the various features of mountain and plain; and the environs, in which are some handsome seats, partake of the scenery which characterizes the beautiful Vale of Clwyd: the seats are, the ancient mansion of Llanbedr Hall, romantically situated at the foot of the hills; and the house of Berth. Many attempts have been made, and considerable sums of money expended, in the expectation of finding coal, but they have been unavailing; the miners having mistakenly regarded the bituminous silicious shale, with which the soil abounds, as indicative of coal, in the fruitless search for which small portions of manganese have been discovered, but so much mixed with pyrites of iron as to be of little value. The *living* is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 1. 8.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £415; and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 11½ acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, a small neat edifice in the later style of English architecture, is delightfully situated on a gentle eminence within the park of Llanbedr, and forms a pleasing and picturesque object, as seen through the embowering woods by which it is surrounded. There is a place of worship in the parish for Wesleyan Methodists. Two day schools are conducted, one of which, containing thirty children, is supported by subscription, and in the other about fifteen are taught at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, in which 235 children receive gratuitous instruction. The interest of several charitable bequests, amounting in the aggregate to £270, is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas: among the benefactors may be mentioned Simon Thelwall, of Gray's Inn; Edward Evans, who left to the parish the tenement and land called Tŷ'n-y-Nant; and the Rev. Hugh Pugh, whose bequest of £6, made in 1681, now produces £23. 17. 6. per annum, which is equally divided between this and the parishes of Llanvwrog and Ruthin, conformably with the will of the testator.

On the summit of Moel Venlli, one of the Clwydian mountains, which is one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two feet in height, is an extensive *British camp*, comprising an area of sixty-three acres, surrounded by a double vallum and intrenchment, and additionally defended on the eastern or English side by a triple fosse: the ascent to this station, which is so strongly guarded on every side, as anciently to have rendered it impregnable, is by a circuitous path round the western side of the mountain; a portion of the inner gate is still remaining. This fortified camp appears to have been occupied by the Romans after their conquest of this part of the principality: several military weapons used by that people have been discovered at various times; and, in 1816, more than one thousand five hundred Roman coins, principally denarii, were found nearly in the centre of the camp, of which several are preserved at Llanbedr Hall. *Moel Gaer*, a small hill near Moel Venlli, is also strongly fortified with a single dyke, which entirely surrounds its summit; this appears to have been an outwork to the camp or principal station of Venlli. Immediately above Moel Gaer is *Moel Vamma*, another of the Clwydian mountains, and the loftiest in that magnificent chain: it is one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two feet in height, and on its summit the gentlemen of Denbighshire and Flintshire have erected, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III., a lofty structure of stone, consisting of a square central tower six yards in length on each side, and thirty-nine feet high, flanked at each angle with a square tower of the same dimensions and elevation: from the central tower, and resting partly on the angular towers, rises a square tower of larger dimensions, to the height of forty feet, surmounted by an obelisk thirty-six feet high. The base of this structure, commonly called the *Jubilee Column*, occupies an area eighteen yards square: the angular towers are solid, but the central tower on the basement is perforated with an arch, and it was intended to construct a staircase leading from this archway to the larger tower above. The building is one hundred and fifteen feet in height, and, from its commanding situation, is a prominent and very imposing object in the views from all the high grounds in the neighbouring counties: it is seen from Chester, Liverpool, and other distant places, and forms a conspicuous landmark for vessels navigating the Irish Sea. The side of the mountain towards Flintshire is remarkable for its volcanic appearance.

LLANBEDR (LLAN-BEDR), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Harlech, on the road to Barmouth; containing 404 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Artro, which has its source near Cwm Bychan, a spot remarkable for the wildness and sublimity of its scenery, and for the stately magnificence of the rocks and precipices by which it is encircled. At the mouth of this river, according to some accounts, was anciently situated a weir, granted by Gwyddno Goronhîr, a petty prince of Cantrev Gwaelod, to his son Elphin, by whom was discovered, in a coracle hanging from one of the poles of the weir, the infant Taliesin, who afterwards became the celebrated British bard of that name, and who had been exposed in that situation soon after his birth. Elphin, taking compassion on the infant, had him carefully brought up and properly educated; and among the compositions of the bard is an ode to his preserver, of which an

elegant translation was published in 1780. The approach to Cwm Bychan is through a richly-wooded glen watered by the river Artro: the view in ascending this picturesque vale comprehends a rock of conical form, embosomed in a beautiful grove, beyond which rises in majestic elevation a series of rugged and sterile mountains, which form the back-ground. After passing through the woods, and ascending Dinas Porchellyn, the view expands into a wider field, of which the horizon is bounded by rude masses of barren rocks and lofty mountains. The sterility of these crags is relieved by some stately oaks, which have taken deep root in the fissures, and of which some are from eight to nine feet in girth. Near these is a rapid torrent, beyond which the view embraces a small mill of romantic appearance, and an ancient arch flung from rock to rock over the river, of which the water is darkened by the foliage of trees. At a little distance beyond this point, after following a winding and nearly precipitous ascent formed in the rocks, Cwm Bychan appears in sight, deeply embosomed in rocks of magnificent grandeur, and enlivened with the waters of its beautiful lake, above which is the sequestered house of the Lloyds, whose ancestors have been possessors of these wilds since the year 1100, and of whom David Llwyd, a celebrated warrior, and a firm adherent of the Earl of Richmond, was present at the battle of Bosworth Field. At no great distance is the fortified pass called Drws Ardudwy, which is described in the article on Llanddwywau, and which, as well as this place, was most probably occupied by the sons of Cadwgan, in their contests with the sons of Uchtryd ab Edwyn, whom they succeeded in expelling from the country. Among the mountains which surround Cwm Bychan is Carreg y Saeth, on the summit of which are a maen hîr and a carnedd.

The parish is extensive, being seven miles in length and four in breadth, and having a mountainous and, in some parts, uncultivated surface. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1810, for reclaiming the waste lands in this and the adjoining parish, under the provisions of which nine hundred and forty acres were inclosed within the limits of Llanbedr. The manufacture of flannel is carried on upon a moderate scale; and manganese is found, the procuring of which also affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandanwg. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure: according to an absurd local tradition it was originally intended to erect it at a place about forty yards to the right of the road, where are four or five broad stones, eight feet high, standing upright; but the workmen found that what they executed by day was removed at night, and therefore commenced the building on its present site. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Mary Parry, of Ruabon, in the county of Denbigh, daughter of the late Rev. J. Hughes, rector of the parish, bequeathed, in 1817, £1000 for the instruction of children, the interest whereof is paid to a master and mistress of two day schools, in which about sixty-five children are gratuitously taught. The school building affords accommodation for the master and mistress, who have also a garden, and was erected in 1824, at an expense of about £130, partly raised by subscription, on ground given by Owen Anthony Poole, Esq.: the master has a salary of £28, and the mistress one of £16. There are also three Sunday schools supported by the dissenters, and affording gratuitous instruction to 170 children. Mr. Theodore Roberts left £20; and there are some smaller charitable donations and bequests, the interest of which, about £2. 15., is annually distributed among the poor. In one of the rocks here several Roman coins are said to have been found. Maes-y-Garnedd, in this parish, was the birth-place of the regicide Col. Jones.

LLANBEDR-GÔCH (LLAN-BEDR-GÔCH), a parish, in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 2 miles (N. E.) from Llangevni, and 7 (W. N. W.) from Beaumaris; containing 407 inhabitants. This place, in old writings called Llanbedr Mathavarn Eithav, is advantageously situated on the Irish Sea, which constitutes its northern boundary, and forms within the parish a safe and commodious harbour, called Traeth Côch, or Red Wharf Bay, in which large sloops may ride in perfect security during the severest gales; on the south the parish is bounded by that of Pentraeth, and on the west by Llanddyvnan. It comprises by computation between 1200 and 1500 acres, chiefly arable; the surface generally is tolerably even, sloping towards the east, with steps at intervals, caused by strata of limestone; to the eastward, also, are considerable undulations, which are likewise a feature of the surface towards the sea. The lands, with the exception only of such as are appropriated to mining purposes, are inclosed and cultivated; and the soil is generally fertile, though of inconsiderable depth, and resting on a rocky substratum; the chief agricultural produce is oats and potatoes; in various places are considerable quantities of short gorse, or furze. The district abounds with limestone of very superior quality, of which quarries are worked upon a large scale, affording constant employment to more than two hundred men, exclusively of a considerable number engaged in conveying it to its several places of destination. From these quarries, of which the principal is Castell Mawr, conveniently situated near Red Wharf Bay, many thousand tons of limestone are annually procured and shipped at that small port for various parts of England, Wales, and Ireland; the rock from which the stone is hewn, forms a very peculiar fea-

ture in the scenery of the bay. Marble is also found, and several good slabs of black and grey marble have been raised; but, though susceptible of a high polish, it does not retain it for any length of time, and consequently is not in very great request. Considerable improvements have been made in the port of Traeth Côch, under the auspices of the Anglesey Railway Company, who, in the 52nd of George III., obtained an act of parliament, enabling them to raise certain sums, in shares of £150 each, for making and maintaining a railway from Penrhŷn-Mawr, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog to Red Wharf in this parish, and for constructing a dock and other necessary works for the convenience of shipping coal and other produce from that district. This railway, which is seven miles in length, and rises and falls in its course from fourteen to thirty-eight feet above and below the level of high water, commences at the Penrhŷn-Mawr coal-works, and pursues a north-easterly course, crossing the road between Holyhead and Bangor, to Red Wharf Bay, where it has a branch which is continued for a short distance northward, in a direction parallel with the shore. The expense of carrying this useful undertaking into execution was estimated at £9802. 8. 2., for defraying which the Earl of Uxbridge and another landed proprietor in the neighbourhood subscribed each £5000. An ancient mansion, called Glyn, now a farm-house, is a curious structure, worth visiting; and around it are some fine sycamores, the only well-grown trees in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddyvnan; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118. 10. 9. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, situated on a rocky and rather peculiar eminence in a distant and exposed part of the parish, is a small cruciform structure, with a handsome east window, and is in the pointed style, usual in old churches in this county. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, open to poor children of the parishes of Llanbedr-Gôch, Llanddyvnan, Llanvair-Mathavarneithav and Pentraeth has been erected, in which seventy children daily, and thirty on Sundays, receive instruction, partly by subscription, and partly by small payments from a few of the parents; and there are also two Sunday schools appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, and conducted on the plan of mutual instruction. A poor woman of this place receives £3 per annum, charged on a farm in the parish of Llangwyvan, under Margaret Wynne's charity at Holyhead; and a few trifling rent-charges are also distributed among the poor; but others, and two donations of money, have been lost.

LLANBEDR-PAINSCASTLE (LLANBEDR-PAIN'S-CASTLE), a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 6½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Hay; containing 344 inhabitants. This parish derives the distinguishing adjunct to its name from a fortress called Pain's Castle, anciently situated within its limits, and said to have been built by a Norman baron named De Paine, who obtained possession of the hundred of Lower Elvael about the time that Bernard Newmarch wrested the principality of Brycheiniog from Bleddyn ab Maenarch, whom he defeated and slew. It occupied the summit of a steep mound, on which a strong rampart or military station had previously been constructed by the Welsh, termed Caer yn Elvael, which name was, on the erection of the castle, changed for Pain's Castle, or Elvael Castle. A village was also built by De Paine at the foot of the eminence whereon the castle stood, which was inhabited by the dependants and vassals of the feudal baron, and which subsequently rose into considerable importance, and received the grant of a market. On the death of De Paine, this castle, which, on account of its importance, had given name to the hundred, passed, with the territories belonging to it, to the Mortimers, and from them to William De Breos, or De Bruce. About the end of the twelfth century it was taken from that powerful Norman baron by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, soon after his capture of Radnor castle. Of this strong fortress there are now no remains, except the moat which surrounded the site; and the town of Painscastle, participating in its fate, has dwindled into an insignificant village.

The parish comprising about four thousand acres, is separated from that of Llanddewi-Vâch by the small river Bachwy, which falls into the Wye above Boughrood, nearly opposite to the influx of the Clettwr, on the Brecknockshire side. It contains a fine sheet of water, about a mile in circumference, called Boughlyn Pool. The lands are in some parts hilly, in others flat, but no where subject to inundation; and the soil, though gravelly, is by no means unfertile. Fairs for horses, sheep, and horned cattle, are held annually on May 12th, September 22nd, and December 15th, in the township of Painscastle, the market at which, however, has been for some time discontinued: the petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally held here. This place, with that of Boughrood, constitutes the prebend of Llanbedr-Painscastle, or Boughrood, in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at only 13*s.* 4*d.*, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Prebendary; net income, £68: about fifty acres of glebe land belonging to it are situated in the adjacent parish of Llandeilo-Graban. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, from which circumstance the name of the place is derived, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, but presenting no remarkable architectural features. There is a place of worship for Primitive Metho-

dists. About 25 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents, 15 in an infants' school, and 25 gratuitously in a Sunday school; the two latter in connexion with the Methodists.

LLANBEDROG (LLAN-BEDROG), a parish, in the union of PWLLHELI, hundred of GAFLOGION, Lleyn division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (s.w.) from Pwllheli; containing 512 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the north-western shore of Cardigan bay, near St. Tudwal's Roads in St. George's Channel, has the advantage of a small but secure bay, affording good anchorage for vessels, and maintains a direct communication with Carnarvon, South Wales, Liverpool, and Dublin. The rateable annual value returned amounts to £1109. 7. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated in a beautifully picturesque valley, embosomed in mountains, on one of which, partly in the adjoining parish of Llangian, was a well called Fynnon Dduw, or "God's Well," about three yards square, inclosed with a wall from four to five feet high, the waters of which were formerly much esteemed for their efficacy in rheumatic complaints; and adjoining to it was another, about a yard square, from which the invalids used to drink the water. Around this well it was customary for the people of the neighbouring country to assemble for the celebration of rustic sports, but it has now for many years been neglected. Wern-Vawr, the only seat of any importance in this parish, is a spacious and ancient mansion. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanvihangel-Bâchelleth and Llangian annexed, rated in the king's books at £25. 11. 5½.; present net income, £385, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The tithes of this parish and that of Llanvihangel-Bâchelleth have been commuted for a rent-charge of £662; and there is a glebe of 8½ acres, valued at £9. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Pedroc, son of Clement, Prince of Cornwall, by whom it is supposed to have been founded in the seventh century, is a small neat edifice, and was thoroughly repaired in 1827, at an expense of £130; in some of the windows are fragments of ancient stained glass. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, capable of containing 160 children, was opened in 1833 for the benefit of the parishes of Llanbedrog, Llanvihangel-Bâchelleth, and Llangian; and there are three Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters, and conducted by gratuitous teachers. A small cottage and garden, originally given to the church, and formerly tenanted by the parish-clerk, are now occupied rent free, by a poor man's family, and form the only charitable endowment.

LLANBERIS (LLAN-BERIS), a parish, in the hundred of ISGORVAI, union and county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 9½ miles (E.S.E.) from Carnarvon, on the road to Capel-Curig, Corwen, and Shrewsbury; containing 1024 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Peris, a British, or, according to some accounts, a Roman saint, who is said to have been a cardinal of Rome, and to have resided in this sequestered spot with Padarn, an anchorite, who had a cell, or small chapel, in a meadow between the site of Dôlbadarn Castle and that of the present Dôlbadarn inn. Dr. Pughe, in his well-known Cambrian Biography, states that St. Peris was a native of Wales, and calls him the son of Helig ab Glanog, and also says that he was both a saint and a cardinal, and lived about the sixth century. In this parish is situated Dôlbadarn Castle, anciently the principal defence of this part of Wales. It is supposed to be one of the oldest mural fortresses in the principality, and to have been originally founded by Padarn Beisrydd, son of Idwal, to defend the passage through the Snowdonian mountains. This castle appears also to have been used as a state prison; Owain Gôch, brother of Llewelyn, the last native prince of Wales, who had conspired with his brother Davydd to dethrone this prince, having been confined in it for more than twenty-three years. It is supposed to be the fortress anciently called the "castle of Bere," which was provided by Davydd ab Grufydd, after the unfortunate death of his brother Llewelyn, with a strong garrison for its defence against the English forces, commanded by Edward I. in person; and which is described by historians as being situated in Snowdon in a morass, through which a single causeway formed the only access to it, and which could be approached only through narrow and rugged defiles. But so sunk in despair were the Welsh by the death of their late prince, that even this castle was surrendered to the king, after it had been for some time closely invested; the weak defence of its garrison being the last opposition made to the victorious Edward in his conquest of Wales.

The PARISH, which is of very great extent, is bounded on the north-west by Llandeiniolen, on the west by Llanrug, on the south by Bettws-Garmon, on the south-east by Bethgelart, and on the north-east by Llandegai; and is situated in the heart of a wildly romantic district, comprehending several of the loftiest mountains in the principality, and abounding with mineral treasures, and with scenery of the boldest character, the rateable annual value being returned at £4005. 19. Among the *mountains* of the district, and within the parish, are the Elidyrs, the Glyders, Moel Eilio, Carnedd Igyn, and part of Llyder Vawr, and, towering above all, the gigantic Snowdon, of which, however, only one-half is within this parish. Moel Eilio is two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven feet in height; Carnedd Igyn, so called from a carnedd of loose stones placed on its summit by a person of that name, rises to a height of two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five

feet above the level of the sea; and the highest summit of Snowdon has an elevation of three thousand five hundred and seventy-one feet above the same level. The *village*, which consists only of three or four houses, (with a spacious and comfortable inn, called the Dôlbadarn Inn, two miles west of it, for the accommodation of the visiters who in the summer season resort to this place, in their excursions to Snowdon), is beautifully situated on the river Seiont, which flows into the lake called Llŷn Peris, a little below the church, and, after traversing both this and the lower lake, falls into the Menai below the ancient Segontium, at the present town of Carnarvon. Close to it runs the new and important line of road from Carnarvon, through the romantic pass and valley of Dyfryn Membyr, to join the great Irish road at Capel-Curig. The narrow *Vale of Llanberis*, extending five miles in length, and bounded on each side by lofty mountains, whose summits are commonly enveloped in clouds, comprehends a rich variety of picturesque and romantic scenery, and contains within its limits a striking combination of features unrivalled in grandeur and sublimity. Though obscured by the overshadowing mountains which form its boundaries on either side, it abounds with luxuriant meadows affording rich pasturage, and comprises a small portion of arable land, not exceeding 80 or 100 acres, adapted to the cultivation of oats, which is the only grain raised in the parish. It is intersected by the new road abovementioned, and its surface is agreeably diversified by the two beautiful *lakes* of *Peris* and *Padarn*, of which the former, called the upper, is a mile in length and about a quarter of a mile broad, and, though by much the smaller of the two, is greatly superior in the beauty of its form and the scenery which immediately surrounds it; and the latter, which is termed the lower lake, in Welsh, Llŷn Isâv, is about two miles in length, and about half a mile broad, and is separated from the other by a narrow isthmus two hundred yards in breadth. On the summit of a high rock rising from the isthmus, and overlooking Llŷn Peris, are the remains of *Dôlbadarn Castle*, consisting of some portions of walls, and one solitary tower, and forming a prominent and interesting feature in the scenery of the vale. About a quarter of a mile south-east of the Dôlbadarn Inn, and not far from the public road, is the noble cataract called *Ceunant Mawr*, formed by an impetuous mountain torrent precipitated with violence over two vast masses of rock, and falling into two tremendous chasms beneath. Within this parish, besides Peris and Padarn, already noticed, are four other lakes, *viz.* Llŷn y Cwn, Llŷn Cwm Dwythwch, Llŷn Dû yr Arddu, and Llŷn Cwm Fynnon, which, however, are of much smaller size, and some of them are situated high up the sides of the mountains. In Fynnon Vrêch, a smaller pool, about a mile east of the village, in the hollow of Cwm Glâs, is found, as in Llŷn y Cwn, a great variety of aquatic plants, among which are the *Lobelia Dortmanna*, *Subularia Aquatica*, *Isoetis-Lacustris*, and *Juncus-Triglumis*: the *Hieracium Alpinum*, *Rubus Saxatilis*, *Solidago Cambrica*, and other rare plants, also grow in this alpine region, which is a favourite resort of botanists. Llŷn Cwm Dwythwch abounds with trout of very superior quality, resembling salmon both in colour and flavour.

Since the opening of the new line of road from Carnarvon to Capel-Curig, Llanberis has become the principal resort of parties visiting SNOWDON, to which mountain the ascent is easier from this village than from any other place in the district, and may be accomplished on horseback, almost to the summit. For this purpose, guides are constantly in attendance during the summer season; and ponies may be obtained, accustomed to these arduous and precipitous roads, on which they travel with perfect ease and security. In addition to the inn of Dôlbadarn, a new and capacious house of entertainment, called the *Royal Victoria*, has been erected by Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq., the chief proprietor of the soil, in a more splendid style, for the accommodation of the increased number of visiters, whom the new line of road has induced to select this as the principal place whence to make excursions, and commence the ascent to Snowdon, the approach to which from the pass of Llanberis is singularly striking. As the tourist draws near the mountain, its higher summits become gradually concealed by intervening heights, consisting of lofty and rugged masses of rock, which, like secondary mountains, rise from its base, forming a grand series of natural outworks and majestic barriers to defend its steep acclivities, and of precipitous ridges of sharp pointed rocks, opposing a succession of formidable ramparts to guard the ascent to its summit. By these the mountain is hid from the view of persons approaching it, till, on their arrival at *Bwlch-yr-Eisteddva*, it bursts at once upon the sight, in all the fulness of overwhelming grandeur. Just above this point is the Gorphwysva, or "resting-place," at the extremity of the pass, which is the highest ascent on the new line of road, and from it is seen the pass of Llanberis beneath, called *Bwlch-y-Gwyddil*. On the left is *Crib Gôch*, "the red ridge," or third summit of Snowdon, beyond which appears part of the second summit, called *Crib-y-Distyll*: on the same side, but lower down, is a succession of rocks of inferior height, forming the grand western buttress by which the mountain appears to be supported; and below these are seen the two lakes of Llanberis, and the tower of Dôlbadarn Castle, occupying the rocky summit of the narrow isthmus by which they are divided. On the right are the precipitous acclivities of *Glyder Vawr*, skirted in many places with vast ranges of columnar rocks of basaltic formation, thrown together in the greatest confusion, and some having a slight degree of curvature: one

cluster of these basaltic columns is detached from the rest, and occupies an isolated part of the mountain, in which it maintains a perfectly upright position. The lower ground in this pass is thickly strewed with vast fragments of rock, of various forms and sizes, which add materially to the grandeur of the scene: some of them are sixty feet in length, and of proportionate bulk, and the great number of huge masses which lie scattered in all directions, and in the wildest irregularity and disorder, give a high degree of beauty to the view, by their forcible display of light and shade. From this point, no higher ground intervening between Snowdon and the Menai, the view in that direction is perfectly open, and the Isle of Anglesey becomes conspicuous in the horizon. At a small distance along this path, which winds under some very lofty and awfully impending rocks, the whole of Crib Gôch appears in view; its summit, which seems to be almost inacccessible, is covered with the *Festuca Vivipara*, a viviparous alpine grass, which bears clusters of seedlings on very slender stems, and which, waving in the wind, apparently without any support, gives a singular appearance to the rocks, which seem to be in motion.

The highest summit of Snowdon is called *Yr Wyddva*, or "the conspicuous," and rises almost to a point, affording space only for a small inclosure of loose stones, where the traveller may take refreshment, while resting from the toil of his arduous ascent, and within which a pole, consisting of four thick planks inserted in a mound of stone, was erected by order of Government, in the year 1827. From this point Snowdon appears to be supported by four distinct and immense piles of rocks, forming vast buttresses, with four tremendous chasms between them, in all of which, except one, are lakes to which various names have been given, from the apparent colour of their waters, and of which the most conspicuous from this point is *Fynnon Lâs*, or "the green well." Beyond is a continued succession of chasms, of which the sides are nearly perpendicular, forming one of the most magnificent amphitheatres in nature. On Glyder Vawr is a quarry producing hones of a very superior quality, great quantities being annually sent to London. The mountain is noted for rare plants, among which are the *Saxifraga Nivalis*, the *Bulbocodium* of Ray, or the *Anthericum Serotinum* of later botanists, and the *Lichen Islandicus*. The view from the mountain is truly sublime, comprehending the most extensive and magnificent range of mountain scenery perhaps to be found in the island. On the right of Cwm Idwal, noted for the murder of a young prince of that name, son of Owain Gwynedd, by Dunawt, son of Nevydd Hardd, to whom his father had entrusted him to be brought up according to the custom of the country, is a vast split rock, called *Twll Dû*, or "the Devil's Kitchen;" the fissure forms a frightful chasm, about one hundred and fifty yards in length, one hundred in depth, and only six in width; and opening perpendicularly to the mountain, the waters of the lake of Llŷn y Cwn are seen rushing through it with impetuosity. *Fossils* and minerals of various descriptions are obtained in abundance in the mountainous tract; among which the most valuable are the beautiful Snowdon *crystals*, transparent as the diamond: and on Glyder Vawr are found some of brilliant colours, like the ruby and the amethyst; they are a species of the marcasite, and in the latter mountain there are evident indications of a large deposite of copper-ore. These mountains scarcely produce any grain, but they afford good pasturage in some parts for cattle and sheep during the summer: *goats*, of which large flocks were formerly kept upon them for the purposes of the dairy, and for the sake of their long hair, which was manufactured into wigs, are now seldom seen: *foxes* are found in considerable numbers, and in the time of Leland there were large herds of wild red deer. The royal forest of Snowdon, erected by Edward I., on his entire subjugation of the Welsh, was, in the reign of Elizabeth, under the superintendence of Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who was appointed chief ranger, and who endeavoured to extend its boundaries, which were very indefinitely marked, into the counties of Anglesey and Merioneth, in which he was prevented solely by the firmness and perseverance of Sir Richard Bulkeley: it was finally disafforested about the year 1624, in the latter part of the reign of James I., to the great satisfaction of the neighbouring farmers, whose crops suffered greatly from the deer, and to that of the inhabitants of this part of the principality, who were grievously oppressed by the vexatious laws which were enacted for its government.

Copper abounds in the parish, and two mines of that ore are at present worked in it; the principal of which is situated on the southern margin of the upper lake, near its higher extremity, and the other in Clogwyn Côch, or "the red rock," about halfway up Snowdon, at the upper extremity of the hollow called Waûn Cwm Brwynog, and near the small lake Dû yr Arddu. The former of these, commonly called Llŷn Peris mine, has been regularly worked for nearly a century, and the original vein of ore may be considered as almost exhausted, at present not employing more than about twelve men: attached to it is a stamping-mill for pulverizing the fragments of rock in which the ore is imbedded, preparatory to its being separated by washing; the ore is sent down the lakes in boats, and conveyed by land from their lower extremity to Carnarvon, where it is shipped coastwise. The mine at Clogwyn Côch is comparatively of modern date, having been worked only for a few years. The ore of the mines is a sulphate, and is found in a matrix of quartz, imbedded in hard rocks of whinstone and hornstone schistus. Llanberis has also extensive

quarries of *slate*, of a beautiful light blue colour, which is very much esteemed, and is in great demand for various purposes: these quarries were formerly worked only on a very limited scale, but in 1824 they were very much enlarged, and several new ones opened, and at present they afford employment to more than a thousand men. The produce is conveyed to the small port of Dinorwic, on the Menai, by means of a *railroad*, constructed in 1824 from the mines to that place, a distance of seven miles, at the sole expense, amounting to £25,000, of T. A. Smith, Esq., the proprietor; and by means of this, and also of the sledge road to the copper-mines, the heights of Snowdon have been rendered more easily accessible than they formerly were. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £4005. 19. Fairs are held on September 18th and 27th.

The LIVING is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9., and endowed with £800 royal bounty; present net income, £182; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £60. The *church*, dedicated to St. Peris, and situated in a deeply sequestered glen, about a quarter of a mile above Llŷn Peris, is a small, low, cruciform structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with some portions of a much earlier date, probably of the seventh century, which are parts of the original edifice; the more modern portion is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI., and the whole forms a neat and venerable structure, in perfect harmony with the retirement of its situation, and the picturesque scenery by which it is surrounded: two small chapels open into the chancel, one on each side, in each of which, and also in the chancel, is a good east window. In Nant Isâv, or the "Lower Vale," is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists: about 30 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are five Sunday schools, in which nearly all the poor children of the parish are taught gratuitously. A farm called Tŷ Dû, bequeathed by Dean Goodman as part of the endowment of Christ's Hospital, at Ruthin, is situated here; and a slate quarry has recently been opened upon it, which promises a very considerable addition to the funds of that useful establishment. Remains of camps and other defensive works are numerous in the mountainous region of Snowdon, and vestiges of several are seen within the limits of the parish. In Cwm Glâs is a cromlech. Near the church is the well of St. Peris, (inclosed with a wall) formerly celebrated for its miraculous efficacy in the cure of diseases, and which, in Mr. Pennant's time, was still famed for the divinations of a sybil, according to the appearance or non-appearance of a fish lurking in some of its holes. Moel-y-Cynghorion, or "the Hill of Council," on the southern confines of the parish, is supposed to derive its name from a council held upon it by the Welsh chieftains, when about to surrender to the victorious Edward.

LLANBEULAN (LLAN-BEULAN), a parish, partly in the hundred of LLYVON, partly in that of MALLTRAETH, and partly in that of TWRCELYN, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (W.) from Llangevni; containing 314 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bangor to Holyhead, and is bounded on the north by Ceirchiog, on the north-east by Llandrygarn, on the east by Trêvwalchmai, on the west by Llanvaelog, and on the south by Aberfraw; it comprises by computation 2732 acres, chiefly arable; the soil is generally good, but light; and there are a few small stone quarries within the parish, and some mills for grinding corn. The living is a rectory, to which are annexed the perpetual curacies of Ceirchiog, Llanerchymedd, Llanvaelog, and Llêchylched, rated in the king's books at £22. 3. 11½.; present net income, £793, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Peulan, who lived in the beginning of the sixth century, was originally founded in 630: the present edifice is a small cruciform structure, situated in a little barren valley, near the new line of road to Holyhead, and the south transept bears evidence of very great antiquity: it has some windows in the later English style, of good design, especially the east window of the chancel, which is a very superior composition. David Jones, in 1726, bequeathed £10, the interest arising from which he directed to be annually given to two of the oldest inhabitants of the parish, who should be considered deserving objects of charity; but nothing is now known of this benefaction.

LLANBISTER, a parish, in the union and hundred of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (W.) from Knighton; containing 1122 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Ithon, and extends nearly fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of two miles; the surface is in some parts almost mountainous, and the surrounding scenery is in general of a pleasing character; from the higher grounds are some fine and extensive prospects; and the village, as it is approached from the south-west, assumes, from its situation on a gradual ascent, with timber of luxuriant growth in the back-ground, a beautifully picturesque appearance. The lands are partially inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the inhabitants are generally employed in agriculture: the turnpike-road from Builth, in Brecknockshire, to Newtown, in the county of Montgomery, passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with part of the great tithes, and rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 5½.; present net income, £148; patron, Bishop of St. David's; appropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Chancellor of Brecknock. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, or Kynlo, is a large ancient edifice, consisting of a

nave and chancel, well pewed and paved, with a tower at the east end, which having, according to tradition, been partly destroyed by lightning, about a century since, is now reduced to one-half of its original elevation. There are places of worship for Primitive Wesleyan Methodists; and a day school, containing from 20 to 30 children, is endowed with £4 per annum, arising from a bequest of Silvanus Williams, prior to 1734, for teaching 8 poor children to read the Bible. A charitable donation of £3. 6. 8., the produce of a grant of £40, by the Rev. Robert Barlow, in the 28th of Elizabeth, and secured upon an estate called the Vron, is annually distributed, according to the will of the donor, among the poor of this and the adjacent parishes of Llanano, Llanbadarn-Vynydd, Llandewi-Ystradenny, and Abbey Cwm Hir: £1 is the portion allotted to this place, which, with a rent-charge of £2, charged on the lands of Tyllwydd, by Edward Meredith in 1833, is applied to purposes of education, and to the relief of the poor about Christmas. Within the parish are several mineral springs; the water of two or three of these is black and strongly impregnated with sulphur, and is considered efficacious in the cure of cutaneous diseases: the others, which are disregarded for medicinal uses, are of a reddish copper colour; and if copper be immersed in them, it will, in the course of an hour or two, become of a whitish colour, while silver, in like manner, will be made yellow. A red and a black spring rise within ten yards of each other, in the same meadow; and near the church is a celebrated spring, called "Pistyll Gynllo."

LLANBLETHIAN (LLAN-BLEIDDIAN), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, adjoining the town of Cowbridge; and containing 724 inhabitants. After the defeat of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, the last native Prince of Glamorgan, this portion of his dominions was given by Fitz-Hamon, the Norman victor, to Sir Robert St. Quentin, who erected the castle of Llanblethian, or St. Quentin; and this castle, with the manor, subsequently formed part of the dower of the widow of Hugh Spencer, the younger, on her marriage with Guy de Brien. The parish, which is very pleasantly situated, is intersected on the east by the river Thaw, which falls into the Bristol Channel at the distance of six miles, where it forms the small port of Aberthaw, celebrated for the superior quality of its lime; and the lands, which are in general fertile, are, with a small exception, inclosed and in a state of excellent cultivation. The village is enlivened by several elegant cottages, the residences of highly respectable families; and the dwellings of the poor have an unusual appearance of neatness and comfort; the country immediately around it is of varied and pleasing character, and the ancient bridge over the river Thaw, which flows through it, adds greatly to the picturesque effect of the scene. To the north-east of the village, on the summit of a hill, round the foot of which the river flows, are the remains of the ancient castle of St. Quentin, consisting principally of mouldering ruins, of which the only entire feature is a gateway, mantled with ivy, and sheltered from the violence of the winds by a few trees: the Marquess of Bute now holds the constableship of this castle, together with the lordship of the borough of Cowbridge.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Cowbridge and Welsh-St.-Donatt's annexed, rated in the king's books at £10. 3. 4.; present net income, £279; patrons and impropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: the tithes of Llanblethian have been commuted for a rent-charge of £412. 6. 5., of which a sum of £271. 6. 5. is payable to the Dean and Chapter, and one of £141 to the incumbent, who has also a glebe of 55 acres, valued at £80 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Bleiddian (the Welsh name for Lupus), who accompanied Germanus in his mission to Britain, to suppress the Pelagian heresy, is a conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery, being situated on the brow of an abrupt eminence. There are several places of worship for dissenters: about 50 children are gratuitously instructed in a Sunday school appertaining to Methodists; and there is a National school for the use of the boys of this parish in conjunction with those of Cowbridge and Welsh-St.-Donatt's. Sir Leoline Jenkins, in 1685, bequeathed £20 for clothing aged persons every fourth year; and William Gibbon, Esq., of Newton, in 1809, left £500, to be invested in the funds, and the interest divided among the industrious poor of this parish, and those of Llanhary, Llanharan, and Llantrissent, the portion assigned to this place being £100, yielding an interest of £4. 19.; which sum, with various benefactions that have been invested in the purchase of land, and other small bequests in money, amounting in the aggregate to about £15. per annum, is distributed among the poor. The produce of the church lands, principally a grant from Evan Jenkins, brother of Sir Leoline, in 1699, for this parish and that of Ystrad-Owen, and two or three unknown donors, amounts to £21. 2. 6., per annum, which nearly supersedes the necessity of a church-rate, only three having occurred in this parish for the last 40 years.

LLANBOIDY (LLAN-BEADY), a parish, in the union of Narberth, lower division of the hundred of Derllŷs, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from St. Clear's; comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 1789 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the turnpike-road leading from Narberth to St. Clear's and Newcastle-Emlyn, extends nearly nine miles from north to south, and five in a transverse direction, and contains, in rich meadow and arable

land, 10,666*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.* The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is pleasingly varied; and from the higher grounds are obtained some extensive and interesting views: among the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, Maes Gwŷn, an elegant modern mansion, Glyntâf, and Nant-yr-Eglwys, are the most conspicuous. The parish contains iron-ore, which is found in considerable quantity; and the springs in various parts of it are strongly impregnated with that mineral. A fair is held annually in the village on September 18th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8, and endowed with £1000 parliamentary grant; present net income, £136; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £615, of which £396. 12. 6., are payable to the Earl of Lisburne, £137. 17. 6. to the vicar, and £80. 10. to All Souls' College, Oxford; the whole subject to rates, averaging £90. 17. per annum. In the hamlet of Regwm, in the parish, is a chapel dedicated to St. David, called Eglwys-Vair-Lan-Tâf, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tâf, and on the border of Pembrokeshire: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Frederick Bludworth, Esq., who is owner of eleven-fourteenths of the tithes of the hamlet, of which the remainder belongs to the incumbent, and other impropriators; net income, £66. There is a place of worship for Independents. Richard Lewis, in 1715, bequeathed £50 for the instruction of four poor boys; and the Rev. Walter Rice Howell, of Maes Gwŷn, £20 for the erection of almshouses in the parish; but both these charities have been allowed to fall into neglect. Two day schools are supported principally by subscription; and about 130 children are taught gratuitously in a Sunday school.

At Bronyskawen, in the parish, are some faint remains of a spacious camp, near the entrance of which, according to Camden, were found, by some boys, two leaden boxes rudely formed, and each perforated with a hole nearly one inch in diameter, containing two hundred silver coins of the Roman Empire, some of which were the most ancient ever discovered in the island: of thirty, which were shown to Mr. Llwyd, the celebrated Welsh antiquary, the latest was one of Domitian in his fifteenth consulate, A. D. 91. At one extremity of the parish, in the grounds of Kilhernin, is a perfect cromlech, of which the table stone, supported on four perpendicular stones, is about ten yards in circumference and one yard in thickness: it is situated near the summit of a lofty eminence, overlooking one of the most luxuriant vales in the whole course of the river Tâf. Near the village of Llanboidy is a large tumulus, flat on the summit, as if originally surmounted by some building; and on the opposite side of the river, and about a quarter of a mile higher up the stream, are the vestiges of a small encampment, probably intended to defend the passage of the valley. In the hamlet of Regwm was the residence of the famous prince and legislator, Hywel Dda.

LLANBRŶNMAIR (LLAN-BRŶN-MAIR), a parish, in the union and hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (E.) from Machynlleth; comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 2019 inhabitants. This parish extends more than eleven miles in length, and seven in breadth, and comprehends a large portion of mountainous land, affording good pasturage during the summer for sheep and young cattle, and considerable tracts of meadow and arable land, which have been brought into a good state of cultivation: the rateable annual value is returned at £4815. The inhabitants obtain their letters from the Wynnstay Arms, a posting-house eleven miles from Machynlleth, on the road to Newtown, and about a mile and a half to the north-east of the village, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding extensive prospects over the surrounding country, of which the scenery is richly and beautifully diversified. About four miles to the south-west of the village, in the hamlet of Pennant, are two fine waterfalls near each other, of which the principal, called Frwd Vawr, is very grand, especially after heavy rains, the water having a perpendicular descent of more than one hundred and thirty feet. In the hamlet of Tîrymynach, near Tâlerddig, is another waterfall, called Nant Ysgolion; and at Glyn Yâl, in the same neighbourhood, is a stratum of hard rock, which has been hollowed into the form of an arch by the waters of a brook, and in a late formation of a new road cut through the rock. The road from Machynlleth to Carno, through this parish, is highly picturesque in many parts; and, from the higher grounds, the principal mountains in North Wales, and the beautiful vales of Llanbrŷnmair, Pennant, and Carno, are seen to great advantage. In the hamlet of Pennant are lead-mines; and flannel is manufactured in the parish, which forms the western extremity of the district in Montgomeryshire in which this trade is carried on. The principal fuel of the inhabitants is peat, which is procured within the limits of the parish. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are annually held on the Friday before the 10th of March, May 31st, September 16th, and November 25th.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, both in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £4. 14. 9½., and the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £4. 8. 1½.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £444. 18., of which a sum of £199. 19. is payable to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, £30 to the impropriator, and £214. 19. to the vicar, who has also a glebe of two acres, and a house. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient struc-

ture, of which the interior is ornamented with some beautiful specimens of old carving in oak; and in the churchyard are some yew trees of fine growth and of great age. At Tâlerddig was formerly a chapel of ease, but it has gone wholly to decay, and no remains of it can now be traced. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A school, containing 30 males and 20 females, and held in a portion of the church boarded off, is partly supported by endowments, and partly by payments from some of the children: the endowments consist of a tenement and land, bequeathed by Morgan Lloyd, Esq., in 1702, yielding a rental of £7. 7., and comprising a field of four acres, an oak coppice of three, and an allotment of six acres; the interest of £190, being the produce of sales of timber on the estate; and the interest of a bequest of £30 by Mr. Humphrey Jones, and of one of £150 by Mrs. Jones, late of this parish; and from these sources the master receives £18. 7., for which he instructs 20 children gratuitously. Another school, containing 45 children, is partly maintained by an endowment of £25 per annum, paid by the trustees of Dr. Daniel Williams's estates, to the master, who receives in the whole £36. 8. salary, owing to a bequest of £100 four per cent. consols. by William Brees, in 1773, and another of £210. by Mrs. Mary Brees, in 1792, for which he is to instruct an unlimited number of poor children free of expense. A third day school, for about 30 children, is supported by a sum of £15 per annum, allowed by Sir John Conroy, aided by payments from the children; and nine Sunday schools are conducted gratuitously, six of which, consisting of about 640 children, appertain to Independents, and the other three, of 440, to Calvinistic Methodists. On Newydd Mynyddog hill, in the hamlet of Tîrymynach, are two Druidical circles, formed of large upright stones placed at unequal distances from each other, the larger of the circles twenty-seven, and the other twenty-four yards in diameter; and on some higher ground in the immediate vicinity is a circle of smaller stones, nine yards in diameter, which, from its commanding situation, appears to have been an exploratory station. At Tavolwern Mill, in the hamlet of Tavolwern, is a small tumulus.

LLANCADWALADR (LLAN-CADWALADR), a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, Cynlleth and Mochnant divisions of the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 7 miles (w. by n.) from Oswestry; containing 234 inhabitants. The parish, comprising 2900 acres, is divided into three townships, namely, Trevllan, Tregeiriog, and Nantir; the first, in which the church is situated, entirely surrounded by the parish of Llansillin, and those of Tregeiriog and Nantir detached, lying three or four miles from the church: the village is in Tregeiriog, in a small valley, through which flows the river Ceiriog, and is environed by barren mountains, of dreary aspect. The inhabitants have a tradition, that there were formerly a church and a considerable town at Tregeiriog, and in ploughing, quantities of large paving stones have been thrown up at different times, which seemed to have been placed in regular order; the name of a farm, Pen-yr-hôwl, the "head of the street," is also adduced in corroboration. The place was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, but was separated from it by act of parliament, and formed into a parish of itself: the rateable annual value returned is £884. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £55; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £94. 10., of which a sum of £92 is payable to the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, subject to rates, averaging £26 per annum, and £2. 10. to the parish-clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Cadwaladr, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, was newly pewed and completely restored in 1840, and possesses a very elegant set of communion plate, presented by the famous Sir John Trevor, of Brynkinallt, Master of the Rolls. There are places of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists at Tregeiriog and Nantir; and two Sunday schools, appertaining to the same body, in which nearly 120 children receive gratuitous instruction. Mrs. Mary Maurice, about the year 1720, bequeathed £30 for housekeepers not receiving parochial relief; and in 1733, Mr. Thomas Humphreys left £50 to the poor; of this latter sum £40 have been lost.

LLANCARVAN (LLAN-CARFAN), a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (s.e.) from Cowbridge; comprising the Eastern and Western divisions, and containing 699, but with the extra-parochial place of Llanoethin, 728 inhabitants. In this parish was established the first choir of saints before the institution of monasteries by St. Germanus, who came to England to suppress the doctrines of Pelagius, and who placed certain religious men here for the instruction of the people in the Christian religion. The first Principal was St. Dubrig, or Dubricius, who was afterwards raised to the see of Llandaf, of which he was the first bishop; and he was succeeded at Llancarvan by St. Cadoc, or Cattwg, in honour of whom several churches were subsequently erected throughout the principality, and to whom Hungy, a British chief, gave lands for the benefit of the institution, which rose on the ruins of the old British choirs, and flourished under the ancient Latinized name of *Carbani Vallis:* the abbot, who was considered to be one of the principal ecclesiastics in the diocese, assisted at a council held at Llandaf, in 560, which passed sentence of excommunication upon Meurig, King of Morganwg, or Glamorgan. The parish is intersected by the Carfan brook, and the road leading from Cardiff to Cow-

bridge; and is bounded on the north by St. Nicholas, Bolvilston, and Pendoylan, on the north-east by St. Lythan's and Wenvoe, on the north-west by St. Hilary and Llantrithyd, on the south-west by St. Athan, and the south by Penmark, the Bristol Channel also lying in this quarter. It comprises by measurement 4500 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of 200 acres of wood, is arable and pasture, of which the soil is generally clayey, and the agricultural produce chiefly wheat, oats, barley, peas, and beans: the surface is diversified by several dingles, and the scenery in many situations, and from elevated points, is very fine; the prevailing timber is oak, ash, and elm; and there is an abundance of limestone, which is quarried in considerable quantities, and burned for manure. The village is situated in a retired dell in the centre of the parish, but it presents no particular features of interest, with the exception of the naturally carved or hollow stones of its rivulet, from which it is supposed the name *Carbani Vallis* was first given to this place. Within the parish are several farms, forming an extra-parochial district, called Llanoethin, where was once an ancient chapel, and which comprises the farms of Cae'r-Maen, Llanbithon, and Velin Vâch; and those of Carn Llwyd, Llanbythery, Llancadle, and Treguf, which are each subject to a modus. A fair is held on the Wednesday before Easter. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £570. 10. 2., of which a sum of £325. 10. 2. is payable to the Dean and Chapter, subject to rates, averaging £41. 5.: and £245, subject to rates, which average £33, to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 12 acres, valued at £33. 15. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cattwg, an ancient and spacious structure, now in a dilapidated condition, is said to have been rebuilt in the twelfth century by Walter de Mapes, chaplain to Henry I.; the altar piece, which is elaborately embellished, and a portion of the old wooden screen still remaining, convey some idea of its former grandeur: at present it consists of two aisles: in the north chancel is a remarkably fine window, measuring eleven feet by twelve, the mullions and tracery of which were destroyed during the civil commotions of the seventeenth century, by a fanatic named Bush. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and Independents; and a National school, established in 1818, is liberally supported by subscriptions from the vicar, and some of the landed proprietors. Mrs. Mary Loughor in 1731, bequeathed £50, which has been increased by the accumulation of interest to £80, the interest whereof is annually divided among the poor on Good Friday. In the parish are some remains of an ancient intrenchment, called the Castle Ditches; also a mineral spring, called Llancarvan Well, the water of which is said to be efficacious in the cure of scorbutic and cutaneous diseases; and another to which is attributed the cure of St. Anthony's fire. Caradoc of Llancarvan, the historian of Wales from the abdication of Cadwaladr to his own times, and contemporary with Geoffrey of Monmouth, was a native of this parish: he wrote his work in Latin, and it was afterwards translated into English by Humphrey Llwyd, who accounts for the different periods to which the history is extended in different copies (in some closing so late as within two years of the death of the last Llewelyn), by attributing to the monks of the abbey, in which they were deposited, an annual addition to the original, by way of continuation. The English version, brought down to the reign of Elizabeth, was published in 1585, by Dr. David Powel, and is considered as the standard history of Cambria. Walter de Mapes, son of Blondel de Mapes, who accompanied Fitz-Hamon into Glamorganshire, and obtained for his services the lands of Gweinydd ab Seisyllt, lord of Llancarvan, a writer of some celebrity in the twelfth century, was born in this parish, where he built a church and mansion, and the village of Walterston: he married the only daughter of Gweinydd, and, with unusual liberality, restored to their original native proprietors part of the estates which he inherited from his father.

LLANCYNVELYN (LLAN-GYNFELYN), a parish, in the union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Aberystwith; containing 992 inhabitants. This place is on the road from Aberystwith to Machynlleth, and comprises 1546 acres, of which 450 are arable, 200 pasture, 296 woodland, and 600 waste and mountain. The parish abounds with mineral wealth, and is washed by the river Dyvi, which is here navigable, and affords a facility for the exportation of lead-ore and bark, which are shipped in great quantities, while timber, coal, and limestone are imported for the supply of the neighbouring district: mines of lead and copper are in operation, but to a very inconsiderable extent. The mansions of Park Lodge and Gwynvryn are situated in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron and impropriator, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq.: the church, dedicated to St. Cynvelyn, and in a very dilapidated condition, was originally erected in the sixth century. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 50 children are taught in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, supported by subscription, in one of which are 60 children who attend the Established Church; the others, appertaining to the dissenters, and affording instruction to 380 children. Mr. Thomas Owen, in 1731, bequeathed £10, the interest of which was to be distributed annually

among the poor, but this, with a few other bequests of smaller amount, has been lost.

LLANCYSTENYN, or LLANGWSTENYN, (LLAN-CYSTENYN), a parish, in the union of ABERCONWAY, hundred of CREUDDYN, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Aberconway; containing 599 inhabitants. The parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church to St. Constantine, Cystenyn being the Welsh for that saint's name, is pleasantly situated at the entrance of the Vale of Conway, on the eastern bank of that river, near its mouth; and is bounded on the east by Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, on the south by Llansantfraid-Glan-Conway, on the west by Conway, and on the north by Eglwys-Rhôs. It comprises by measurement 1300 acres, of which about three-fourths are arable, and the remaining fourth woodland, mountain pasture, and a few grazing meadows: the soil for the most part is a stiff loam, and the scenery is rendered picturesque and romantic, and in many situations grand, by a high sideland surface, inclining to the south, interspersed with corn fields and plantations, while vast limestone rocks form the back-ground, the blue hills of Carnarvon being in the distance, and the river Conway below. From the top of Pabo mountain a portion of twelve different counties, including the Isle of Man and the coast of Cumberland, may be seen on a clear day. The limestone quarries afford employment to about 15 or 20 persons; and indications of copper-ore exist in several parts, and efforts have been made for obtaining it, but hitherto without success, owing, it is said, to an insufficiency of capital. The parish contains no village, the houses, which are few in number, lying scattered over its surface: formerly it was divided into the two townships of Trê Iorwerth and Llanwdden, which, on account of the small value of the tithes at the time, were united, and their boundaries are not now accurately known: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £1619. 2. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; net income £93; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, a very old plain structure, situated in a pleasing valley, close to the boundary line between the counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh, is said to be the first Christian church erected in Wales, and is conjectured to have been founded by Constantine the Great, and to have been originally built A. D. 330. Being now in a very dilapidated state, it is in contemplation to have it rebuilt and enlarged, for which purpose the Bishop of St. Asaph has subscribed £100, the St. Asaph Diocesan Society £100, the Incorporated Society £50, and Lady Mostyn Champneys £50; the estimated cost of the new edifice is £700. Henry III. was commanded by the pope to do penance in this church, but was subsequently absolved, on payment of a fine of five hundred marks of silver. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, who, together, afford gratuitous instruction to about 200 males and females in three Sunday schools. The place has an interest, in conjunction with the parishes of Aberconway, Eglwys Rhos, and Llandudno, in the gift of Lewis Owen, Esq., who, by will dated September 4, 1623, assigned the rectorial tithes of Aberconway, in trust, to be equally divided between the vicar of that parish and the poor of all the four: the amount resulting to this place is about £14 per annum, which is distributed in money and clothes on St. Thomas's-day. The poor are also entitled to participate in the distribution of barley, beef, and cloth, charged upon the mansion and demesne of Gloddaeth, in the parish of Eglwys-Rhôs, and likewise of bread, charged upon the lands of Penrhôs in the county of Anglesey, by the above named benefactor.

SEAL AND ARMS.

LLANDAF, an ancient and decayed city, and a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Cardiff, and 161 (W.) from London; containing 1267 inhabitants. The name of this place is a contraction of the Welsh words Llan ar Dâf, signifying "the church on the Tâf," a branch of which river flows under the walls of the churchyard. It is uncertain at what period it first became the site of human habitations, or the seat of a religious congregation. Some writers assert, but on doubtful authority, that a church has existed here since the year 186. According to an ancient Welsh manuscript, the first church at this place was built by Tewdric ab Teithvalch, commonly called St. Tewdric the Martyr, grandfather of the renowned King Arthur, about the year 450. The first bishop of Llandaf mentioned in authentic history is *Dubricius*, a native of the country included in the modern Pembrokeshire, and called by the Welsh Dyvrig Beneurog, "Dubricius the Golden-headed." To this holy office he was consecrated, in the beginning of the sixth century, by Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, Bishop of Troyes, who had been sent into Britain to uproot the Pelagian heresy, in which labour they were greatly assisted by Dubricius. The first endowment of the see was made during the episcopacy of this prelate, to whom certain lands were given by Meurig, son of Tewdric, and his successor in the sovereignty of Gwent, in a general council of his nation, and with the consent of the nobility, clergy, and laity. Dubricius, after presiding for a short time at Llandaf, was advanced to the metropolitan see of Caerlleon, afterwards removed to St. David's, and was succeeded in the episcopate by

the famous St. Teilo, or Teilaw, descended from the Cuneddian line of princes. With the aid of Dubricius, St. Teilo established a college at Llandaf, called after his name *Bangor Teilo:* he was slain by a nobleman in his own cathedral of Llandaf, which church was afterwards frequently called after his name *Llan Deilaw.* It is stated in Cressy's Church History, that many miracles were wrought by this saint, both in his lifetime and after his death; but the author recites only one, which he gives on the authority of Bishop Godwin, to the effect that, after his death, the inhabitants of three several places earnestly contended for the honour of his interment; those of Pennalum, where his ancestors had been buried; those of Llandilo-Vawr, where, according to one account, he died; and those of Llandaf, among whom he had been bishop: when at length no agreement could be effected among them, there presently appeared three bodies of St. Teilo, exactly resembling each other, one of which was taken by the people of each of the above-named places, and thus the dispute ended; but Bishop Godwin adds, for the honour of his own church, that, by frequent miracles performed at his tomb, it appeared that the inhabitants of Llandaf possessed the true body. Dubricius, the first bishop, lived to a very advanced age, and dying in 522, at Ynys Enlli, or Bardsey Island, in North Wales, his remains were thence removed to Llandaf, and interred before the high altar of the cathedral church, where a monument was erected to his memory. During the prelacy of *Oudoceus*, the successor of *St. Teilo*, Meurig ab Tewdric, King of Gwent, in a synod held at Llandaf, was excommunicated for the perfidious murder of Cunedda; his dominions were also laid under interdict for two years, after the expiration of which he was allowed to make his peace with the church by the customary mode of increasing its endowments. During the presidency of these three bishops the endowments had gradually accumulated, so as to render this see one of the richest in Christendom. Bishop *Aidan*, the second successor of Oudoceus, was killed in 720 by the Saxons, who at this period made great ravages in South Wales. *Marchluith*, or Marchlwys, the twenty-fourth bishop of this diocese, over which he presided in the reign of Hywel Dda, was chosen, amongst others, by this monarch, to compile the code of laws for the enactment of which this reign is so distinguished in the Welsh annals.

According to Caradoc of Llancarvan, from the death of *Pater* or Paternus, Marchluith's immediate successor, in 961, to the consecration of *Gucan*, Gogwan, or Gwrgan, the twenty-sixth bishop, in 982, Roderic, son of Morgan Hên, King of Glamorgan, was bishop of this diocese; but having been raised to the see contrary to the wishes of the pope, the latter, in his anger, issued a bull forbidding all marriages in the diocese without his special license; this injunction, however, it was impossible for the priests to obey, the people compelling them to perform the marriage ceremony without the pontiff's sanction. In 987, the cathedral church was burned by a large party of marauding Danes, who made extensive ravages in the adjacent country and along the neighbouring coasts. *Bledri*, the successor of Gwrgan, who was consecrated in 993, and died in 1022, was celebrated as the most eminent scholar of his time, on which account he obtained the name of "Bledri the Wise:" he instituted parochial schools in every church of his diocese, in which the priests were directed to instruct the people. Every encouragement was likewise given to these schools by his successor *Joseph*, who enjoined the clergy to teach the people gratuitously to read the sacred Scriptures, and made some strict regulations for the better observance of the Sunday and the church holidays. During the episcopacy of this prelate, who died in 1046, Rhyddderch ab Iestyn, Prince of Glamorgan, granted many privileges to the church of Llandaf, and confirmed to it all its former possessions. After the decease of Joseph's successor *Herewald*, the see remained vacant for about four years, until the consecration to it, in August 1108, of *Urban*, Archdeacon of Llandaf, who found the cathedral church in great dilapidation, it having frequently been despoiled by the Saxons and other invaders who had infested the coast, and by the Normans, whose subjugation of the native population of Glamorgan had now become permanent; the revenue of the diocese had likewise been greatly diminished, from the unsettled state of the country, and the negligence of those to whose care they had been entrusted. On representing these circumstances to Pope Calixtus II., at the council of Rheims, in 1119, Urban procured from that pontiff letters to the king of England, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the clergy and principal persons in the diocese of Llandaf, exhorting them to afford him their assistance in making the necessary repairs. Having for this purpose raised a large sum of money, he pulled down the old cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, a small edifice only twenty-eight feet in length, fifteen in width, and twenty in height, and, in April 1120, began the erection of the magnificent edifice, a great part of which, though in ruins, is still standing, and which he dedicated to St. Peter, and the first three bishops of the diocese, namely St. Dubricius, St. Teilo, and St. Oudoceus: the name of St. Teilo, however, is alone applied to it by the Welsh historians, in whose writings is found occasional mention of Eglwys Teilo, "the church of St. Teilo;" Plwyv Teilo, "the parish or community of St. Teilo," &c. After the completion of this edifice, which was three hundred feet in length, eighty in breadth, and thirty in height, built of hewn stone, and ornamented with two lofty towers at the western front, and a splendid chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, at the eastern end, Urban erected houses for the residence of himself, the canons, and other mem-

bers of the establishment. He next undertook the task of recovering some of the possessions of his see, which had been usurped by the bishops of St. David's and Hereford, and attached to their respective prelacies; and this compelled him to undertake a journey to Rome, in the prosecution of which he died, in 1133.

He was succeeded, after an interval of six years, by *Uchtryd*, whose nephew, *Galfrid*, or Geoffrey, who had presided over a college at Llandaf, and acted as domestic chaplain to William, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, was next consecrated to this see. Llandaf was visited, in 1188, by Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus Cambrensis, when preaching the crusades in Wales, at which time *William de Salso Marisco*, or Saltmarsh, was bishop. After the death of this prelate, in 1191, Giraldus Cambrensis was himself elected to this see; but refused the proffered dignity, which was accepted by *Henry*, prior of Abergavenny, who gave certain portions of the property of the cathedral for the support of fourteen prebendaries, constituting the chapter, who had previously shared with the bishop in the revenue of the see, and appropriated to himself and his successors the remainder, forming the possessions which the prelates still enjoy. The ancient unity of possession of the bishop with the chapter, of which he thus constituted a member, caused the abolition, at a very early period, of the office of dean in this cathedral, a dignity which this circumstance rendered useless, the bishops themselves acting in that capacity, and in their absence appointing a representative in the person of the archdeacon: the names of only two deans are found upon record; the first, a priest named Joseph, who succeeded to the episcopate in 1022; and the other, an ecclesiastic named Elni, or Esni, who held this office in 1120. The seventh successor of Bishop Henry, *William de Breos*, prebendary of Llandaf, who died in March 1287, was buried in the cathedral church, at its north-eastern extremity: within the walls of this edifice were also interred William's second successor, *John de Monmouth;* his sixth successor, *John Pascal;* and his eighth successor, *Edmund Brumfield*. The cathedral, together with many other ecclesiastical structures in the principality, sustained great injury from the forces of the insurgent leader Owain Glyndwr, who is also said to have destroyed the neighbouring castellated mansion of the bishop. *John Marshall*, who was consecrated to this see in 1478, greatly beautified the cathedral church, in which, on his death in 1496, he was buried on the northern side of the choir. *Anthony Kitchen*, who held the bishopric during the successive reigns of Henry VIII. and his three children, greatly impoverished its revenue by lavish grants. *William Morgan*, his fourth successor, who was consecrated in 1595, and translated to St. Asaph in 1601, is eminent as the learned translator of the Old Testament into the Welsh language. His immediate successor was *Francis Godwin*, subdean of Exeter, and son of Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells; this learned prelate was author of a valuable catalogue of the bishops of England, and was afterwards translated to the see of Hereford. After the death of *Morgan Owen*, then bishop, in 1644-5, this see remained vacant for about sixteen years, until the Restoration: during this interval, lands belonging to it of the value of no less than £3830. 18. 1. were alienated by the parliament. *Richard Watson*, Regius professor of divinity in the University of Cambridge, who was promoted to the see in 1782, was equally distinguished by the extent and profundity of his erudition, and the Christian liberality of his spirit; he is more particularly known as the author of two "Apologies for Christianity," and a variety of excellent sermons and religious tracts: this eminent prelate died in the year 1816. Attached to this diocese were anciently the two archdeaconries of Monmouth and Glamorgan; but the former soon merged into the latter, and the two, thus united, have since been called the archdeaconry of Llandaf.

The CITY, now reduced to a mere village, occupies a pleasing and retired situation on the western bank of the river Tâf, on the road from Cardiff to Llantrissent: it stands on elevated ground, gently sloping on all sides, except towards the river, where the descent is more precipitous; and in this bottom stands the cathedral, partially embosomed among trees, with the river murmuring beneath its walls. It consists of little more than two short streets of cottages, not lighted or paved, terminating in a square, into which the great gateway of the old palace formerly opened, and where are still several genteel houses: the bishop has no residence in the diocese, but the erection of one is provided for by the act of the 6th and 7th of Wm. IV. The Glamorganshire canal passes through the parish, and on its banks, at the hamlet of Gabalva, is a wharf. There is no market; but two fairs are held annually, one on the 9th of February, called St. Teilo's, and the other on Whit-Monday, a very large one for cattle; and at Ely Bridge, a populous village in the parish, additional fairs are held on July 22nd and December 11th. During the debates in the House of Commons, on the subject of "Amending the representation of the People," the first bill of reform proposed to make Llandaf contributory to Cardiff; but that arrangement was subsequently altered, and it now forms no part of the act. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The parish is composed of five hamlets, which are united for all purposes, namely Llandaf, containing about five hundred and sixty-one acres; Canton, five hundred and fourteen; Ely, four hundred and seventy-four; Fairwater, three hundred and twenty-seven; and Gabalva, five hundred and ten: making in all two thousand three hundred and eighty-six acres.

ARMS OF THE BISHOPRIC.

The DIOCESE of Llandaf appears originally to have included the whole of the ancient principality of Siluria, or Gwent; at present its jurisdiction extends, under the act of the 6th and 7th of Wm. IV. c. 77, over the entire counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth. The chapter of the cathedral church consists of fourteen members, *viz.*, the bishop, who has a stall and authority as dean, the archdeacon, and twelve canons or prebendaries: the stall of the bishop, as chief of the fourteen members, is situated on the right hand side of the entrance into the choir; the archdeacon exercises the same authority as subdean in other cathedrals, and as such has a stall on the left hand side of the entrance, opposite to the bishop's. To one of the prebends, called from this circumstance *Prebenda Thesaurarii*, is attached the office of Treasurer; to another, termed *Prebenda Precentoris*, belongs that of Precentor; and to a third, designated *Prebenda Cancellarii*, that of Chancellor: the prebend to which the treasurership is attached was annexed to the bishopric, in lieu of mortuaries, pursuant to an act passed in the 12th of Queen Anne's reign. Besides the above-named dignitaries, there are also two priest-vicars, or minor canons, a registrar, and inferior officers. The priest-vicars, alternately, officiate in the cathedral, as the parochial church; and at Whitchurch, an adjoining parish united to that of Llandaf. The great tithes of both these parishes are the property of the chapter; and the senior and the junior vicars each receive an annual stipend in lieu of the small tithes, the former of £214, and the latter of £76. The diocese comprises 195 benefices, of which 85 possess glebe-houses; 23 of the resident incumbents employ curates, and 70 others are engaged by non-resident clergymen. The Bishop, who is Dean of St. Paul's has the patronage of all the dignities of the church, and of seven benefices, with an income of £1000 per annum; the Chapter has the patronage of the two minor canonries, and 17 benefices, and one other alternately, with a net revenue of £700.

The CATHEDRAL, which also serves as the parish church, and is dedicated, as above-mentioned, to St. Peter and the three first bishops of the diocese, presents a remarkably incongruous appearance; the ancient structure, erected early in the twelfth century, and subsequently repaired and enlarged in the early and later English styles, having fallen into decay, was again repaired and altered in the Grecian style of architecture, forming nearly a new edifice within the old walls, which constitute a considerable portion of it, about the year 1751. The façade of the modern church intersects the nave of the ancient edifice, the ruined western portion of which consequently forms a kind of vestibule to the former, and is justly admired as presenting a magnificent specimen of the early English style; on one side is a highly enriched Norman entrance, and on the other a plainer doorway of similar architecture. The *west front* is ornamented with a series of lancet windows of different sizes, delicately executed and tastefully arranged, and on the northern side has a noble *tower* in the later style of English architecture, built by Jasper, Duke of Bedford, in 1485, which is in good preservation, except that it is no longer surmounted by the pinnacles by which it was originally adorned, and which were damaged, in 1703, by a violent storm that threw down a corresponding tower on the southern side of this front. Two sides of the remaining tower rests on the walls of the church; while the other two are raised on light arches which spring from a single pillar within. Immediately over the grand entrance is the figure of a bishop, with a pastoral staff in one hand, and the other slightly raised. Above a series of trefoiled arches over the lancet-shaped windows is another figure, in a sitting posture, holding a book in one hand; the whole is surmounted by a cross. Between the western portion of this front and the façade of the present cathedral are the *ruins* of the greater part of the nave and aisles of the ancient structure, three elegant Gothic arches which separated the former from the latter still standing on each side; the columns are tapered and clustered, and their capitals varied and very neatly sculptured, the ribs of the arches terminating in prettily carved heads. The present cathedral comprises part of the nave, together with the choir, and the greater part of the north and south aisles of the ancient edifice: the expense of these modernizations and alterations amounted to no less than £7000; even the altar was inclosed by a Grecian portico, which, however, was removed, in 1831, by order of the chapter. At the eastern end is the ancient and handsome *chapel of St. Mary*, in which divine service is occasionally performed in the Welsh language; a circumstance that has caused it to be commonly named the Welsh chapel; two services in English are regularly performed, with no variation from the ceremony observed in ordinary parish churches: the entire length of this chapel inside is fifty-seven feet and a half; its breadth, twenty-four and a half; and its height, about thirty-six: opposite to it, behind the choir, is a Norman arch of the ancient edifice. Adjoining to the southern side of the cathedral is the *chapter-house*, a square building, inclosing an apartment of the same form, the roof of which is supported by arches springing in different directions from a pillar in the centre; this apartment measures about thirty-six feet long each side; but the business of the chapter is now transacted in a small building at the north-west corner of the churchyard. Besides many of the bishops

who have successively filled this see, several persons of distinction, formerly resident in the neighbourhood, have been interred in the cathedral; but of the *monumental memorials* few, owing to the extent of the repairs and alterations which the edifice has undergone, now remain; and these have for the most part been removed from their original positions, and greatly dilapidated. At the eastern end of the south aisle is one bearing the sculptured effigy in marble of a lady, supposed to be the wife of John, Lord Audley, who is represented in a long robe reaching to her feet; and behind are the figures of two monks holding an escutcheon. In the same aisle is also a monument consisting of the figure of a skeleton, of large proportions, in a shroud, placed under a Gothic niche; another, the recumbent figure of a knight in armour; a third, a rich painted and gilded tomb, supporting a male and a female figure in alabaster, the former clothed in armour, and the latter in long loose robes, with ruffles, and a rich and singular head-dress; a fourth, the effigies of two bishops rudely sculptured; and a fifth, also constituting the tomb of a prelate. In the north aisle is the effigy of a female wrapped in a loose robe, and displaying in her form and countenance striking marks of sickness and decay. At the upper end of this aisle was the chapel of the Matthew family, monuments in alabaster to the memory of two of the members of which are still preserved here; and in the chapter-house are the disunited remains of an elegant and costly tomb of alabaster, representing a knight and his lady richly habited. Among numerous other sepulchral memorials of less note, are two attributed respectively to St. Dubricius and St. Teilo. In the cathedral is preserved a small *library*, consisting chiefly of the works of some of the ancient fathers, founded soon after the Restoration, by Bishop Davies, in place of one which had been destroyed in the recent civil commotions.

Within the parish is a place of worship for Baptists, situated at the village of Ely. There are two day and Sunday *National schools*, one of which, commenced in 1825, contains 50 females; and the other, begun in 1829, 70 males: both are partly supported by subscriptions, out of which the master is allowed a salary of £30, and the mistress one of £25, in addition to which they receive 6*d.* monthly from each of the children: exclusively of the above scholars, as many others as wish may attend on Sundays. Iltyd Nicholl, Gent., by will dated March 21st, 1716, bequeathed two cottages in Llandaf, and an acre and a half of freehold land within the parish, in trust to the vicars, churchwardens, and overseers, directing the income to be divided between two poor widows: under an act of inclosure passed in 1809 for inclosing the Great and Little heaths, lying within Llandaf and other parishes, these cottages were exchanged for other premises within the city; and the present annual income of the charity is £9. 5. A bequest of £10 to the poor by Elizabeth Turburville, in 1713, has been lost. The *episcopal palace*, having been destroyed by Owain Glyndwr, was never restored; there yet remain, however, some ruins of the bishop's castellated mansion, situated a little to the south-east of the cathedral, and consisting of the principal entrance gateway and the outer walls; these are now the property of the heirs of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, who possessed a considerable estate in the neighbourhood. Mention is made of a *college* here, which is stated to have been founded by St. Teilo, and called after him Bangor Teilo, over which Galfrid, thirty-second bishop of this diocese, presided prior to his consecration, but nothing further is known of its history. Leland also saw some remains of "a Pile or Maner Place decayed at Eglins Newith, in the Paroch of Llandaf." The principal modern *mansions* in the parish are, Llandaf Court, formerly belonging to the family of Matthew; Llandaf House; and Gabalva, once part of the extensive possessions of the Herberts of the White Friars, Cardiff. Near Llandaf bridge are found various kinds of *marble*, beautifully variegated with yellow and light liver colours, or with four colours, resembling the brocatello of lapidaries. Llandaf confers the *titles* of baron, viscount, and earl, in the peerage of Ireland, on the family of Matthew.

LLANDANWG (LLAN-DANWG), a parish, in the union of FESTINIOG, hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, including the small market-town of Harlech; and containing 746 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Artro, within a short distance of its influx into St. George's Channel, and is about five miles in length and four in breadth; its surface is wild and cheerless, consisting chiefly of rugged rocks and sterile hills; and the surrounding scenery is dreary and uninviting. An act of parliament for inclosing the waste lands was obtained in 1806, under the provisions of which two thousand six hundred and thirty acres were inclosed, whereof a considerable portion has been brought under cultivation. The living is a rectory, with Llanbedr annexed, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 1½.; present net income, £194: patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Tanwg, is a small edifice, in the early style of English architecture, very inconveniently situated on a small isthmus at the mouth of the river Artro, and so close to the sea that in stormy weather the waves inundate the churchyard. A parochial school, founded and endowed with £10 per annum by the Rev. John Ellis, in 1605, is kept at Harlech for 35 children, 12 of whom are taught gratuitously: there is a boarding school, in which 6 females are educated at the expense of their parents; and about 150 children are gratuitously instructed by the dissenters in two Sunday schools. The interest and produce of several small charitable donations and

bequests of money and land, amounting in the whole to £3. 12., were left to be annually distributed among the poor, but have lately been transferred to the parish schoolmaster, for increasing the number of free children. On the mountains in the parish are numerous foundations and remains of the rude dwellings of wood rangers, erected for the purpose of accommodating the hunters, and called by the Welsh *Cuttiaw'r Gwyddelod.* From the coast, a few miles to the south of Harlech, a narrow ridge of sand and gravel, called Sarn Badrig, "Patrick's Causeway," or Sarn Bad-rhwyg, "the Ship-breaking Causeway," extends a distance of twenty-two miles seaward, in a curvilinear direction. The whole of this shoal is dry at low water of spring tides, and is always marked in storms by terrific breakers. According to a tradition of unknown antiquity, the bank anciently defended from the encroachments of the sea an inhabited district called *Cantrev Gwaelod,* or "the Low-land Hundred," which was at last overwhelmed, about the year 500, through the negligence of a drunkard in omitting to close a sluice: another tradition of more modern origin reports that Sarn Badrig was miraculously formed to facilitate the passage of St. Patrick between Great Britain and Ireland.

LLANDAROG (LLAN-DDAROG), a parish, in the hundred of Iscennen, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Carmarthen; containing 1047 inhabitants. The village occupies a bleak and unsheltered situation on the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Swansea, and commands an extensive prospect, embracing on the east a view of Middleton Hall and Nelson's Tower: about half a mile distant, on the road to Llangendeirn, is the residence called Lletherllestry. Through the parish passes a continuous ridge of limestone, which is burnt in considerable quantities into manure for the supply of the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on the Monday after May 20th and on September 27th. Llandarog constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £81; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Llandarog, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £319, subject to rates, averaging £22. 14. 10½., and who has a glebe of 4*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, valued at £10. 13. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Twrog, is a large edifice, internally well arranged, and appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners. There was formerly a chapel of ease in the parish, of which there are still some slight remains, called St. Bernard's; it has been in ruins for nearly two centuries. The Baptists, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, have places of worship; and there are three Sunday schools connected with the dissenters, and conducted gratuitously, in which 250 children are taught.

LLANDAWKE (LLAN-DAWK), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of Derllŷs, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Laugharne; containing 26 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the road from Laugharne to Tenby, and mostly surrounded by the parishes of Laugharne and Llansadwrnen, comprises by computation about 600 acres, of which 100 are woodland, and of the remainder two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture; the surface is rather hilly, and the nature of the soil clay; the chief agricultural produce is wheat and barley, and the timber grown, principally larch and Scotch fir; it consists only of two farms. The living is a rectory, with that of Pendine annexed, rated in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £88; patron, Col. Powell: the tithes of Llandawke have been commuted for a rent-charge of £55, subject to rates, averaging £1. 18. per annum, and there is a glebe of two acres, valued at £5 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret Marlos, is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance; it is a very small building, 33 feet in length and 17 in breadth, and with the exception of two pews, the sittings are all free.

LLANDDANIEL-VAB (LLAN-DDEINIOL-FAB), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Menai, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Bangor; containing 407 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the great Holyhead road, comprises a large tract of land, generally inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. It is a place of considerable antiquity, as appears from the date of the erection of its parish church, which was founded in the early part of the seventh century, by a son of the first bishop of Bangor. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan: the church dedicated to St. Deiniol Vab, is a dilapidated structure, originally erected in the year 616, and exhibiting some good specimens of the architecture of a very remote period. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; also a Sunday school, in which about eighty children receive gratuitous instruction. The interest of various charitable benefactions in money, amounting in the aggregate to more than £130, is annually distributed among the poor of the parish. The principal of these is a bequest of £50, by Mrs. Catherine Roberts, in 1756, the interest to be divided between two decayed housekeepers, which sum was invested by mortgage on the tolls of the turnpike-road between Holyhead and Shrewsbury, and the interest, £2. 10. is distributed accordingly. A rent-charge of £1. 11., a bequest or grant of Robert Pritchard, is derived from a farm called Penrhyn Gadva, the property of Lord Boston;

another charge of £1. 1., arising from the benefactions of various individuals, is paid by the Rev. Henry Rowlands; and the church lands produce £4. 10. annually. Near Bodlew, in this parish, is a deeply excavated and irregularly elliptical area, forty-three yards in length, and twenty-seven in width across the centre, with an entrance at the smaller end. Near the centre of this inclosure are the remains of an ancient small building, called Capel Cadwaladr, supposed to have been erected by the last king of all Britain of that name, as an occasional place of worship; but for what other purpose the area may have been excavated cannot now be ascertained, as there is no record of its history extant, nor description of any similar place in the kingdom. It is by some writers called Hên Vonwent, and is supposed to have been the oldest, if not the first, place of Christian worship established in the island. The progress of cultivation has nearly obliterated many of the vestiges of antiquity which existed in this parish; there are, notwithstanding, some traces of large carneddau at Brŷn Keli, where two upright stones are still remaining with some few others scattered around them; and in several of the adjacent fields are some upright stones of large dimensions, apparently the remains of cromlechs.

LLANDDEINIOL (LLAN-DDEINIOL), a parish, in the union of Aberystwith, lower division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 7 miles (s. by w.) from Aberystwith; containing 273 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Daniel, is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, and on the turnpike-road from Aberystwith to Cardigan. From a small brook near it, which runs into the river Gwyre, it was anciently called *Carog*, under which appellation it formerly constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £4. The surrounding scenery is not characterized by any peculiarity of features, though from the higher grounds an extensive view is obtained over the bay of Cardigan and the country adjacent. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £66; patrons, alternately, the Earl of Lisburne and R. Price, Esq., the impropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £123. 8. 4. The church, which is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, has been rebuilt within the last ten years, and is a very neat edifice, consisting of a chancel and nave, with a small tower. There is a Sunday school, in which 140 children are instructed gratuitously. Within the limits of the parish is a farm-house, called Mynachtŷ, signifying "monastery," which probably occupies the site of a religious house.

LLANDDERVEL (LLAN-DDERFEL), a parish, in the union of Bala, chiefly in the hundred of Penllŷn, though partly in that of Edeyrnion, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 4 miles (e. n. e.) from Bala; containing 952 inhabitants. It comprises eight townships, viz.: Crogen, Seleorn, Llan, Dôldrewyn, Cynlas, Nant-y-Friar, Caergeliog, and Llaethcwm; and contains by measurement 5646 acres of inclosed, and by computation 2300 acres of common mountain, land: the quality of the soil is generally of a gravelly and loamy nature, and the greater part of the surface hilly and steep. The prospect from the higher grounds is extensive and magnificent, comprehending the ranges of the Arennig and Berwyn mountains, Snowdon, Cader Idris, the Arans, and several other lofty hills, the Vale of Penllŷn, Bala lake, and other interesting objects: the pass from the bridge of Llanddervel across the Berwyn mountains, is also characterized by features of striking and romantic beauty. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern road from Bala to Corwen, near the river Dee, the banks of which, throughout the whole extent of Llanddervel, are beautifully picturesque and romantic; and the parish is likewise traversed by the northern road between the above-mentioned towns, and is adorned by several gentlemen's seats. Nearly opposite to the church is the bridge, a neat structure of four arches, within a short distance of which the vale, abounding with richly varied scenery, begins to contract, and at Calettwr, where is a beautiful waterfall, terminates in a finely wooded eminence, above which the vast chain of the Arennig mountains bounds the view. The hamlet of Llaethcwm, in this parish, is locally situated in that of Llanvawr. The manufacture of flannel, and the knitting of stockings, afford employment to a portion of the inhabitants; and fairs are annually held on the 17th of August and 16th of October, principally for cattle and horses.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 12. 11.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320; and there are a glebe valued at £15 per annum, and a glebe-house. The great tithes of the township of Nant-y-Friar, in this parish, are appropriated to the rectory and vicarage of Llanvawr, the small tithes only belonging to the incumbent of Llanddervel. The church, situated on a small eminence on the northern side of the Dee, and dedicated to St. Dervel Gadarn, or Dervel the Strong, who lived at the close of the sixth century, and was one of the abbots of the monastery of Bardsey Island, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by the remains of a finely-carved screen, formerly surmounted by a rood-loft, which has been removed to ornament the front of the gallery at the west end. Over the screen was anciently a figure of St. Dervel, carved in wood, which was removed to London in 1538, and used as part of the fuel that consumed Friar Forest, who was burned in Smithfield for denying the king's supremacy; and thus was fulfilled a vulgar prophecy that this wooden

image should "set a whole *forest* on fire:" the carved figure of a red stag is still preserved as a relic of the image of the saint, with which it was in some manner conjoined; and a staff very curiously carved and gilded, which tradition reports to have also belonged to St. Dervel, is in possession of the rector. In the east window of the chancel, which is very large and of fine proportions, are some remains of ancient stained glass: in the churchyard are two yew trees of remarkably fine growth. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A day school was commenced in 1832, in which from fifty to sixty children, who also attend a church Sunday school, are instructed partly by subscription and partly at the expense of their parents; and there are four Sunday schools connected with the dissenters, and conducted by gratuitous teachers. Mr. John Williams, in 1746, bequeathed £60 for the benefit of the poor, among whom the interest, £3, is distributed in small sums, at Christmas; but the Charities' Commissioners have recommended it should be applied in promoting education in future. In the hamlet of Dôldrewyn are several Druidical circles on the higher grounds; and in the vale is a farm-house, on the bank of the Dee, called Dôlygadva, or "the meadow of the encampment." Near the mountain of Mynyllod are numerous British monuments, called Pen-y-Garth, comprising various stone cells; within the parish, on a hill called Cevn Caereuni, is also a strong military intrenchment, named Y Gaer, or "the Fortress:" and in the grounds of Palê are the remains of a Druidical altar and a cist-vaen. In making the road through the grounds of Vronheulog, in 1814, a celt and part of another instrument of war were found. On the hill called Cevn Caereuni is a lake named Llŷn Caereuni, which is nearly half a mile long, and somewhat more than a quarter of a mile broad, and contains an abundance of pike and eels. Edward Jones, an eminent bard, a skilful player on the harp, and author of several poetic compositions in Welsh, was a native of the parish.

LLANDDETTY county of Brecknock, South Wales.—See Llanthetty.

LLANDDEWI, or LLANDEWY, a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 14 miles (w. by s.) from Swansea; containing 176 inhabitants. A castle is reported to have anciently stood here, the reputed site of which is now occupied by a farm-house, in which some of the walls of the old building are said to be incorporated: there are, however, no records either of the origin or history of the fortress. The parish is situated in the south-western part of the peninsula that forms the western portion of the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 3. 4., and endowed with £800 royal bounty; present net income, £71; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small edifice. The parishioners of Knelston perform their various religious duties and ceremonies at this church, their own being in a state of dilapidation; and the vicar receives a small additional stipend from the chapter of St. David's as a compensation for the additional duty.

LLANDDEWI-ABERGWESSIN (LLANDDEWI-ABER-GWESYN), a parish, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 13½ miles (n. n. e.) from Llandovery; containing 143 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises one of the wildest and least cultivated tracts in the county, derives its name from the dedication of its church, and from the little river Gwessin, near the confluence of which with the Irvon the village is situated: Llwynderw, or "the oak grove," a handsome edifice, is the only gentleman's residence. Lead-ore has been found within its limits, but is not now worked. The roads are utterly impassable for carriages, and unsafe even for common carts. Of the rateable annual value the return made amounts to £608. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llangammarch; the church is dedicated to St. David. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LLANDDEWI'R-CWM (LLAN-DDEWI-Y-CWM), a parish, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 1¾ mile (s.) from Builth; containing 244 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the Church of St. David in the Vale," is pleasantly situated on the river Dihonw, near its junction with the Wye, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanvair-yn-Mhuallt, on the south by Gwenddwr and Llangynog, on the west by Maesmynys, and on the east by the Wye, which divides it from the parishes of Llanvaredd and Aberedw, in Radnorshire. It is about two miles and a half in length, and two in breadth, and comprises by computation about 3000 acres, of which one-fourth is arable, another fourth pasture, and the remainder common and waste land, wood, and homesteads: the rateable annual value is returned at £1301. The soil is generally clayey, and on the lower grounds very good, and suitable for meadow and the cultivation of all sorts of grain; the substratum consists of a clay slate; and the scenery, diversified by hill and dale, comprehends many rich and beautiful situations, more especially on the banks of the river Dihonw, which flows near the church, and in its course washes the bases of several steep and lofty rocks, partially clothed with wood. In the lower grounds are some beautiful knolls, covered with noble trees, which form very picturesque objects on the road to Builth, and within the boundaries are other luxuriant groves in which the axe has already made, and continues to make much havoc; the timber chiefly consists of oak, fir, hazel, and underwood. At Hên Allt, in the eastern part of the parish, is a good quarry for

flagstones, with which the ground-floors of houses and kitchens in the district are mostly covered. The village occupies a beautiful eminence, at the foot of which flows the Dihonw, which is here but narrow: on its banks near the church is some romantic scenery, as also in a deep glen, through which runs the small brook called Bwlch. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £64; patrons, Mrs. Sarah Price, and V. Pocock, Esq., the impropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £131, and who pay £20 per annum out of the tithes of this parish and that of Builth, under a bequest of William Evans, in 1581, to his descendants, who are now tolerably numerous. The church, dedicated to St. David, and situated on the eastern side of the old high road from Builth to Brecknock, is in a very dilapidated state; and an application on the part of the parishioners has been made to the landowners to contribute towards the erection of a new edifice: there is neither parsonage-house nor glebe land. Mrs. Sybil Vaughan, of Aberdihonw, in 1681, bequeathed the rent of a tenement in this parish, called Tîr yr Wyll, now producing £5 per annum, to be distributed annually on All Saints' day among the poor, which sum is given to such as do not receive parochial aid, with the exception of ten shillings, which she directed should be paid for a sermon. A rent-charge of twelve shillings was left by Mrs. Anne Prosser, for distribution among the poor; and a similar sum out of Neuadd farm has been lost.

LLANDDEWI-VÂCH (LLAN-DDEWI-FÂCH), a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hay; containing 130 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the lesser church of St. David," comprises by computation 1500 acres of inclosed, and 300 of common land, and is skirted on the north and west by the small river Bâchwy, by which it is separated from the adjacent parish of Llanbedr-Painscastle. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llowes: the tithes are appropriated to the archdeacon of Brecknock, who is patron of the united benefice. The church, dedicated to St. David, is situated close to a wood called Allt Ddewi, but is not distinguished by any remarkable architectural features.

LLANDDOGET (LLAN-DDOGED), a parish, in the union of Llanrwst, hundred of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, lying near the eastern bank of the river Conway, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Llanrwst; containing 222 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by Eglwys Vâch, on the south by Llanrwst, and on the west by the river Conway; and comprises by measurement 758 acres, in about equal portions of arable and pasture, with a few small plantations. It is pleasantly situated on a gradual slope facing the west, and reaching to the Conway; and the views from particular points, embracing the town and fertile Vale of Llanrwst, the river, the Carnarvonshire mountains, and Bala hills, are very beautiful; the timber is principally oak and ash, with a few plantations of fir, and the common hedge trees. There is a quarry of common bastard granite, with which the houses of Llanrwst and those in the parish and district are generally built, but it is not worked, nor is it useful except for that purpose: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £972. The two principal seats are Plâs Madoc, the residence of William Lloyd Jones, Esq., to whom one half of the parish belongs, and Belmont, that of Miss Elizabeth Kenrick, who owns nearly the other moiety; both mansions are of modern appearance, and very elegant, and each commands a fine prospect of the vale and the surrounding country. Courts leet and baron are annually held in April, by the steward of the Bishop of Bangor, at which the usual business is transacted. The village consists of a few small cottages, and is on the road leading from Llanrwst to Denbigh and Abergele. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 1½., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; present net income, £187, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £174; and the glebe consists of 14¼ acres, valued at £28 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Dogvan, and rebuilt in 1839, is a plain, but neat and commodious edifice; the original structure is said to have been erected subsequently to the Reformation, at the expense of one of the proprietors of the adjoining manor of Maenan. It contains some good monuments to the memory of deceased members of that family, among which is one to Sir Thomas Kyffin, attorney-general in the reigns of Queen Anne, George I., and George II., who died on the 20th of June, 1745; and on the floor are some slabs to different members of the family of Wynne, of Maenan abbey: the parsonage-house was built in a neat style in 1812. A National school was erected in 1827, by voluntary contributions, aided by a grant of £50 from the National Society, for the poor children of this and the adjoining parishes; it is partly supported by subscription, and is capable of admitting one hundred and twenty children, but there are at present only fifty upon the books, who, in addition to about ten others, attend also on Sunday mornings. A Sunday school in connexion with the dissenters, kept every Sunday afternoon in summer only, affords gratuitous instruction to about 40 children. The only charity of which the Parliamentary Commissioners found a record in this parish was the interest of £3. 12., the gift of David Hughes, but at what period made is unknown.

LLANDDONA (LLAN-DDONA), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred

of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Beaumaris; containing 506 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Dona, who flourished about the commencement of the eighth century; and is situated in the eastern part of the Isle of Anglesey, upon a peninsular projection which separates the bay of Beaumaris from the Irish Sea. It comprises a moderate portion of inclosed arable and pasture land in a good state of cultivation, and an extensive common, which, from the rocky nature of the soil, affords but indifferent pasturage for cattle. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of features, is pleasing; and the numerous farm-houses scattered over the parish give it an air of cheerfulness not generally found in this part of the principality. A considerable herring-fishery is carried on during the season at Red Wharf bay. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £87; patron, Lord Boston: the church is a very ancient structure, supposed to have been erected about the year 610, and is situated very near the coast of Red Wharf bay. There are two Sunday schools, in which 200 children are instructed gratuitously by the Calvinistic Methodists. Several small charitable donations and bequests have been left by different benefactors to the poor, amounting in the whole to £14, with a portion of which a few cottages were built for the poor, but the churchwardens having entered into a law suit to recover £3. 10. in bad hands, the cottages were sold to pay the expenses; and the only charity now in operation is one of £2. 4. received from John Williams's trust in the parish of Llaneugrad, which is distributed among the poor on St. Thomas's-day.

LLANDDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES.—See NEWCHURCH.

LLANDDWYN, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.—See NEWBOROUGH.

LLANDDWYWAU (LLAN-DDWYWE), a parish, in the union of DÔLGELLEY, hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Barmouth, on the road to Harlech; comprising the townships of Is-y-Graig and Uwch-y-Graig, and containing 386 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the great bay of Cardigan: the district, including and immediately surrounding it, is called Ardudwy, from which the hundred takes its name, and abounds with numerous Druidical remains and relics of British antiquity. The mountains in the neighbourhood are of rugged and precipitous character, forming a natural bulwark for the defence of this part of the country, into which the entrance is through a narrow defile of difficult access, which might be secured by a very small body of men against thousands of assailing foes. The narrowest part of this rocky pass is called Drws Ardudwy, "the doorway to Ardudwy;" and the road through it consists in part of frequent flights of numerous steps cut in the rock, of hazardous and difficult ascent, and in some places descends precipitous declivities of frightful aspect and slippery passage, over which, in many parts, impend huge masses of rock, menacing the traveller's progress almost at every step. From the many encampments and fortifications of which there are extensive remains on various parts of the neighbouring mountains, it is evident that this pass has been regarded as one of the most important posts in this part of the principality; and from the vast numbers of tumuli, carneddau, cist-vaens, and other monuments of deceased warriors, it is more than probable that these mountains have been the scene of many important conflicts in the earlier periods of British history. In the parish are three small lakes, Irddin, Dulyn, and Bodlyn; and a small canal has recently been formed from it, nearly parallel with, and at only a short distance from, the coast, to the creek near Llandanwg church, into which it conveys the waters of two streams. Within the limits of the parish stands the mansion of Corsygedol, the ancient seat of the Vaughans, and now the property and residence of Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, Esq.: a long avenue of stately trees leads to the house, which is deeply embowered in extensive woods, exhibiting in a very striking manner the influence of the strong westerly winds to which they are exposed, and by which the tops of the trees are shorn to one uniform level; the boughs are also so intricately interwoven as to form a close and almost impenetrable curtain: in the grounds are four silver fir trees, the largest in North Wales, which are much admired for the beauty of their growth: the library contains some curious ancient manuscripts. The waste lands of the parish, including more than four thousand five hundred and eighty acres, of which one-half is at present uncultivated, were inclosed by act of parliament in 1810. The village is pleasantly situated on the shore of Cardigan bay: webs are manufactured to a small extent. Fairs are held on April 18th, August 12th, and November 9th.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanenddwyn. The church, dedicated to St. Dwywan, son of Hywel ab Emyr Llydaw, and brother of Dervel Gadarn, or Dervel the Strong, who flourished about the sixth century, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and has on the north-east a sepulchral chapel, separated from the aisle by a screen, and belonging to the proprietors of Corsygedol: the walls are ornamented with several monuments to the memory of the Vaughans, the former possessors of that estate, who were descendants of Osborn Fitz-Gerald, called by the Welsh Osborn Wyddel, or the Irishman, who came into Wales in the time of Llewelyn the Great, by whom he was much esteemed. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Miss Ellen Hum-

phreys, daughter of the Rev. E. Humphreys, rector of this place, bequeathed, in 1801, the sum of £200 for the instruction of children of Llanddwywau and Llanenddwyn, the interest of which is appropriated to the maintenance of a school in the latter parish. The Rev. Mr. Jones left £100 to the minister and churchwardens in trust for the benefit of the poor; Mrs. Jane Wynne, in 1725, also assigned £40 for the same purpose; and there are other charitable donations, of which the interest, amounting altogether to above £10, with a small bequest of David Griffith for bread, is annually distributed among the poor. Near Llŷn Irddin are several Druidical remains, now very much diminished by the removal of the stones composing them, to furnish materials for the walls of inclosures. The principal of these was a circle of loose stones, about fifty-six feet in diameter, the area included within which was divided into four nearly equal parts by upright columns placed in pairs. About thirty yards from this was a similar one of smaller dimensions; and about half a mile to the south, on the side of a hill, are two carneddau of vast size, a cromlech, a maen hîr, or columnar stone, and a cist-vaen; the largest of the carneddau is fifty-five feet long and twelve high. On the summit of a hill to the west of these is the strong post called Castell Dinas Corddin, surrounded by a deep intrenchment, and having an advanced work on one side of it. On the summit of another hill is Castell Craig-y-Dinas, surrounded by a vast rampart of stones, through which is an oblique entrance with a facing of stone on each side, and defended by two other ramparts of stone. These fortifications appear to have been erected to defend the above-noticed pass through the mountains, for which purpose they are judiciously situated on the summit and declivities of a hill commanding the entrance. On the summit of two smaller eminences, near each other, are two large carneddau, within one of which are the remains of a cist-vaen. Near a tenement called Brŷn-y-Voel are the remains of a cromlech, sixteen feet four inches in length, and seven feet four inches broad, of which the upper stone is twenty inches in thickness: there is another in a field near Corsygedol.

LLANDDYVNAN (LLAN-DDYFNAN), a parish, in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 6 miles (w. n. w.) from Beaumaris; containing 718 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the turnpike-road from Beaumaris to Llanerchymedd and Amlwch, is, with the exception of a small part, inclosed and well cultivated: it formerly contained an extensive common, which was inclosed some years ago, and several houses erected upon it. The scenery is pleasingly diversified and enriched with wood, and in the neighbourhood are obtained some good prospects. The adjacent seat of Plâs Llanddyvnan is a spacious and handsome mansion beautifully situated, and environed with extensive woods, in which is some of the largest and most valuable timber in the island. The parish abounds with limestone of very excellent quality, of which large quantities are shipped to the government harbours, quays, and other public works in Ireland, and also to Liverpool, for various purposes. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanbedr-Gôch, Llanvair-Mathavarn-eithâv, and Pentraeth annexed, rated in the king's books at £38. 6. 8., and held *in commendam* since the year 1701, by the Bishop of Bangor, who appoints a stipendiary curate: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £157. 18. The church, dedicated to St. Dyvnan, who came from Rome about the year 180, to assist in converting the Britons to Christianity, was originally founded in the year 590; and the present structure, which is spacious and well built, appears to have been originally of much greater extent: in digging in the churchyard, foundations of ancient buildings have at various times been discovered, at a considerable distance from the site of the present edifice. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. Children of the parish are admissible into the National school of Llanbedr-Gôch; and there is a Sunday school, in which 120 children receive instruction gratuitously. An unknown benefactor gave £28 for the use of the poor, which sum was expended in the erection of three small houses on the common about 40 years since, but on its inclosure under an Act in 1812, the allotment, on which the houses were situated, was assigned to the proprietor of the contiguous estate of Plâs Gwŷn, when they were pulled down, and in lieu an allotment of about 6 acres was transferred to the parish. Not far from the church are some remains of a well-constructed Roman road, fourteen feet wide, running in a west-north-western direction towards Holyhead; it is supposed to have been a continuation of that leading from the shore in the parish of Penmôn, and may be traced at intervals entirely across this parish, and again near Plâs Tregaian, in that adjoining.

LLANDEBIE (LLAN-DYBIEU), a parish, in the union of Llandilo-Vawr, hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles (s.) from Llandilo-Vawr, containing 2534 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tibieu, is pleasantly situated on the river Loughor, and on the great road from Llandilo to Swansea; it is bounded on the north by Llandilo, on the south by Bettws and Llanedy, and on the west by Llanvihangel Aberbythic; and is nearly six miles in length and about four in breadth. The lands, of which the soil is wet and clayey, but yet fertile, are in general in a good state of cultivation, a small portion only being waste, and this consisting chiefly of that part of the mountain of Mynydd-Mawr which is within

the parish. The surrounding scenery is pleasing and highly varied, and interspersed with plantations chiefly of oak and ash; and within the parish are several handsome seats, the residences of opulent families, including Dyfryn, a genteel house, the grounds of which are tastefully laid out and comprise much beautiful scenery; Blyne, a handsome old mansion; and Glyn-hîr, beautifully situated in grounds comprehending much varied scenery, and ornamented with a picturesque cascade, the water of which falls from a height of more than thirty feet. The mountainous district abounds with coal and limestone, which are obtained in great quantities for the supply of the neighbouring districts, and the procuring of which affords employment to a large portion of the poorer inhabitants. A small woollen manufactory employs about a dozen hands; and there are five mills for grinding corn. A railroad for the conveyance of the produce of the mines passes along the eastern side of the parish from Llanelly to Cwmamman, close to the village of Llandebie, in the direction of Llandilo-Vawr, with branches proceeding through this parish westward to Mynydd-Mawr. Fairs are held on the Wednesday at Whitsuntide, July 16th, and December 26th; and at Cross Inn, a considerable village on the borders of this parish and that of Bettws, another is held on March 23rd and 24th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4, and endowed with one-third of all the tithes, and with £200 parliamentary grant; present net income £99, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriators of the remainder of the tithes, Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £525, subject to rates, averaging £12. 14. per annum. The church is a neat plain structure, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains about 500 sittings, of which 80 are free. There are two places of worship for Independents, two for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Baptists and Wesleyans; also three day schools, in which 90 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and six Sunday schools, of which one, supported by subscription, contains 100 children who attend the Established Church; and the other five appertain to the dissenters, and afford gratuitous instruction to several children. A rent-charge £2. 10., bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Price, is, with voluntary contributions, annually distributed among the poor at Christmas.

LLANDECWYN (LLAN-DECWYN), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 miles (N. E.) from Harlech, on the road to Festiniog; containing 516 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of the church to St. Tecwyn; it is pleasantly situated in a part of the county abounding with lakes, of which Llŷn Tecwyn Uchâ, Llŷn Tecwyn Isâ, Llŷn Eiddew Bâch, Llŷn Dû, and Llŷn y Dywarchen, are all within the parish; and the lands, consisting of about four thousand acres, whereof the greater portion is hilly, with a variety of soils, are for the greater part inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; but there are considerable tracts of common. The appearance of the country is finely diversified, and the lakes materially contribute to the picturesque beauty of the scenery: Maes-y-Neuadd, in the parish, is an ancient seat of the family of Nanney. There is a lead-mine near the road from Tan-y-Bwlch to Trêmadoc. The parish consists of one entire township and part of another, the rest of which is included in that of Llanvihangel-y-Traethau. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanvihangel-y-Traethau annexed, endowed with £1000 parliamentary grant; net income, £107; patron, Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral, to whose office is attached the rectory, rated in the king's books at £16. 14. 9½. The church is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, and is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The Rev. John Jones, D.D., Dean of Bangor, in 1719, left £50, the interest of which, according to the will of the testator, is applied to the instruction of ten poor children of this and the adjoining parish of Llanvihangel-y-Traethau; the school is at the latter place. Mr. Richard Edwards, about the year 1764, bequeathed £40, and in 1769, Mr. Henry Poole £5; which latter sum was lost through the insolvency of the person to whom it was lent, but the interest of the former is still applied to promoting education, at the recommendation of the Charities' Commissioners.

LLANDEGAI (LLAN-DEGAI), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Llêchwedd-Uchâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 1 mile (E.) from Bangor, on the Holyhead road; containing 3004 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tegai, a divine of the fifth century, who came over from Armorica with Cadvan, to revive the Christain faith in Britain, then in a declining state. The only historical event peculiarly relating to it is the battle which was fought within its limits, in 1648, between the royalists under Sir John Owen, and the parliamentarian forces under Colonels Carter and Twisleton: the former, whose number was by much the smaller, had raised the siege of Carnarvon to meet the latter, who were advancing to its relief; a furious encounter ensued on the banks of the Ogwen, near the church of Llandegai, in which Sir John was defeated and made prisoner; this was the last battle fought in the principality. The parish is situated on the river Ogwen, and on the great London and Holyhead road; and is bounded on the north by the Menai strait, on the south by part of the parish of Llanrwst, on the east by that of Llanllêchid, and on the west by those of Bangor, Llan-

ddeiniolen, Llanberis, and Bethgelart. It extends in length about fifteen miles from the shore of the Menai strait far into the mountainous regions of Snowdon, and in average breadth about a mile and a half, including a district abounding with almost every species of mineral treasure; the aggregate number of *acres* is 15,400, of which 2000 are arable, 10,600 pasture and meadow, 300 woodland, and 2500 common, sands, and waste: the land towards the south is mountainous, but is low in the northern district, in which also the surface is uneven and rugged. The *scenery* in general is impressively grand or beautifully picturesque, comprehending on one side a vast amphitheatre of mountains, and on the other a fine view of the Menai strait. One of the most striking and sublime portions is the locality comprising the Vale of Nant Francon, one side of which is in this parish: at one extremity of this beautifully romantic spot, are situated the lakes of Ogwen and Idwal, the beds of which are supposed, with great probability, to have been the craters of ancient volcanoes; and the latter, the scene of Prince Idwal's murder by Nevydd Hardd, a chieftain of the twelfth century, is nearly surrounded by lofty and precipitous rocks. Besides the Ogwen, which in some places displays very fine waterfalls, the rivers Cegin and Lligwy, with numerous rivulets, run through the parish; and there are several small lakes, all abounding with excellent trout. The *soil* in the high lands is in general peaty and wet, and in the low grounds it consists principally of two kinds, being a light hazel loam in those parts which are dry, and in other places a heavy earth with a clayey subsoil: the chief produce is barley, oats, a small portion of wheat, and potatoes; and the live stock, cattle and sheep: the rateable annual value of the parish, including the chapelry of Capel-Curig, has been returned at £19,185.

Penrhyn Castle, the residence of the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant, who is the present proprietor, in right of his lady, the daughter and heiress of the late G. H. D. Pennant, Esq., is beautifully situated between the rivers Ogwen and Cegin, which flow through its extensive demesne, and commands an unbounded prospect over the Menai strait, the bay of Beaumaris, and the Isle of Anglesey. This mansion was originally a royal palace, and the residence of Roderic Molwynog, who began his reign about the year 720; and subsequently of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, and other princes of North Wales, after being once destroyed, in 987, by Meredydd ab Owen, who in that year invaded North Wales, and slew Cadwallon ab Ievav, the reigning prince. In the reign of Elizabeth it was occupied by the celebrated Piers Grufydd, who, at his own expense, fitted out a ship of war, and, sailing from Beaumaris, joined the fleet under Sir Francis Drake, in its South American expeditions, and afterwards aided in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. In 1622, it became the property of the Lord Keeper Williams, and passed from him into the possession of his nephew, from whom the late proprietor was descended. The castle, which is situated in the centre of an extensive park, surrounded by a wall from ten to thirteen feet high and seven miles in circuit, was rebuilt in the Norman style of architecture, by the late owner, G. H. Dawkins Pennant, Esq.: the whole of the exterior is of Mona marble, and displays a magnificent range of building, crowned with lofty towers, of which five are circular: the keep, and another of the principal towers, are square, with light and beautiful angular turrets, and the whole, when completed, will form one of the most spacious and elegant structures in the principality. The internal decorations correspond in every respect with the magnificence of the exterior, the mantel-pieces and other ornaments being of the same marble, which is susceptible of a high degree of polish; and the furniture has been chosen with an especial regard to appropriateness of character. There are several lodges forming entrances into the park, all elegant in their design, and lofty in their elevation; the principal lodge, which is near the junction of the London and Liverpool roads, is a stately and beautiful specimen of the architecture of the whole. The owner of the castle is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish.

Copper-ore is found in most of the mountains in this district; and *iron* of excellent quality, lead, zinc, manganese, molubdena, and pyrites, in greater or less abundance throughout the parish. Beautifully transparent *crystals*, both white and of a red colour, are obtained on the Glyder-Vâch, varying in their form, some having five, and others six, eight, and ten faces; they are of the largest kind, and sometimes single crystals have been discovered weighing more than six pounds. But the most important and distinguishing feature in the mineralogy of this parish, and the principal source of its wealth, are the SLATE QUARRIES of Dôlawen, or Braich-y-Cavn, which were originally opened on a very large scale by the late Lord Penrhyn, in 1782, and which, by a regular series of progressive improvements, have now become the most extensive and the most valuable in the island. Prior to the year 1785, the annual export of slates from these quarries did not exceed one thousand tons; and, owing to the ruggedness of the road, they were conveyed from the quarries to the creek of Abercegin, since called Port Penrhyn, close to the city of Bangor, in panniers on the backs of horses. This amount, however, was shortly increased by the facilities afforded by a good road formed from the quarries to the same port by Lord Penrhyn, who likewise continued the same line of communication from the quarries a further distance of nine miles, through Nant Francon and the romantic interior of Snowdon, to Capel-Curig, the whole tract being his own property. It is probable that his

lordship, from the commencement of his improvement of these roads, had in view the substitution of this nearer route for the Irish mails, to be brought through Shrewsbury, for the old one through Chester and Aberconway, a change which has since taken place, the former joining the latter near the church of this parish, after running a course of twenty miles through the most mountainous and rugged parts of North Wales: by this means the distance between Pentre-Voelas and Bangor is shortened upwards of ten miles. The demand for the slates of these quarries at the same time augmenting in an enormous degree, caused his lordship to construct an iron railway from Dôlawen to Port Penrhyn, a distance of six miles, and to increase the number of men employed in the quarries at the former place from sixty to between four and five hundred. In 1794, the annual exportation of slates from these quarries amounted to fifteen thousand tons; but in the following year, the imposition of the tax on slates carried coastwise reduced it to eight thousand, and the number of men employed in quarrying and carrying them in proportion; in a few years, however, it amounted to twenty thousand tons, the duties having been taken off. The quarries are on the north side of the Llyder-Vâch, in the Vale of Nant Francon, and afford employment to upwards of 2000 men, who, upon an average, raise in them from 300 to 400 tons of slate daily. On the adjoining river a large mill was erected in 1801, for sawing the blocks of slate into slabs for mantel-pieces, tombstones, and other purposes, and for dividing them into laminæ for roofing for the American, as well as the British and Irish, markets. The roofing slates are of all the various sizes described in the article on the county of Carnarvon. Lord Penrhyn also established, near Bangor, a manufactory in which the finest slates are planed and framed for writing, of various sizes, to the number of from ten to fifteen thousand dozens annually; these are forwarded to London and various other British ports, and some of them, without frames, to different parts of the Continent. The schist of the Dôlawen quarries is also converted into casing for the outside of buildings, as a defence against the weather, and, by being painted and sanded, has the appearance of freestone; dados and plinths for stables and passages; dairy-tables; billiard-tables; side-boards; chimney-pieces; panels for doors, shutters, &c.; inkstands, washball-stands, &c. It is wholly exported from *Port Penrhyn*, where a commodious wharf, projected by Lord Penrhyn, and subsequently enlarged and completed by the late proprietor, has been constructed, with extensive quays, accessible at every state of the tide, and spacious warehouses, provided with every requisite accommodation. Port Penrhyn was originally only an insignificant inlet, formed by the mouth of the small river Cegin, but these and other improvements have rendered it a commodious harbour, capable of admitting vessels of three hundred tons' burthen. About two hundred men are employed at the port, making the total number connected with the slate-works about two thousand four hundred. *Ochre* is dug out of a mine near the slate quarries, and, having been separated from the sand with which it is intermixed, by grinding and successive filtrations, is collected in a sediment, and dried by the sun and air in summer, and upon kilns in winter. The general colour of this earth is yellow, but others of various hues, with which, in their natural state, the Snowdonian shepherds mark their sheep, are ground in the same manufactory, also for the use of painters. *Quartz* and *chert*, from neighbouring quarries of these materials at the base of Carnedd Llewelyn together with *flint*, brought in ballast by ships which convey slates hence to London and Ireland, were formerly ground for the use of the English porcelain and delft-ware potteries, at a mill erected on the stream of the Ogwen, in this parish, by the late Lord Penrhyn. An ore of *manganese* was also prepared here for the purposes of bleaching, and an ore of *zinc* as a substitute for white lead in the composition of paints.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £114; patron and impropriator, the Bishop of Bangor, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340. The *church* is a small ancient cruciform structure, with a low square central tower, containing six bells, the gift of the late Lady Penrhyn, and contains 170 sittings, all of which are free: the interior is elegantly fitted up, and has some old sepulchral memorials, among which is a mural monument to Archbishop John Williams, with his effigy in an episcopal habit, kneeling at an altar; an altar-tomb with two recumbent figures, probably of the ancient family inhabiting Penrhyn Castle; and a splendid monument to the late Lord and Lady Penrhyn, exquisitely sculptured by Westmacott, and universally admired. The church, which is approached by an avenue of fine yew trees, is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the river Ogwen, and commanding an extensive and richly varied prospect; and forms a picturesque and interesting object in the scenery of the grounds of Penrhyn castle, within which it is situated. A *chapel*, dedicated to St. Anne, was erected near the slate quarries, by Lord Penrhyn, at an expense of £2000, for the accommodation of persons engaged in the works; it was consecrated in 1813, and endowed in 1815 by Lady Penrhyn, and is a neat, well-built edifice, accommodating about 500 persons, and appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine worship. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £2200 parliamentary grant; net income, £222; patron and impropriator, the Hon. Col. Douglas Pennant. The chapel of Capel-Curig is noticed under its appro-

priate head. There are within the parish places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists and Wesleyans. Two day *schools* are conducted, one of which, containing 50 children, is partly supported by the Penrhyn family, and partly by the payment of one penny weekly from each child who can afford it; and in the other are 120 children, whose instruction is wholly at the expense of their parents; and about 300 persons are instructed in two Sunday schools supported by subscription, and aided by gratuitous teachers. Several charitable donations and bequests by various benefactors, amounting in the whole to £4. 8., together with munificent additions from the family at the castle, are distributed chiefly in bread among the most necessitous poor at the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost.

Archbishop Williams, whose monument in the church has been noticed above, was a resident at Penrhyn castle during the reign of James I., who, in 1610, made him dean of Salisbury, and, in 1620, dean of Westminster; in the following year he was appointed Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, in which office he succeeded the illustrious Lord Bacon, and in less than a month was promoted to the see of Lincoln. On the accession of Charles I. he was dismissed, through the influence of Buckingham; he was moreover censured by the Court of Star-Chamber, and imprisoned from 1637 till 1640, but soon after his release, he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of York. He was subsequently, with several other bishops, impeached of high treason, and imprisoned for a year and a half, but was ultimately released on bail, on the express condition of not entering his diocese during the disturbances which then prevailed in the city of York: disobeying the injunction, however, he was enthroned in the cathedral, but was immediately driven away by the Hothams, and retired into his native country, where he ended his life on the anniversary of his birth, March 25th, 1650: he died at Gloddaith, the seat of Sir Roger Mostyn, an eminent loyalist, having completed his sixty-eighth year. The *drinking horn* of Piers Grufydd, a large bugle, formed from the horn of an ox, enriched with chased silver, and suspended by a silver chain, is still preserved in Penrhyn castle: at one end are the initials P. G., together with R. G. K., those of his father and mother, Rhŷs and Katherine Grufydd.

LLANDEGLA (LLAN-DEGLA), a parish, in the union of Ruthin, hundred of Yale, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles (s. e.) from Ruthin; containing 417 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tecla, under whose supposed auspices the waters of an adjoining spring were anciently in high repute for the miraculous cure of the falling sickness. The patient afflicted with this disease, which was called the "Clwyv Tecla," after washing in the well, making an offering of fourpence, and performing certain ceremonies, which, to inspire the greater awe, were never commenced till after sunset, passed the night in the chancel of the church, and at daybreak, after renewing his offering, went away under the belief of being healed. The rateable annual value returned for the township of Trêllan, which is coextensive with the parish, amounts to £567. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Alyn: fairs, chiefly for the sale of black cattle are held annually on March 10th, May 6th, June 23rd, August 4th, and October 26th. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 12. 3½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £95; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the church is a small rude edifice, presenting no remarkable architectural feature. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. In 1746, a school was endowed in this parish by Mrs. Margaret Vaughan, of Bodidris, and Mr. Robert Jones, of Field-lane, London, brewer, who jointly conveyed for that purpose to the churchwardens of Llanarmon-in-Yale, the farm of Bodlowydd, comprising 29 acres, then producing £10, but now £30 per annum. Conformably with the desire of the benefactors, twelve boys belonging to this parish, and that of Llanarmon are educated in the English language, and two youths from the school, of the age of fourteen, are usually placed out as apprentices every year: the school thus endowed is in the latter parish, where a house was erected in 1777 by the subscriptions of the parishioners, amounting to about £62, the trustees of the charity also contributing twenty-five oak trees, cut from the farm; the master has £6 a year from the endowment, and a small house and garden free of rent, with the privilege of taking a convenient number of other scholars for his further emolument. There is another day school, in which 15 females are instructed at the expense of their parents; and about 320 persons are taught gratuitously in three Sunday schools appertaining to the dissenters. The benefactions made to this parish have been few and of small amount, and appear to have been all lost: a tablet in the church shows a gift of Mrs. Alice Lloyd of £6; one of Mr. Eubule Thelwall of £5; and a donation of £10 from a person unknown; which sums were out at interest in private hands for many years; but in the end, the parties became paupers, or died, leaving no assets, and these sums were consequently lost.

LLANDEGLEY (LLAN-DEGLA), a parish, in the union of Kington, partly within the liberties of the borough of New Radnor, and partly in the hundred of Kevenlleece, county of Radnor, South Wales, 1½ mile (e. s. e.) from Pen-y-Bont; containing 424 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tecla, is intersected by the turnpike-road from Hereford and Leominster, through Kington, New Radnor, and Rhaiadr, to Aberystwith, and com-

prises by computation, a tract of about two thousand acres, of which a considerable portion is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation: it is divided into three townships, or hamlets, Graig, Swydd, and Trêllan. The surrounding scenery is distinguished by its variety of feature; some part of the surface is flat, and the rest very hilly; and the Llandegley rocks have long been noted for beautiful specimens of spar: the parish is watered only by two streams, called respectively the Meithil and the Logun. The soil is generally fertile; some part of it is of the limestone formation; other parts are gravelly; but the greater portion is heavy and wet: veins of lead-ore are supposed to exist, and were sought for, some years ago, but the works have been abandoned. This place constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 5. 5., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £120, with a glebe-house; patron the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, equally divided between Christ's College, Brecon, and the vicar, and the whole subject to rates, averaging £30; the former body has also a glebe of 20 acres, worth £27 per annum, and the vicar one likewise of similar extent, valued at £22. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low tower having a shelving roof: the original character of the building has been much disfigured by the insertion of modern windows, in a style totally differing from that of the prevailing architecture. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends, called the Pales. A parochial day school, endowed with a bequest of £40 by Samuel Williams, with which was purchased in 1738, a farm, called Portys-y-Gerthy, now producing £22 per annum, affords gratuitous instruction in reading and writing to 20 poor children of the parish, in a room adjoining the church: the master receives a salary of £18, and the residue of the income, £4, having been set apart for the poor, by Evan ap John Morris, is with £7 from the following charity of the Griffiths' family, divided among the deserving poor, not receiving parochial aid, at Christmas, and in August: Ann Griffiths, by will, in 1721, bequeathed £120, and Evan Griffiths, by deed in the same year, gave £40, which sums have been invested in the purchase of a small farm, called Tŷ'n-y-Waen, in the parish, the rental of which, amounting to £21, is annually distributed, in equal proportions, among the poor of the parishes of Colva, Llandegley, and Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, agreeably to the directions of the donors. There are two mineral springs, one a strong chalybeate, and the other impregnated with sulphur, and both in high estimation for their medicinal virtues, and resorted to by visiters who reside at the neighbouring inn.

LLANDEGVAN (LLAN-DEGFAN), a parish, in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (w. s. w.) from Beaumaris; containing, exclusively of the borough of Beaumaris, which is within its limits, 812 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tegvan, comprises an extensive tract on the western shore of the Menai. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., a detachment of the parliamentarian forces, under the command of General Mytton, disembarked at Garth Ferry, in this parish, in 1648, and hence proceeded to the reduction of Beaumaris. This is now the principal ferry across the Menai strait, by which the distance from Beaumaris to Bangor is reduced to three miles. The new line of road from the Menai bridge to Beaumaris is continued for nearly three miles through the parish, in a direction parallel with the strait, and throughout the whole of its course presents a succession of finely varied and highly picturesque scenery: the village, which is about two miles inland, is beautifully situated in a pleasant and fertile district. Though from its proximity to Beaumaris, and its situation on the shore of the Menai, it possesses every facility of commercial intercourse, yet the place carries on neither trade nor manufacture of any kind. The living is a discharged rectory, with Beaumaris annexed, rated in the king's books at £19. 11. 8.; present net income, £336, with a glebe-house; patron, Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The church is of very ancient date, having been originally founded by St. Tegvan, its tutelar saint, prior to the year 450, in which he died. The present church, erected by the munificence of Viscount Bulkeley in 1811, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles: the interior, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, is appropriately fitted up; and the chancel is ornamented with a handsome east window of good design. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

The Rev. *John Jones*, Dean of Bangor, in 1719, bequeathed to the rector the sum of £50, the interest to be appropriated to the payment of a master to teach ten children to read and write; and this sum was invested by a mortgage on the tolls of the road leading from Porthaethway Ferry to Holyhead, and now yields an interest of £2. 10., which is paid to a schoolmistress for instructing 10 girls in reading and sewing. *Lady Elizabeth Harriet Warren Bulkeley*, in 1823, left £1000 to the incumbent, in trust, now vested in the 3 per cent. consols, and producing £38 per annum, to apply the interest to the benefit of the poor; under which bequest a school has been founded for 20 boys, who are annually clothed, the master of which receives a salary of £6, with liberty to take pay scholars; the residue of the income is

expended in casual relief to the poor. About 140 children are instructed gratuitously in a Sunday school by the Calvinistic Methodists. *Thomas Davies*, in the 13th of Charles I., granted a rent-charge of £2. 16., upon the lands of Y Gerraint, and Y Dryll Eithin, for distributing bread every Sunday to 12 of the poorest persons; and another charge of 5*s*., payable out of the Plâs Gwŷn estate, in the parish of Pentraeth, left at a period not ascertained, is paid to the oldest widow in the parish. The church lands consist of several small parcels and tenements, yielding a rent altogether of £13. 19., which is applied to the repairs and other expenses of the church. Among the lost charities are a gift of £7 by an unknown donor, one of £10 by *Humphrey Williams*, and two smaller sums, of which there is now no certain account.

LLANDEGWINING (LLAN-DEGONWY), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, partly in the hundred of Gaflogion, but chiefly in that of Commitmaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 9 miles (w. s. w.) from Pwllheli; containing 143 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very small extent, is pleasantly situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, and the lands, which are principally inclosed, are fertile, and in a state of good cultivation: the rateable annual value returned is £1105. 7. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llaniestyn: the church, dedicated to St. Tegonwy, is a small edifice, and is kept in excellent repair. There is a Sunday school, in which 85 children are taught gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. The sum of £2. 10. per annum, arising from money secured on the Carnarvon turnpike trust, given by an unknown benefactor, is annually divided among the poor at Christmas; and there are also some other trifling charitable donations and bequests.

LLANDEILO, or LLANDEILO-TÀL-Y-BONT, a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 miles (n. w. by n.) from Swansea; and containing 1411 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Loughor, which divides it from that of Llanedy, and which also here separates the two counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan. It is bounded on the south-east by the parishes of Loughor and Llangyvelach, on the south-west by Llangennech and Llanedy, and on the north-east by Bettws; it extends eight miles in length, and between one and two miles in breadth; and comprises by measurement about 6000 acres, of which 1500 are arable, 2500 pasture, and 2000 common and woodland. The soil, though generally poor and barren, is, in particular situations, good and productive; the surface is low and level in some parts, and in others elevated; and the scenery presented by this diversity, where it is enriched by fine plantations of oak and ash, is very beautiful: the agricultural produce consists of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. The parish is within the extensive coal basin of South Wales; the south-western extremity to a considerable extent abounds in mines of excellent bituminous coal, and in the north-eastern portion is abundance of a hard coal of inferior kind, but the mines, even of the better sort, are only in operation at present for the supply of the immediate district. Iron-ore exists in considerable quantity, but it has not yet been brought to any profitable account; a forge, however, is in progress of erection. The river, which at high tides is navigable to the church, affords a facility for the importation of limestone, which is brought in small craft, and burnt as manure for the supply of the neighbourhood. The village is pleasantly situated on the Loughor, and on the turnpike-road through Pont-ar-Ddulas to Swansea.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 14. 7.; present net income, £172, including a glebe, valued at £32 per annum; patron and impropriator, John Edwards Vaughan, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, from which circumstance the parish takes its name, is a spacious but low and dilapidated building, originally a chapel to accommodate a Roman garrison; and is most inconveniently seated upon the verge of the river Loughor, about a mile below the populous village of Pont-ar-Ddulas: it is surrounded by wet marshes, which are often in the winter overflowed by high tides, and floods that even cover the foot-paths leading to it. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists: about 30 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are four Sunday schools, one of which is connected with the Established Church, and the others appertain to the dissenters. Two rent-charges for distribution among poor parishioners, one of £2. 10., under a bequest of Mary Price, in 1720, and another of £1 by William Roberts, have been discontinued since 1805, in consequence of the loss of the securities, though paid for 80 years previously. At the distance of about two hundred yards from the Loughor is a tumulus, called by the inhabitants Banc Llwyn-y-Domen, surrounded by a trench, and supposed to have been thrown up for the purpose of defending the passage of the river; and opposite to it in the parish of Llanedy is a similar one, at about the same distance from the stream. At Court-y-Carw, to which a manor is attached, was anciently a small monastery, dependent on the abbey of Cadoxton near Neath; till within the last century, the site was appropriated as a burial-place for unbaptized infants. According to the late Mr. Edward Williams, the eminent antiquary, of Flemingston near Cowbridge, commonly known as the Bard of Glamorganshire, this was the birthplace of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland; but from its proximity to Loughor, from which it is distant only a mile and

a half, Mr. Owen Pugh and other writers refer his nativity to that borough. At Glynloughor, a hamlet within the parish, was born Ieuan Lawdden, the most celebrated poet of his time, and who was for many years curate of Machynlleth, in the county of Montgomery; towards the close of his life he retired to his native village, where he died and was buried, but no monument has been erected to his memory.

LLANDEILO-GRABAN (LLAN-DEILO-GRABAN), a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 8 miles (s. e. by s.) from Builth; containing 283 inhabitants. This parish, containing by computation about 1800 acres, extends along the banks of the river Wye, and is situated in the centre of a mountainous district. There are not only no public roads leading to it, but even the private roads by which it is traversed are almost impassable in some places. It is, however, a considerable thoroughfare for cattle from parts of the county of Brecknock to Herefordshire in summer, the drovers preferring this route, as there are few or no turnpike gates where payment for travelling is required. The surface is chiefly mountainous, but the lower lands are principally inclosed and in a tolerable state of cultivation: the soil is for the most part gravelly; the lower grounds produce comparatively good crops, and the bottoms, which are well drained, afford good pasturage. The parish is separated from that of Llanstephan by a stream called the Bâchwy, which here forms a beautiful cascade, round which is some very magnificent scenery. Its surface is bold and striking, but, in common with that of the adjacent country, is destitute of picturesque beauty, owing to the nakedness of the mountains; from some of the higher hills, however, the prospects are extensive and magnificent beyond description. On the side towards Brecknockshire nearly the whole of the mountains in that county are conspicuous in one grand continuous chain, extending more than thirty miles; and part of the mountains in the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen are seen from some of the other heights. Near the line of demarcation between this parish and that of Llanstephan is a beech tree of remarkable growth, allowed to be the loftiest in Radnorshire, and forming a singular and striking object from many points of view, both in this county and in that of Brecknock.

The place constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £72; patron, the Prebendary of Llandeilo-Graban: the appropriate tithes, payable to the Prebendary, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, subject to rates, averaging £28. 11. 11., and there is a glebe of 9 acres, valued at as many pounds per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, is a plain neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low tower, covered with a shelving roof. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. David Bedws, in 1726, bequeathed to the poor of the parish £100 in money, which, being vested in land, produces £6 a year; and Thomas George, in 1673, gave certain portions of land at present worth £50 per annum; but at the time of proving the will of the last-named donor, a compromise took place between the heir and the parish, by which the latter, to save litigation, granted a lease of the property to the former at £10 per annum: this lease was, however, declared void, in July 1833, by the Master of the Rolls, who ordered that the same should be surrendered, new trustees appointed, and rent of the full value of the premises paid from the time of filing the information in 1832, since which the tenant has removed the boundary marks on the land, and refused, in 1837, to surrender the lease. The amount of these charities is received by the minister, and distributed by him on St. Thomas's-day among such poor as receive no parochial aid.

LLANDEINIOLEN, or LLANDDENIOLEN (LLAN-DDEINIOLEN), a parish, in the hundred of Isgorvai, union and county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles (n. e. by e.) from Carnarvon, on the road to Bangor; containing 4202 inhabitants. This parish, which is divided into an Upper and a Lower portion, is separated from that of Llanberis by the lake called Padarn and the river Seiont, which form its boundaries on the south; the mountains of Elyder Vawr and Carnedd Viliast, both rich in mineral wealth, form its eastern boundaries; and the secondary hills of Moel Lucci towards the north, and Moel Rhiwen to the south, are within its limits. Near the latter of these hills a battle is said to have been fought at some remote period, and on the side of the hill are numerous hillocks, which are supposed to be the graves of the warriors who fell on that occasion. This place appears to have been known to the Romans: within half a mile south-eastward from the church are the remains of an extensive camp, from which a Roman road leading to the ancient *Segontium*, another in the direction of Bangor, and a third pointing to the mountains, may be distinctly traced. The parish is about seven miles in length and three in breadth, and comprises by computation about 10,000 acres, three-fourth parts of which are under various kinds of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though of a bold and striking character in the mountainous district, is generally throughout the parish uninteresting and unpleasing; scarcely a tree is to be seen on any of the farms; the farm-houses are in general of a very mean description, and the fences of loose stones have a cold and cheerless appearance. The lands are thickly strewed with stones, and large fragments of rocks, scattered almost in every direction, greatly impede the process of cultivation. The

soil is generally poor, cold, and unproductive; the arable parts being sown chiefly with barley and oats, and, in some few places, with a small quantity of wheat: large tracts of land are fit only for the purposes of planting, the soil being such as to promise no indemnification for the expense of bringing them into cultivation; and, from the great want of timber prevailing throughout this extensive parish, the application of them to that use would be productive of the most essential benefit. The waste lands were inclosed under an act of parliament obtained in 1806, explained and amended by another passed in 1808. In the upper part of the parish are some of the most extensive *slate quarries* in the principality, principally the property of T. Assheton Smith, Esq., the chief owner of the land, and lord of the manor: of these the most noted are Allt-Ddû and Clogwyn-y-Gigvran, which were opened in 1787, and at first afforded employment to about sixty men. In 1820, Mr. Smith had three hundred men at work in them, and at present there are nearly two thousand constantly occupied: about two hundred and twenty tons of slate are raised daily, some of which is sawn into slabs for mantel-pieces, tombstones, and other purposes, by machinery impelled by water. The whole is conveyed to the coast by a railroad, seven miles in length, which was laid down in 1824, and extends from the quarries through the parish of Bangor to the Menai strait at Port Dinorweg, formerly called Aber-y-Pwll, where vessels of as much as two hundred tons' burthen can enter at high water, and whence it is shipped coastwise to various parts of the kingdom. The rateable annual value of the whole parish has been returned at £9920. 10.

The *living* is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 8. 9.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £368. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniolen, said to have been the son of Deiniol, who founded a college at Bangor, and to have flourished early in the seventh century, is a spacious ancient structure, but is about to be taken down and rebuilt: in the churchyard are several yew trees, of luxuriant growth, one of which measures twenty-eight feet four inches in girth. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Independents and Wesleyans. About 55 children of both sexes are instructed in two day schools appertaining to the dissenters, at the expense of their parents; and there are nine Sunday schools, also in connexion with different denominations of dissenters, and conducted gratuitously, in which about 1140 persons receive instruction. A sum of £6. 7. 6., the interest of several small benefactions by the Rev. Robert Wynne and others, is distributed in money, bread, and flannel, among the poor, generally on St. Thomas's-day. The Roman camp above-mentioned, which was probably an outpost to the station *Segontium*, near the present Carnarvon, comprises an extensive area on the summit of a lofty eminence, defended by a rampart of small stones, backed by a stronger one, with two wide and deep ditches: this post, formerly called Dinas Dinorweg, is at present designated Pen Dinas; and in the neighbourhood are the remains of several camps and fortresses of British origin. At no great distance from Llŷn Padarn are the remains of *Llŷs Dinorweg*, an ancient palace, and formerly the residence of Prince Llewelyn ab Grufydd, which, together with the manor of that name, was bestowed by Edward I. on Griffith Lloyd, Esq., of Trêgarnedd, in Anglesey, who was knighted by that monarch at Rhuddlan castle, in the county of Flint, on conveying to him the intelligence of the birth of his son Edward, in the castle of Carnarvon, and who afterwards, rebelling against that sovereign, was taken prisoner in an unsuccessful attempt to surprise Mold castle, and soon afterwards executed. The manor subsequently became the property of Sir William Williams, of Vaenol, Bart., who left it by will to Sir Boucher Wrey for life, with remainder to King William, who granted it to an ancestor of T. Assheton Smith, Esq., the present proprietor. The mansion is now in ruins; and near it a stone, resembling a Roman milliary, was discovered about forty years ago, bearing the inscription IMP. Q. DECIO. The river Cegin has its source in a strongly chalybeate spring, about two miles south of the church, called *Fynnon Cegin Arthur*, or the "Well of Arthur's Kitchen," and, after flowing through this and the adjoining parish of Llandegai, falls into the Menai strait at Port Penrhyn. At Rhŷd-Vawr, about a mile to the south of the church, is *Fynnon Deiniolen*, or "St. Deiniolen's Well," the water of which was formerly in high esteem for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatic and scorbutic diseases. Near Penllŷn, in this parish, lived the celebrated *Margaret ach Evan*, denominated by Mr. Pennant "the Queen of the Lakes." This extraordinary woman, who lived to be more than ninety years of age, had a boat upon the lakes, and was employed in bringing down the copper-ore from the mines in the neighbourhood: she is reported to have been the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her day; an excellent musician, playing well upon the harp and violin; at the age of seventy, the best wrestler in the country; a good blacksmith, shoemaker, boat-builder, and harp-maker; excelling, indeed, in almost every mechanical art, and was long the wonder and admiration of the surrounding country. Yr Allt Wen, in this parish, presents an interesting field for the researches of the botanist, producing a variety of scarce plants, such as the *Rubus saxatilis*, &c.

LLANDELOY (LLAN-DYLWYF), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (E. by N.) from St. David's; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name

from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county; its rateable annual value is returned at £758. 10. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Llanhowel, rated in the king's books at £5, and endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; impropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Teilaw, is not remarkable for any interesting architectural features.

LLANDEUSANT, or LLANDEUSAINT (LLAN-Y-DDEUSANT), a parish, in the hundred of Tàlybolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 6 miles (w. by n.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 524 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is situated near the river Alaw, and partakes generally of the scenery common to this part of the principality, but is not distinguished by any peculiar features: the village is small, but pleasantly situated. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanbabo and Llanvair-ynghornwy annexed, rated in the king's books at £20. 16. 3.; present net income, £615; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The tithes of Llandeusant have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250; and there is a glebe of nearly an acre, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Marcellus and Marcellinus, is a small but venerable edifice, in the early style of English architecture, with a good lancet-shaped window of three lights at the east end, of which the gable is externally surmounted with an antique cross. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, in which, on Sundays, children are taught to read by some of the congregation gratuitously. The produce of two small rent-charges is annually divided among the poor of the parish, in conformity with the will of the benefactors; and some trifling donations in money have been lost.

LLANDEVAILOG-TRE'R-GRAIG (LLAN-DEFAILOG-TRÊF-Y-GRAIG), a parish, in the hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5½ miles (e. by n.) from Brecknock; containing, exclusively of the township of Llanywern, the population of which is returned with that of the adjoining parish of Llangorse, 35 inhabitants. It is of small extent, comprising only about five hundred acres: nearly one-half constitutes a single farm, and the rest is divided among three others, the greater portions whereof are included within the adjacent parishes, to the poor's rate of which they are assessed, although the houses are in Llandevailog parish, which, however, contains not a single labourer's cottage; so that at least one-half of the cost of the maintenance of the poor of Tre'r-Graig, scattered through the adjoining parishes, falls on the first-named farm. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £258. A farm-house is pleasantly situated near the road from Brecknock through Llanvihangel-Tàlyllŷn to Talgarth, on the western bank of the small river Llynvi, which falls into the Wye near Glâsbury, and by which this parish, bordering upon the hundred of Talgarth, is separated from that of Llangorse. The Brecknock and Hay railway passes along the eastern margin of the Llynvi, within a hundred yards of the church. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Llanvillo: the church, dedicated to St. Tyvaelog, was erected in 1710, at the sole expense of the Rev. Gregory Parry, A.M., who resided at that time in the adjoining mansion, and is a small neat structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, appropriately fitted up for the use of the parishioners; at the western extremity of the roof is a shed containing a small bell. There is no separate register kept, the births and burials being entered in that of Llanvillo.

LLANDEVAILOG-VÂCH (LLAN-DEFAELOG-FÂCH), a parish, in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 2¼ miles (n. by w.) from Brecknock; composed of the Upper and Lower divisions, the former of which constitutes the chapelry of Llanvihangel-Vechan; and containing 382 inhabitants, of whom 200 are in the Upper, and 182 in the Lower, portion. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, and is distinguished by its adjunct from Llandevailog-Tre'r-Graig, in the same county, is pleasantly situated on the river Honddû, and on the old turnpike-road from Brecknock to Builth, which runs for nearly four miles through the parish over the Eppynt hills. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Garthbrengy, on the south by that of Llanthew, on the east by that of Landevalley, and on the west by that of Battle; and comprises by admeasurement 5712 acres, of which 1700 are arable, 1735 meadow and pasture, 743 wood, and the remainder common, waste, and roads; the whole forming a fine tract of country, partly mountainous, the rest hilly, and in some places richly wooded, the scenery of which is pleasingly diversified, and combines features of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur. From the higher grounds are obtained interesting and extensive views of the surrounding country, in which the Black Mountains of Talgarth, and the Brecknockshire Beacons in the distance, form prominent and distinguishing characteristics. The soil is chiefly loam, with some clay and gravel, producing wheat, barley, and oats; and the wood consists of oak and ash, with large plantations of larch, and various kinds of pine: there are a few small stone quarries, and one fulling-mill. The annual value of the rateable property in the whole parish has been returned at £2191, of which £1101 is the return for the chapelry of Llanvihangel-Vechan, or Upper division, and £1090 for the Lower division, or township of Landevailog-Vâch. In the vicinity are some handsome villas and pleasing residences, of which the principal within the parish

are Castle-Madoc; Glàn Honddû, an elegant villa, beautifully seated on a gentle acclivity, under an elevated ridge, the summit of which is crowned with timber of stately growth, and commanding a pleasing view of the fertile and beautiful Vale of Honddû, and Llandevailog House, situated at a little distance from Glàn Honddû, to the north, and nearly adjacent to the church, a mansion surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out, at the back of which is a large tumulus, perfectly level on the summit, and which probably forms the sepulchre of some native British chieftain of remote antiquity, or was formerly surmounted by a military work, to defend the passage of the river Honddû, over which at this place is a substantial stone bridge of one arch. One of the most delightful scenes in the Vale of Honddû is viewed in the approach to Llandevailog church: opposite to the wooded heights under which stands Glàn Honddû several woody knolls decline in verdant meadows towards the margin of the river, which is partially seen emerging from a thick grove that here covers its steep banks; the tower of the church is seen just rising above the dark foliage of the venerable yews by which it is surrounded, with Llandevailog House nearly adjacent; while in the background the landscape appears to be entirely inclosed by successive ranges of distant hills. The village, which, though small, is highly prepossessing in appearance, is delightfully situated on the western bank of the river, which washes the eastern wall of the churchyard, in its course through the parish to join the river Usk at Brecknock.

The *living* is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £258. The advowson was formerly vested in the lords of Brecknock, but, upon the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, escheated to the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvaelog, a dark, damp, and greatly dilapidated edifice, was taken down and rebuilt, in the year 1831, of stone raised on the glebe-land, and given for that purpose by the rector. The building, which is in the pointed style, was erected at an expense of little more than £200, by subscription, aided by a grant of £60 from the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, in consideration of which 55 out of the 150 sittings it contains, were declared free and unappropriated. It consists of a nave and chancel, having a boarded floor, raised on dwarf walls, and is fitted up with every regard to comfort; there is also a neat Gothic porch: the old tower, which is a heavy and rude edifice, of much more recent date than the ancient church, is still remaining in its original state; and most of the monuments have been preserved in their former situations. In the chancel are several sepulchral memorials of the seventeenth century, to the memory of the Powels of Castle Madoc; on the north wall is a shield of armorial bearings of sixteen quarterings, of the family of Prytherch, now extinct; and on the west wall is an elegant tablet of white marble, richly sculptured, to the memory of the late Pennoyre Watkins, Esq. The churchyard, from its beautiful situation on the west bank of the river, between which and the turnpike-road it is situated, and from its being ornamented with some fine aged yew trees, has a strikingly picturesque appearance. It contains a very extensive mausoleum, surrounded by a high wall, belonging to the family of Watkins, of Pennoyre, in which the coffins are all placed upon iron trestles above the ground. On the west side of the wall of this mausoleum, near the entrance, is an ancient carved stone, about two yards in height, and varying from half a yard to a foot in breadth; it is divided into four compartments, the uppermost of which contains a rude cross, encircled with scrolls; the second the rudely carved figure of a man with a battle-axe in the right hand, and a dagger in the left; the third an inscription which has not yet been decyphered; and the lowest is ornamented with scrolls similar to those in the first compartment. This stone, by others, however, thought to have been raised to the memory of Brochmail Yscythrog, is conjectured by Mr. Jones, the late historian of the county, to commemorate Rhain, the eldest legitimate son of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, who, according to an old manuscript, died some time in the fifth century, and was buried at this place; and perhaps the tumulus above noticed was raised over his remains: another stone, perhaps of Roman workmanship, which bore the inscription CATVC, and has been noticed by all antiquaries since the time of Camden, was preserved here until the recent re-erection of the church, when it was accidentally destroyed. The chapel of Llanvihangel-Vechan is situated about three miles to the north of the church, on the road to Builth; and there are places of worship for Independents in the Higher division, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists in the Lower division, of the parish. About 40 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, one in connexion with the Established Church, and the other with the Wesleyans, in which 40 children are taught gratuitously. Miss Sarah Prytherch, who died in 1793, charged an estate, called Peytin Glâs, with the annual payment of £10 to the poor, which is distributed shortly after Christmas in sums varying from 5*s.* to £2 among ten or twelve of the most deserving, not receiving aid from the parish, and who generally continue on the list during life. A road from the Roman station near Brecknock to that of *Loventium*, in the Vale of Teivy, called by the natives Sarn Helen, or Sarn Lleon, is supposed to have entered the parish near a village called Sarnau, about a quarter of a mile westward from the church. Sir David Gam, who so gloriously distinguished himself in the battle of

Agincourt, was probably a native of this place, where he passed the early years of his life on an estate called Peytyngwŷn, the mansion on which was burned to the ground by Owain Glyndwr, during the insurrection headed by that chieftain, who justly regarded David as his personal enemy.

LLANDEVALLEY, a parish, in the hundred of Tàlgarth, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 7 miles (N. E.) from Brecknock; comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, each of which is separately assessed for the maintenance of its poor, as also the township of Trowsgoed; and containing 770 inhabitants, of whom 360 are in the Upper, and 410 in the Lower, portion. This parish comprehends a rich and fertile tract of country, consisting principally of arable lands, of which the soil is very productive; the rateable annual value being £3366, of which £1435 is the return for the northern, and £1931, for the southern, division. The village is pleasantly situated about a mile to the north-west of the turnpike-road leading from London to Brecknock, through Hay, and consists of a few neat and comfortable dwellings, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in agriculture. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Crickadarn, rated in the king's books at £5, and by the will of the Rev. David Williams, of Stapleford, in the county of Hertford, dated January 16th, 1712, endowed with the rectorial tithes of Llandevalley, Crickadarn, and part of Bronllŷs, subject, however, to the payment of certain charities charged thereon, and of an annual stipend of £25 to the officiating curate of Crickadarn. The *church*, dedicated, according to some accounts, to St. Teilaw, and according to others to St. Matthew, is an ancient structure, with a tower at the western end, containing five bells, and was formerly one of the finest in the county: the body of the edifice consists of a nave, nearly seventy feet in length, with a narrow aisle on the south, and a chancel about twenty-five feet long; the aisle is separated from the nave by four pointed arches resting on octangular pillars; the roof, which is of oak, is finely arched, and supported by transverse ribs springing from corbels; the chancel is separated from the nave by the ancient rood-loft, which is still in tolerable preservation. The windows are in the later style of English architecture; in that facing the east is some stained glass, presenting chiefly heads with stars and other devices; and in a window on the south side are two half-length figures of bishops, with their mitres and crosiers, one of whom is represented in the act of giving a benediction. In the south aisle is a finely painted window, representing the Crucifixion, in which the figures are well proportioned, especially those of the Virgin and Mary Magdalene; and in another of this aisle are half-length figures intended to represent the Father and the Saviour, inscribed over which, in old English characters, are the two first sentences of the Apostles' Creed. Adjoining the churchyard is a large *parsonage-house*, erected in 1718, to which are annexed about fifty acres of glebe land. There are *places of worship* for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, of which the former is endowed with a sum of £100 under the will of the late William Parry, Gent., of Llŷswen, directing the interest to be applied towards the support of the minister, who consequently receives from this bequest £4 per annum.

There are a day school, in which 30 children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, supported by subscription, in which are about 35 persons. One of the charitable bequests of the *Rev. David Williams*, charged on the tithes of the three parishes abovementioned, is forty shillings per annum, to be distributed among the poorest housekeepers, day-labourers, and widows of Llandevalley, one half on St. Thomas's-day, and the other half on Good Friday, and double this sum in default of payment on the days specified. *Mr. William Lewis*, of Caer Gitto, in the parish, gave, in 1740, the sum of £16, directing the interest to be annually distributed among the poor at Christmas, but this charity has been lost by the failure of the party to whom the money was entrusted. *Mrs. Elizabeth Williams*, of Llandeilo-Graban, in 1748, bequeathed ten shillings per annum for a sermon to be preached by the minister on Good Friday, and £5 to be distributed immediately after divine service, on the same day, in half-crowns, to forty poor parishioners, with the payment of which sums she charged an estate in the parish. On the farm of Pwllewrw, situated upon an eminence, are vestiges of a small British *encampment;* and in a lane near the northern extremity of the parish, called Heol Einon, or Pen Heol Einon, is a *stone* about four feet high, supposed to be a sepulchral memorial. In the parish is a *mineral spring*, the properties of which are similar to that of Llanwrtyd: the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, with a small portion of marine salt, and also partakes in a considerable degree of a chalybeate nature; it is highly recommended in scorbutic and cutaneous diseases. *Trebarried*, formerly the seat of William ab Harry Vaughan, by whom it was built, about the middle of the seventeenth century, partly with the materials of a more ancient mansion, has been for many years abandoned by the family, and is now a farm-house. In this parish was anciently settled a family of Norman extraction, named Bois, who had within its limits a castellated mansion, called *Trebois*, of which nothing now remains but the moat by which it was surrounded: of this family was David Bois, prior of the Carmelite friars at Gloucester, and author of several Latin works on religious and ecclesiastical subjects.

LLANDEVEYLOG (LLAN-DYFAELOG), a parish, in the hundred of Kidwelly, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles

(S. S. E.) from Carmarthen; containing 1303 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the navigable river Towy, by which it is bounded on the west; and contains a large tract of fertile land, the whole, with a very trifling exception, is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is richly varied, and that portion of the parish situated between the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Kidwelly, which passes close to the village, and the river Towy, is not inferior, for the variety and beauty of its scenery, to any district in this part of the principality. There is an ancient weir for taking salmon and sewin, attached to the Plâs Gwŷn estate. Several good family residences are situated within the limits of the parish, but most of them have been deserted by their proprietors, and converted into farm-houses. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant; present net income, £64; patron, — Barker, Esq.: the impropriation is vested in trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Maelog, the reputed founder, is of great antiquity, and of a very irregular form, differing as to structure from the generality of parochial churches. There are places of worship for Welsh Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians, of whom the first assemble for divine worship in an ancient edifice, formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, but which, having long fallen into disuse, has been recently repaired for the purpose to which it is at present appropriated. About 60 children of both sexes are instructed in two day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there are five Sunday schools, of which one, supported by voluntary contributions, contains 30 children who attend the Established Church; and the others appertain to the dissenters, and afford instruction by gratuitous teachers to about 350 persons. Three children receive instruction in one of these schools under the proceeds of a bequest of £10 for the purpose, in 1722, by David Griffith John, and of a rent-charge of £1, in 1778, by Henry Mansel, who also left £2 for annual distribution among the poor. A farm-house near the church is supposed to have been anciently a monastery, of which the only memorial is preserved in the appellation "Nant-y-Llan," by which it is designated. On a tenement called Pistyll, in the lordship of Cloigin, is a spring of limpid water, formerly in great repute for its efficacy in curing diseases of the eye; and in the same lordship was once an extra-parochial chapel, in which no other service was performed than the solemnization of marriages; but no vestige of it is at present discernible, except the foundations, the materials having been removed at various times for private uses. Some traces of an old causeway, now a bridle-way to Carmarthen, are visible just above the river.

LLANDEVEYSON (LLAN-DYFEISANT), a parish, in the union of Llandilo-Vawr, lower division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; comprising part of the market and post-town of Llandilo-Vawr, on the eastern boundary of it; and containing 267 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Towy: the lands, which are tolerably fertile, are, with the exception of a very small portion, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and the distant views present numerous objects of interest and features of picturesque and romantic beauty. A very considerable portion of this parish is occupied by *Newton Park*, the property of Lord Dynevor, which comprehends within its limits, besides his lordship's modern residence, the site and venerable ruins of Dynevor Castle, the ancient seat of the princes of the house of Dynevor, and of which a more detailed account is given in the article on Llandilo-Vawr. The present mansion, formerly called Newton House, and now Dynevor Castle, is a plain substantial quadrangular structure, crowned at each of the angles with a cupola. The grounds, which are very extensive, are finely laid out, and comprise some noble heights to the west of the town; the plantations are of stately and luxuriant growth; and the park comprehends a richer assemblage of picturesque beauty than is perhaps to be found within the same circuit in almost any other part of the principality. Among the most prominently interesting objects in the grounds, which are seen to great advantage from the opposite side of the river, are the parochial church of Llandeveyson, and the ruins of the ancient castle of Dynevor, the towers of which, rising above the luxuriant foliage of the trees by which they are partly concealed, and preserving even in their ruins an air of venerable majesty, form a strikingly romantic feature in the scenery. The *living* is a donative, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty; net income, £51; patron and impropriator, Earl Cawdor, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and who has also a glebe of thirty acres, valued at £8 per annum. The *church* is a small edifice, situated within the limits of Newton Park, and is supposed to have been built on the site of a Roman temple, upon the foundation of which its northern angle is said to rest. In levelling the churchyard, some years since, the walls of the old building were discovered; and, within three hundred yards of the spot, a pot of Roman coins was subsequently found. The ebbing and flowing well noticed by Giraldus Cambrensis, as having some dependence on the fluctuation of the tides, and the stream issuing from which is called *Nant-y-Rheibio*, "the bewitched brook," is, in the opinion of the most competent judges, nothing more than a natural syphon, the operation of which is easily deducible from the principles of hydrostatics.

LLANDEWI-YSTRADENNY (LLAN-DDEWI-YSTRAD-ENAU), a parish, in the union

of KNIGHTON, partly in the hundred of KEVENLLEECE, and partly in that of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 693 inhabitants, of whom 336 are in the church township in the hundred of Knighton. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. David, and its position in a winding vale, contains by admeasurement 8075*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.*, and is situated on the river Ithon, and intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Builth, in Brecknockshire, to Newtown, in the county of Montgomery. It comprehends an extensive tract of land, of which by far the greater portion is inclosed and cultivated, and includes, besides the township of Llanddewi, that of Maestyr Rhoslowthy; the surface is boldly undulated, but the soil is in general productive. The scenery among the hills is extremely magnificent, and the distant mountains are seen in distinct ranges, varying in elevation and differing in aspect, finely grouped in almost every variety of form, and so numerous, that it is impossible with any degree of correctness to allocate them to their respective counties. The village comprises only a few houses, occupying a pleasant situation: the inhabitants obtain their letters from a receiving-house at Pen-y-Bont. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanvihangel-Rhyd-Ithon annexed, both of which were originally parochial chapels, ecclesiastically subordinate to the mother church of Llanbister; and is endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £112; patron, Chancellor of the Collegiate Church of Brecknock: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £365, payable to the Prebendary of Llanbister, but subject to rates, averaging £42. 15. 7. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. David, has lately undergone extensive alterations, the northern aisle having been removed, and the southern new pewed and rendered commodious; it is a small but neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, the latter of which has a handsome east window of good design: the churchyard is surrounded by some ash trees of majestic growth and very imposing appearance. The produce of two small charitable donations amounting to £1. 10., is annually given to the poor; one being a rent-charge of £1, by an unknown donor, and the other 10*s.*, a portion of the Rev. Robert Barlow's grant in the parish of Llanbister.

On the summit of one of the mountains within the parish, impending over the Vale of Ithon, are the remains of a strong intrenchment, termed the Gaer, considered to have been one of the fortified posts alternately occupied, in the twelfth century, by Cadwallon, and Mortimer, during the arduous conflicts which took place between them. It is elliptical in form, being inaccessible on the side towards the vale, and on every other side defended by two parallel intrenchments. On the opposite hill is an extensive tumulus of earth, surrounded by a moat, called Bedd Ygre, "the grave of Ygre," supposed to have been raised in memory of some ancient British chieftain of that name who fell near the spot and was interred there. About two miles from this place formerly stood an old fortification, termed Castell Cymaron, erected on the banks of the Cymaron, and thought to have been originally built by the Anglo-Normans, to protect the territories they had violently seized in this part of the principality, and which was soon afterwards destroyed by the Welsh, in their continued efforts to recover possession. It was subsequently rebuilt by Hugh, Earl of Chester, who, in 1142, obtained the whole of the district of Maelienydd, in which it was included, and was constantly an object of contention between the Anglo-Normans and the Welsh, in the frequent conflicts that arose from the repeated efforts of the former to extend their encroachments, and of the latter to repel them. This castle at length fell into the hands of the Mortimers, about the year 1360, and remained for ages with their descendants. Its site, and the moat by which it was surrounded, may still be distinctly traced; but of the building itself not the slightest portion remains.

LLANDEWI-VELVREY (LLAN-DDEWI-FELFRE), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, principally in the hundred of NARBERTH, but partly in that of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Narberth; containing 915 inhabitants, of whom 788 are in the Narberth, and 127 in the Dungleddy, portion. This place is situated in a rich and fertile vale, watered by the river Tâf, which separates the parish from that of Llangan, in the county of Carmarthen. The lands are wholly inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; and the soil is eminently fertile; the rateable annual value being returned at £3062. 16. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and interesting scenery, and is enlivened with several gentlemen's seats, of which the principal are Trêwern and Hênllan. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £8, and is in the patronage of the Principal and Tutors of St. David's College, Lampeter, the impropriators; net income, £130; the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £7. 9. 4½., and is in the gift of the Crown; net income, £197, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. David, is remarkable for the simplicity of its architecture, and displays evident features of a very remote antiquity: an elegant mural tablet of white marble, to the memory of the late David Lewis, Esq., of Hênllan, and his youngest daughter, was lately put up in the chancel by his widow. The vicarage-house has been nearly rebuilt on an enlarged scale by the present incumbent, under the provisions of the act of parliament, commonly called Gilbert's Act. A day and Sunday school, contain-

ing 100 children of both sexes, is partly supported by private charity, and partly by payments from the parents; and there are two Sunday schools respectively appertaining to Baptists and Presbyterians, and conducted gratuitously, in which are about 230 children.

LLANDEWY-ABERARTH (LLAN-DDEWI-ABERARTH), a parish, in the union of Aberaëron, lower division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 13 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lampeter; containing 1062 inhabitants. The name of this parish, which comprises about 3000 acres, is derived from the dedication of the church, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation near the mouth of the small river Arth, which here discharges its waters into the bay of Cardigan. This parish is also intersected by the Aëron, and from the vale through which this river winds the greater part of its surface presents a hilly aspect. The surrounding scenery, though bold and varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature; the higher grounds command extensive views across the open bay, and some pleasing prospects over the adjacent country. The village, which is on the turnpike-road leading from Cardigan to Aberystwith, is remarkably neat and well built; and in the neighbourhood are some pleasing seats, of which the principal in the parish is Tŷ-Glyn, situated about two miles from the village. A tract called Morva Mawr, or "the Great Marsh," extending along the sea side, and the meadows on the banks of the Aëron, which are liable to inundation, have a fine, deep, loamy soil; that of the more elevated tracts is lighter; but the whole is productive of superior grain of every kind: the only uncultivated portion of the parish is about fifty acres of woodland.

This place constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the gift of the Prebendary, whose appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £255; net income of the incumbent, £100. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a very ancient structure, forty-four feet in length, thirty in breadth, and thirty-eight in height, with a tower sixty feet high. A chapel, dedicated to St. Alban, was erected in 1809, for the accommodation of the family residing at Tŷ-Glyn, by the late Rev. Alban Thomas Jones Gwynne, who endowed it with a small farm called Rhôs Taverne, in the parish of Llandyssil, now producing £20 per annum: the living, which is further endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant, is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Proprietor of the Tŷ-Glyn estate. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. About 60 children are instructed in a day school, 30 of whom are taught gratuitously with a fund raised by subscription and through assistance from the Tŷ-Glyn estate, and the others at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, containing 60 children, who attend the Established Church, is endowed with £7 per annum, of which £5 were presented by Henry Jones, of Tŷ-Glyn, Esq., and the remainder by the late Rev. Alban T. J. Gwynne, his successor in that estate: of this sum £2. 15. are given to the teacher, £3 are expended in clothes for the deserving children, and the rest in books for the use of the school. There are also two other Sunday schools, appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, and conducted gratuitously, in which 80 children are instructed. Near the sea-shore are some vestiges of an old circular encampment, called Castell Cadwgan, supposed by some antiquaries to have been thrown up by that chieftain, about the year 1148; but its defences are now almost levelled.

LLANDEWY-BREVI (LLAN-DDEWI-BREFI), a parish, in the union of Trêgaron, comprising the townships of Dothie-Camddwr, Dothie-Pyscottwr, Godwidd, and Prisk with Carvan, in the upper division, and the chapelries of Blaen-Penal and Gartheli, and the townships of Cugian, Gwynvil, and Llanio, in the lower division, of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lampeter; and containing 2590 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Teivy, and by the turnpike-road from Lampeter to Trêgaron, appears, from some discoveries recently made on a farm called Llanio, to have contained a Roman station of some importance, thought to have been occupied by a cohort of the second legion of Augustus. According to an inscription upon one of the stones still remaining, this cohort assisted in building the walls of the place, which most antiquaries agree in supposing to have been the *Loventium* of the Roman Itineraries. The parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. David, was distinguished at a very early period as the place where a memorable convocation of the fathers of the Christian church was held in 519, for the suppression of the Pelagian heresy, which early in the sixth century was spreading rapidly through the principality. At this synod, of which many marvellous particulars have been related by Giraldus Cambrensis, St. David presided, to whom St. Dubricius, at that time archbishop of Caerlleon, who was present at the meeting, resigned his archiepiscopal see and retired to Bardsey Isle, where he spent the remainder of his days in solitude and devotion. In 1073, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the forces of Gronw and Llewelyn, sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, who had excited an insurrection to avenge the murder of their grandfather, the late Prince of Powys, and the troops of Rhŷs ab Owain and Rhydderch ab Caradoc, princes of South Wales, in which the former were victorious, and

Rhydderch was slain. In making their attack upon the princes of South Wales, the sons of Bleddyn crossed the river Camddwr by a ford still called Rhŷd-y-Meirch, or "the ford of the Cavalry;" and on the western bank of that stream are the remains of a military work, called Castell, which was constructed by Rhŷs ab Owain on this occasion. A college was founded here in 1187, by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in honour of the patron saint of his cathedral, who had so ably confuted the Pelagian heresy at this place, in the year 519, also recommending it to the patronage of King Edward the Confessor, for a precentor and twelve prebendaries, which he amply endowed, and which continued to flourish till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £40. A society formed of late years, for the promotion of Christian knowledge and Church union in the diocese of St. David's, contemplated the foundation of a college at this place, for the education of young men intended for the ministry in the Church of England; for which purpose they procured stone and timber for the erection of suitable buildings; but the plan was afterwards altered, and the object of the society was ultimately carried into effect at Lampeter.

The parish comprises the upper part of the Vale of Teivy, the banks of which river are ornamented with some pleasingly varied scenery; but on the north and east it is environed by hills of bleak and desolate appearance, and the surrounding country, consisting of high and barren mountains, wears a dreary aspect. The village, situated about a mile from the Teivy, consists only of a few detached cottages, and is watered near its entrance by a small brook, called in Leland's time the Brevy: fairs are annually held on May 7th, July 24th, October 9th, and November 13th. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanbadarn-Odwynne annexed, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Lisburne and R. Price, Esq., the impropriators; net income, £146. The church, dedicated to St. David, and erected on an eminence, said to be the spot on which that saint stood while preaching against the Pelagian heresy, was built by Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, as the collegiate church of the establishment which that prelate founded here in 1187. It is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a massive square tower, and was originally cruciform, but the north transept has been for many years a ruin, and the whole edifice has suffered materially from dilapidation. In it is preserved a very large horn, called by the inhabitants of the place "Mat-Corn ŷch Davydd," which is said to have been in the possession of the parishioners since the time of that saint. On a stone over the entrance to the chancel is a Latin inscription, which is noticed by Edward Llwyd, in a communication to Bishop Gibson, and is as follows: HIC IACET IDNERT FILIVS I . . . . . QVI OCCISVS FVIT PROPTER P . . . . . SANCTI. Near the west end of the church is a curious old monument, termed by the natives of the place "David's Staff," on which he is said to have leaned whilst preaching in the synod; it is an upright stone, seven feet high, and about ten inches broad, bearing a mutilated inscription, now illegible. A similar stone, four feet five inches high, and one foot eight inches broad, inscribed only with a cross, serves as a gate-post at the western entrance into the churchyard; and at the eastern entrance is a third, three feet ten inches in height, and one foot two inches in breadth, with an illegible inscription: all these monuments are supposed to have been raised in the early part of the sixth century. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists at Blaen-Penal.

In the different townships of the parish are five day schools, containing altogether about 220 children of both sexes, who are instructed at the expense of their parents, with the exception of those of one in the chapelry of Blaen-Penal, and of another in the township of Godwidd, the former of which has an endowment of £5 (the school to be kept open from the 12th of November in each year to the 12th of May following), and the latter one of £10 per annum, arising from a rent-charge of £2 by David Thomas, in 1781, and from £8, the produce of a bequest of £200 in the four per cents., by Catherine Radcliffe, in 1782: this last named school is taught in a small meeting-house in the village, also the gift of David Thomas. There are eight Sunday schools, supported by voluntary subscriptions and gratuitous teachers, in which about 130 children receive instruction. At Llanio, in the parish, are three ancient inscribed stones, now built up in the walls of two cottages, which probably belonged to the ancient stations at this place: one of these bears an inscription, in rude characters, which has been read *Caii Artii Manibus* (or *memoriæ*) *Ennius Primus;* another "*Overioni;*" and the third, which now serves as a seat in the porch of one of the cottages, has the inscription "*Cohors Secundæ Augusta. Fecit Quinque passus.*" To the south-east of the farm-house is a piece of ground called Cae'r Castell, where may still be traced the foundations of old buildings; and at this place have been found, at various times, Roman coins, bricks, culinary utensils, and other relics of Roman antiquity, that strongly corroborate the opinion of its having been occupied as a station by that people.

LLANDILO (LLAN-DEILO), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N.) from Narberth; containing 116 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Teilo, one of the most eminent saints of British antiquity, who flourished in the latter part of the fifth, and the beginning of the sixth, century.

The parish is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the county, bordering on Carmarthenshire, and on the road from Newcastle-Emlyn to Haverfordwest; it is bounded on the east by Llangolman, on the west by Maenclochog, and on the south by Llanycevn; and comprises about 300 acres, of which 150 are pasture, 100 arable, and six woodland. The surface is boldly undulated, and in some parts rises into abrupt eminences, among which are some of the highest summits of the Percelly range of mountains. The lands are but partially inclosed and cultivated; the soil is various, being in some parts fertile, and in others thin and poor; and the chief agricultural produce is oats and barley. Slate of good quality is found in abundance, and some quarries of it are worked with advantage, the produce consisting of roofing slates, which are in high estimation: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £314. 17. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llangolman, and endowed with £800 royal bounty; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £33, of which £22 are payable to the impropriator, subject to rates, which average £3. 4. 1. per annum, and £11 to the vicar, subject to rates averaging £1. 12. There is a place of worship for Independents, who have also a Sunday school, in which are 110 children who pay for their instruction.

LLANDILO-ABERCOWAN (LLAN-DEILO-ABER-CYWYN), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of Derllŷs, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 8 miles (s. w. by w.) from Carmarthen; containing 78 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Teilo, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on the Cywyn, near the influx of that stream into the Tâf, by the estuary of which latter river, expanding into Carmarthen bay, it is bounded on the south-west. The turnpike-road leading from Carmarthen to St. Clear's passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty; net income, £54; patron, — Hughes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £65, subject to rates, averaging £4. 3. per annum. The church is not remarkable for any architectural details, but is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Cywyn. Adjoining the churchyard was anciently an hospital, called the Pilgrims' Lodge; but no particulars, either of its foundation or its history, are recorded, and the building has long been appropriated to other uses, John Popkin, in 1713, bequeathed £10 to the poor of the parish: but no such charity is now in operation.

LLANDILO'R-VÂN (LLAN-DEILO-FÂN), a parish, in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 12 miles (n. w. by w.) from Brecknock; containing 525 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by that of New Church, in Tîr Abbot, and Llangammarch, on the south by Llywel, on the east by Llanvihangel-Nant-Brân, and on the west by Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn; and comprises by measurement 6315 acres, of which 1382 are arable, 4688 pasture, and 245 wood: the surface is hilly, and the soil a reddish earth; there are some fine plantations of oak, larch, and ash; and the chief produce is stock, consisting of sheep, cattle, and hill ponies. The parish is pleasantly situated on a tract of high ground above the Vale of Usk, and is intersected by three brooks, namely, the Mawen or Vawen, the Ethrym, and the Cilieni, the two former whereof effect a junction near the church, and about a mile lower down flow into the latter, which preserves its name till it falls into the river Usk at Pont Maes. Its north-western extremity, adjoining the hundred of Builth, was formerly called Tîr yr Abad, or Monksland, and formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Strata-Florida, in the county of Cardigan. Though, from its more elevated situation, the lands are less fertile than those in the Vale of Usk, they are by no means unproductive; the greater portion is inclosed and well cultivated; and there are extensive tracts of common land, the right of which, as in most of the hilly districts, is considered by the inhabitants as a valuable and important privilege. The annual value of the rateable property has been returned at £1781, of which £1039 is for the lower, and £742 for the upper, division. The chief mansions are Llandilo-Hall, and Neuadd: the latter has ceased to be a family seat, and is let to tenants; and the lands belonging to the former mansion are farmed out. The village is within three miles of the high road from Brecknock, into Carmarthenshire, through Trêcastle. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; net income, £83; patrons and impropriators, Coheirs of Walter Jeffreys, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £173, subject to rates, averaging £5. 8. 3. During the Commonwealth, this living was endowed with £40 per annum out of the sequestrated rectory of Merthyr-Cynog, which, however, ceased at the Restoration. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, and appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, is 84 feet in length, and 27 in breadth, and contains 48 sittings, of which 13 are free. Here is a Sunday school, in which about 90 children are gratuitously instructed. In the northern part of the parish, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Strata-Florida, were found, about forty years since, twenty pieces of silver coin of the reign of Edward I., carefully wrapped up, and which appeared to have been lost, or concealed in a bog.

LLANDILO-VAWR (LLAN-DEILO-FAWR), a parish (and the head of a union), comprising the market-town and liberties of Llandilo-Vawr, and the hamlets of Maenor-Deilo-vabon, Tal-

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iaris, and Tîr Esgob with Rhôs-maen, in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH; the hamlets of Cwm-Garw-Llwyd, Maenor-Deilo Upper, Maenor-Deilo Lower, and Tâch Llenan with Rhiw-Llâs, in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO; and the hamlets of Brŷn-y-Beirdd, Glyn-Aman, Pentrêv Cwn, Trêcastell, and Trêgib, in the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES; and containing 5471 inhabitants, of which number, 1313 are in the town and liberties of Llandilo-Vawr, 15 miles (E. by N.) from Carmarthen, and 202 (W. by N.) from London. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Teilo, an eminent British saint, who flourished towards the close of the fifth, or early in the sixth, century: after his death, his remains, which had been vehemently contended for by this parish, in which he died, by the inhabitants of Pennalum, where his ancestors had been buried, and by those of Llandaf, where he had been bishop, were finally interred at the last-named place. The town, though now one of the most considerable in South Wales, derived all its former importance and present historical interest from the neighbouring castle of Dinas Vawr, or Dynevor, originally erected as a royal palace, by Roderic the Great, sovereign of all Wales. After the death of Roderic, in 877, his dominions were divided into three separate sovereignties, and the seat of government for that of South Wales was removed, for the sake of greater security, from Carmarthen to Dynevor, which was strongly fortified both by nature and art. This castle, in which, in the tenth century, was deposited a copy of the celebrated code of laws compiled and enacted by Hywel Dda, continued to be the residence of the sovereigns of South Wales, till their government was overthrown by the aggression of the Normans, after their conquest of England. In 1142, Cadell, son of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, a scion of the ancient royal family of South Wales, laid siege to this castle, then held by the Norman usurpers of the circumjacent soil, and took and retained it. About the year 1150, his brothers Rhŷs and Meredydd, returning into their own territories, after a successful predatory incursion into the lands of the English vassals, rebuilt this palace of their ancestors, and rendered it stronger than it had ever before been. Rhŷs having made peace with *Henry II.*, that monarch ceded to him the district of Cantrêv-Mawr, in which Dynevor Castle was situated, and also several other lordships at that time belonging to the English. These possessions not being given up according to treaty, Rhŷs again had recourse to arms, and soon obtained them by force, recovering also the other ancient demesnes of his family; and after continuing for some time to spread devastation through the parts inhabited by the English vassals in the counties of Cardigan and Pembroke, he returned to Dynevor, laden with spoil and military honour.

From this time until the death of Henry II., Rhŷs remained in quiet occupation of Dynevor Castle, where, excepting in the case of a formidable attack which he made on the Marches, after the accession of *Richard I.*, he appears to have lived entirely in peace and retirement. In the year 1204, his grandson, Rhŷs ab Grufydd, made a successful attempt to recover this fortress, which had been seized by his uncle Maelgwyn; but the latter, with the assistance of his brother, Rhŷs Vychan, regained it, and likewise took nearly all the other possessions of Rhŷs ab Grufydd and his brother Owain Under these circumstances the latter chieftains had recourse for assistance to the English monarch, John, who ordered Lord Foulke to demand of Rhŷs Vychan the castle of Llandovery, with its dependent territory, for the support of the brothers Rhŷs and Owain. This application being refused, the English commander, accompanied by these chieftains, and all the forces they could collect in the vicinity, advanced towards Dynevor, and, meeting on their march the forces of Rhŷs Vychan, a battle ensued, in which that chieftain was defeated with considerable loss, and compelled to retreat upon Dynevor, the garrison of which he reinforced; and, after burning to the ground the town of Llandilo-Vawr, he retired into the most inaccessible parts of the neighbouring country. Foulke and the native chieftains immediately invested the castle, and so pressed the siege, that the garrison surrendered on the following day, on condition of being allowed to depart with their arms. Soon after Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, in alliance with several of the chieftains of South Wales, dispossessed many of the English vassals of the usurped territories in this part of the principality, and, in the partition of them, assigned Dynevor Castle, with nearly the whole of Cantrêv-Mawr, to Rhŷs Vychan, who afterwards died at Llandilo-Vawr, in 1234, and was buried at St. David's. His son Rhŷs, having been deprived of his territories, in 1254, by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, who divided them among other chieftains of South Wales, applied for assistance to *Henry III.*; and that monarch granted him a powerful force, to aid him in the recovery of such of them as were held by his brother Meredydd. With these auxiliaries Rhŷs came by sea to Carmarthen, and proceeded thence to Dynevor Castle, which he immediately invested; but Meredydd ab Owain and Meredydd ab Rhŷs, reinforced by a large body of troops, sent by Llewelyn, gave the English battle, and, after one of the most sanguinary conflicts which ever took place in this part of the principality, defeated them with the loss of more than two thousand of their number. Soon after the accession of *Edward I.* to the English throne, Payen de Chaworth, who commanded that monarch's forces in South Wales, attacked and laid waste the territories of several of the native chieftains, who des-

pairing of assistance from Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, made their submission to the English sovereign, and delivered the castle of Dynevor into the hands of his lieutenant. Edward I., about the time of his final invasion of North Wales, also sent an army into South Wales, under the command of the Earl of Gloucester and Sir Edward Mortimer, who, near Llandilo-Vawr, encountered and totally defeated the Welsh army which had been raised to oppose them, but not without sustaining a considerable loss on their own side, five knights, and William de Valence, cousin of Edward I., being slain: this last victory was one of those which completed the final conquest of Wales. In 1287, Rhŷs ab Meredydd, who had excited an extensive insurrection in South Wales, suddenly besieged and took the castle of Dynevor; but it was afterwards retaken by the English under the Earl of Cornwall, and subsequently demolished. In the reign of *Henry VII.*, it formed part of the family estates of the celebrated Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas; but on the unjust attainder of his grandson, Rhŷs ab Grufydd, in the time of *Henry VIII.*, it reverted to the crown. In the following reign, Mary restored a small portion of the estates to his son Grufydd ab Rhŷs; and *Charles I.* restored to Sir Henry Rice all the family estates that then remained in the possession of the crown. George Rice, who died in 1782, was created Baron Dynevor, with remainder to his daughter, whose son, the present Lord Dynevor, is proprietor of the ancient castle and its dependent territory.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on an eminence rising from the right bank of the river Towy, over which is a narrow stone bridge of modern erection, the work of Edwards, so celebrated in Wales for his bridge-building; and consists of several irregularly formed streets, containing few houses of ancient date which at all agree, either in size or style, with the important rank the place now holds in the county. Within the last few years considerable improvements have taken place, and greater regularity and a more prepossessing appearance have been given to the buildings that have been recently erected: a new road has also been constructed through the churchyard, instead of the old one, which was so steep in this part of its course as to be almost impassable for carriages; and the approach from the town to the bridge has likewise been materially improved. The inhabitants are scantily supplied with water from a pure spring in the churchyard, at which St. Teilo used to baptize Christian converts in old times; the streets are neither paved nor lighted. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified with hill and dale, and greatly embellished with flourishing plantations: towards the east the view embraces the lofty Carmarthenshire Beacons, and to the west the wooded heights inclosing the beautiful Vale of Towy, through which that river winds its majestic course. In the vicinity are numerous elegant seats and pleasing villas, situated in grounds that add greatly to the interesting character of the surrounding country, and the principal of which are the castle of Lord Dynevor, noticed in article Llandeveyson; Trêgib, an old fortified mansion, now modernized; Maenorvaben; Taliaris; with the two deserted residences of Derwydd and Tŷ Gwŷn Mawr. Both the town and parish are intersected by the roads from London to Carmarthen, by Brecknock, and from Swansea to Lampeter. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is on Saturday; and fairs occur on February 20th, Palm Monday, and June 4th. The midsummer quarter-sessions for the county, and the county court, are held here; the latter monthly before the under sheriff; and the election of a knight for the shire took place at Llandilo-Vawr prior to the passing of the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," which directed that the county members should be elected at Carmarthen: it is still a polling-place. The town-hall is a respectable building of modern erection, containing the courts for the sessions, and a grand-jury room, with a commodious area underneath, in which the corn market is held.

The PARISH is upwards of thirteen miles in length, from north to south, and about eight in breadth, from east to west; and is bounded on the north-west by that of Llandeveyson, on the north by those of Tàlley and Llansadwrn, on the east and north-east by that of Llangadock, and on the south and south-west by those of Bettws, Llandebie, and Llanvihangel Aberbythic. It comprises 26,000 acres, of which about 5200 are arable, 13,000 pasture, 1300 woodland, consisting of oak, ash, and alder, interspersed with many fine beech and fir trees, 5500 mountain and uninclosed land, and the remainder, roads, waste, &c. The soil comprehends the several varieties of calcareous earth, near the limestone rocks, red loam, from the old red sandstone formation, a considerable portion of clay to the north-west of the town, and a deep, rich, alluvial earth, occasionally alternated with patches of gravel, in the meadows bordering on the river Towy. There are quarries of limestone, flagstone, and mica slate, which is used for tiles: small streams and water corn-mills are numerous. The *living* is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of all the tithes, and rated in the king's books at £16; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator of the remainder of the tithes, D. J. Parker, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1536. 12. of which a sum of £1024. 8. is paid to the impropriator, and £512. 4., to the vicar. The *church*, dedicated to St. Teilo, and situated nearly in the centre of the town, is a large heavy building, consisting only of two aisles, with a Norman tower, and undistinguished by any peculiar architectural features. In the hamlet of *Taliaris* is a neat *chapel*, enlarged by the late Lord Robert Seymour, and endowed by him with a house and

eight acres of land, and the minister of which is also entitled to an annual salary of £11 out of the estate of Taliaris, under the bequest of William Gwynne, in 1697, and David Gwynne, in 1713, who also provided that from the same source should be procured sacramental bread and wine, all necessary linen and books for the service, and funds for keeping the chapel and burial-ground in repair. A grant for the erection of a new church at *Cwmaman*, in the parish, was made in 1841, by her Majesty's Commissioners; the building to be completed in the November of that year, in the early English style, with a tower, and to contain 545 sittings, 500 to be free. Formerly there was a chapel of ease to the mother church, called Capel yr Ywen, also one at Capel Bâch, another at Llanbrydau, and a fourth at Llanduvaen; but this last, to which is attached a curious open baptistery, of quadrangular form, has, by the munificence of Lord Dynevor, been again annexed to the church; the others are in ruins, or even more effectually destroyed. Within the limits of the parish are four places of worship for Independents, two for Baptists, two for Wesleyans, and one each for Calvinistic Methodists and Unitarians; of which three are in the town, *viz.*, one for Baptists, one for Wesleyans, and that for Calvinistic Methodists. There are, in the town and liberties, three day schools: one, containing about thirty children, is endowed with the interest of two turnpike tallies of £50 each, under the will of David James, for teaching poor children of the hamlets of Trêgib and Maenor-Deilovabon, and with £4 per annum under the will of Mrs. Warner; another contains 40 males and 40 females, and is supported by Lord Dynevor; in the other school about 40 children are instructed at the expense of their parents. There are also two infants' schools, in which from 30 to 40 children, and two day and boarding-schools, in which 22 males and 16 females, are taught at the parents' cost; and three Sunday schools, appertaining to dissenters and conducted gratuitously, in which are about 300 persons. In the different hamlets of the parish are seven day schools, in which 240 children are educated at the expense of their parents; an infants' school of 30 children, supported by the same means; and ten Sunday schools, belonging to the dissenters, in which 680 persons are taught. Under the bequest of the Gwynne family, and a similar one by Mrs. Protheroe, in 1719, it was provided that £2. 12. should be annually laid out in bread for the poor attending the church, and a like sum for those frequenting the chapel of Taliaris; and a further amount of £5. 4. was assigned, to be given every Sunday, in sums of 2*d.* each to 12 persons attending the chapel, and likewise £3 annually for apprenticing children.

In the vicinity of the town are many interesting ruins. The remains of *Dynevor Castle*, situated at the south-western extremity of Newton Park, which is within the parish of Llandeveyson, and contains also the modern mansion of Lord Dynevor, comprise a quadrangular area, about thirty-five yards in length and thirty in breadth, which was anciently inclosed with lofty walls of massive thickness, and appears to have been defended at the angles by towers, two of which are still standing, namely, a square one on the north, and a large round tower, overhanging a tremendous precipice on the south-east, overlooking the river Towy. About four miles from the town, and in that part of the parish situated in the hundred of Iscennen, are the remains of *Carreg Cennen Castle*, occupying the summit of an isolated rock, nearly one hundred yards in perpendicular height, at the base of which flows the small river Cennen, whence it derives its name. The erection of this fortress is by some writers ascribed to a chieftain named Goronw, and by others to Urien Reged, the remote ancestor of the house of Dynevor, whose ancient territories extended from the river Neath, in Glamorganshire, to the river Towy in the present county of Carmarthen. The simplicity of its architecture certainly bespeaks its early origin; and there can be little doubt of its having been of ancient British construction, although by some it is supposed to possess no claim to an origin more remote than the reign of Henry I. Recent discoveries have only contributed to involve the question in still greater obscurity: some coins of the Roman Emperors, which are continually discovered, lead to an opinion of its occupation by the Romans; and a stone hatchet has been found in the immediate vicinity, which is evidently of a date anterior to the use of metal in Britain for the construction of military weapons. The only historical event on record concerning it, is its re-capture by Rhŷs Vychan, about the year 1248, or 1254, from the English, to whom it had been given by his mother, from motives of personal dislike, in order to prevent it from falling into his hands. This fortress, from its elevated situation and the loftiness of its buildings, forms an interesting and conspicuous object from many points of view, especially from the direction of Llandebie, from which village is the finest approach to it. The present remains occupy a quadrilateral area, nearly thirty-five yards in length and twenty-five in breadth, and consist chiefly of two square towers on the northern side, which defend the entrance, a large round tower at the north-western angle, and an octangular tower at the north-eastern, where is the principal entrance. On the eastern side of the quadrangle are the remains of several of the principal apartments, and on the southern side is a range of building, consisting of smaller apartments, which were probably the offices of the castle. There appears to have been another entrance, by a covered way leading along the margin of the precipice on which the castle is built, to a gate on the southern side; and a narrow arched passage on the northern side leads by an easy descent

to a gallery excavated in the rock, and apparently designed as a well for supplying the castle with water. This gallery is about fifty yards in length, varying in breadth from three to twelve feet, and in height from four to ten, and is lighted at intervals by apertures cut outward through the rock: at the lower extremity is a basin, about four feet from the level of the floor, capable of holding not more than two gallons, and into which the water trickles from the roof. From the summit of the rock on which the castle stands is an extensive and almost boundless prospect over the wide valleys intervening between the lofty mountains by which the site is surrounded. Near the source of the small river Cennen are numerous excavations, the interior surface of which is covered with fine grass: these are supposed to have been habitations of the aboriginal Britons. About five miles to the south of the town is *Fynnon Craig Cefyl*, a chalybeate spring; and in various parts of the parish are several others of inferior note; but the waters of none of them are now used for medicinal purposes. On the opposite side of the river is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well; and at a short distance to the south of Carreg Cennen Castle, at the place called Llanduvaen, on the borders of the Black Mountains, is a square stone tank, anciently a baptistery for the use of the early Christian Church at the little chapel of Llanduvaen. In the south-eastern part of the parish is the source of the river Llwchwr, or Loughor, called Llygad y Llwchwr, which issues from a limestone rock, in a stream of sufficient force to give motion to the machinery of some extensive iron-works at a small distance, and lower down on its course in the demesne of Glyn hîr, falls over a ledge of rocks eighteen feet in perpendicular height, forming a fine cascade. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed Dec. 14th, 1836, and comprises the following twelve parishes and townships: namely, Llandilo-Vawr, Llandebie, Llanvihangel-Aberbythic, Llangathen, Llanegwad, Llanvihangel-Kîlvargen, Llanvynydd, Brechva, Llandeveyson, Tâlley, Llansawel, and Bettws: it is under the superintendence of 21 guardians, and contains a population of 17,128. The union-house is a neat building in the Elizabethan style, with a handsome front of cut stone.—See LLANDEVEYSON, TALIARIS, LLANVIHANGEL-ABERBYTHIC, &c.

LLANDINAM (LLAN-DINAM), a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN and LLANIDLOES, lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Llanidloes, on the road from Newtown to Aberystwith; containing 1731 inhabitants, of whom 461 are in the township. This parish is bounded on the south-west by the Llandinam mountain, which forms also a boundary between the counties of Montgomery and Radnor, and, rising to the height of one thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, commands from its summit an extensive view of the surrounding country. The village is beautifully situated on the south-eastern bank of the Severn, which flows smoothly through a narrow but highly cultivated vale, bounded by hanging woods of luxuriant foliage that in many places impend over its stream, and through which also the road winds in a direction parallel with the course of the river: the scenery of this small vale is pleasingly picturesque, and in some parts highly romantic; and from the summit of Carnedd hill a fine view is obtained of the Vale of the Severn, with the windings of the river, and the beautiful country upon its banks. On the Newtown road to Llanidloes, and about 4 miles from the latter town, is Berthddw, a splendid mansion, commanding some fine prospects. All the waste lands have been allotted among the freeholders, under the "Arustley Inclosure Act," passed in 1816, and have chiefly been inclosed and brought under cultivation. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a moderate extent, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. Of the annual value of the rateable property in the parish, the return made amounts to £6394.

The *living* is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 1½.; present net income, £270; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The rectory, divided into two comportions, and valued in the king's books at £22, was, by act of parliament in the 1st of James II., vested in the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, in trust, to appropriate one-third to the augmentation of the vicarages within the said comportions, and the remainder to the repairs of the cathedral church and the maintenance of its choir. The *church*, dedicated to St. Llonio, a saint of the sixth century, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, and is said to have been partly erected with the materials of the ruined fortifications of Caer-Sws: the western entrance is through a lofty and finely pointed arch under the tower, leading into the nave; and the interior is appropriately ornamented. At Pen Halwg, in the hamlet of Hêngynwith, stood an ancient chapel of ease, which was rebuilt in 1826, on the site of the former structure, and is situated six miles distant from the mother church: it is a neat plain edifice of stone, adapted to the accommodation of three hundred persons. There are places of worship for Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists: about forty-five children are instructed in two day schools at the expense of the parents; and there are nine Sunday schools, appertaining to the Methodists, in which 450 children are gratuitously taught. The annual amount of the *charities* for distribution among the poor, which generally takes place on St. Thomas's-day, is £17. 10. The principal portion, £12, arises from a house, barns, and thirty-two acres of land, purchased in 1729, for £125, the produce of several benefactions, the chief

contributor having been the Hon. Mrs. Catherine Lloyd; and to this property was subsequently added an inclosure allotment of 23½ acres. Another part of the charity fund proceeds from a rent-charge of £3, the bequest of some anonymous donor. Within the parish are three British *encampments*, of which the most perfect is that called the "Moat," about a mile nearly south-east from the Roman station at Caer-Sws, in the parish of Llanwnnog: it comprehends a quadrilateral area of about three acres, having the entrance at the lower extremity, and is defended by a strong intrenchment surrounded with a fosse. Connected with this camp is another of smaller dimensions, similarly fortified, and terminating with a high mound of earth entirely environed by a broad and deep moat; and about a quarter of a mile distant, on the summit of an eminence, is another, called Caer-Vechan, which, from its greater elevation, appears to have been an exploratory station. Several silver coins of the reign of Edward III., and of later date, have been found in this parish; and near the bridge over the Severn to Caer-Sws an urn containing ashes was discovered about forty years since.

LLANDINGAT (LLAN-DINGAD), a parish, in the union of Llandovery, partly in the higher division of the hundred of Perveth, and partly in that of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; comprising the market-town of Llandovery, and containing 2345 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the rivers Brân and Gwytherig, which, uniting their streams a little above the town of Llandovery, fall into the river Towy. The surface is for the most part undulated; and, with the exception of the summits of a few of the hills, the lands are generally inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The turnpike-road from London to Carmarthen intersects the parish; and from the higher grounds some views are obtained over the romantic Vale of Brân and the adjacent country. The environs are enlivened by numerous handsome seats, of which the principal within the parish are, Llwyn Brân, an elegant mansion, situated about two miles and a half from the town, and embracing within its demesne a pleasing variety of scenery; and Velindre, of which the grounds are tastefully laid out. The living is a vicarage, with that of Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn annexed, rated in the king's books at £7; present net income, £254: the tithes of Llandingat have been commuted for a rent-charge of £650, of which £520, or three-fourths, are payable to the precentor and chapter of St. David's, and £130, or one-fourth, to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 23 acres, and a house, valued at £82 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Dingat, is an ancient building, consisting of two spacious aisles, with a tower, but presents no interesting architectural details: it was once destroyed by the Norman invaders of this part of Wales. The church of Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn is situated within this parish, about a quarter of a mile from Llandovery, and about a mile distant from its own parish. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists, all in the town of Llandovery. The schools in the parish consist of four day establishments, of which one, a National school, contains forty females, and is supported by subscription; and the rest are attended by about one hundred boys, instructed at the expense of their parents; an infants' school of eighty children, which is maintained by subscription and occasional donations, and in which a lending library for the use of the parish is kept; and four Sunday schools, in one of which, supported by subscription, are one hundred children who attend the Established Church; and in the others, appertaining to the dissenters, and affording instruction by gratuitous teachers, are about 580 children. There is a rent-charge of 20*s.* on the Kilmery estate, county of Brecon, for teaching children of the hamlet of Ystrad, in this parish, but though forty years' arrears were paid some years since, nothing has been received out of it for some time. The spot on which the church of Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn is built is supposed by some to have been the site of a Roman station; and Sir R. Colt Hoare considers that, from the number of Roman roads which terminate here, it must have been a station of importance: the intrenchments are at present very indistinct, but coins, bricks, antique lamps, and other relics have been found within the area. According to tradition, the station was called Trê-Gôch, or the "red city," which appellation the same antiquary deduces from its having been originally built of brick; the present remains are very inconsiderable. In the church of Llandingat the celebrated Rees Prichard, commonly known as the "Vicar of Llandovery," who died in 1644, was buried.

LLANDISILIO (LLAN-DYSILIO), a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, lower division of the hundred of Deythur, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 7 miles (s. by w.) from Oswestry; containing 630 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tysilio, a saint who flourished in the sixth century, is situated on the river Vyrnwy, by which it is separated from the county of Salop and a detached part of Denbighshire, and at no great distance from its influx into the Severn; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanmynech, on the south and east by that of Llandrinio, and on the west by that of Llansantfraid-yn-Mechan. It comprises by admeasurement 3100 acres, of which about one-third are arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of 50 acres of woodland, consisting chiefly of oak and ash: the waste and common lands were inclosed under an act of parliament in 1787. The surface is for the most part flat, but there are some beautiful eminences commanding extensive views of

the adjacent and more remote scenery, the latter of which embraces, among many other interesting objects, the fine plains of the northern portion of Shropshire; the soil is in general a rich alluvial earth, and most of the land of excellent quality, producing good wheat, oats, barley, &c.; the rateable annual value being returned at £4781. A modern mansion, the seat of J. J. Turner, Esq., is built in the old English style, with great elegance and taste. The Montgomeryshire canal passes through the western part of the parish. The petty sessions for the hundred are held in the village, on the first Saturday in every month. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £133; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £453. 0. 3., of which a sum of £448. 16. is paid to the Bishop, subject to rates, averaging £60. 7. 5., with a glebe of above 10½ acres, valued at £20 per annum; and £4. 4. 3. are paid to the parish clerk. The church, a neat edifice, partly in the early, and partly in the decorated style of English architecture, is 70 feet long and 18 broad, and contains 300 sittings, of which 120 are free; there are several good monuments to the memory of deceased members of the family of Lloyd, of Domgay. The Independents have a place of worship. A day and Sunday school in connexion with the Established Church, affording instruction to about sixty children, is in operation; and the dissenters conduct a small Sunday school. David Jones, in 1696, gave some land for the relief of ten persons; and Peter Jones assigned a portion of land for the poor in general; the produce of which benefactions amounts to £12 per annum, and is distributed among the poor at Easter and Christmas, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens. There were also bequeathed £50, in 1783, by Mary Bernard, of Welshpool, spinster, who left a donation of the same amount to the neighbouring parish of Llandrinio: this money has been floating in private hands, and neither parish (as appears by the Parliamentary Report concerning Charities presented in 1836) has any security for the amount; the interest, however, is regularly paid, and, together with the benefactions already mentioned, is added to the sacrament money, and distributed twice a year in small sums to the poor. A bequest of £1 per annum, made by Mrs. Sarah Austin, of Kinnerley, in 1748, was paid until about 1826, when the property out of which it issued passed into other hands, and the payment has been since refused; the bequest being void under the statute of mortmain, the claim has been abandoned, and the charity is consequently lost. Offa's Dyke may be distinctly traced in its progress through this parish, in which also are some obvious remains of an ancient Roman road pointing northwards towards Chester.

LLANDISSILIO (LLAN-DYSILIO), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, partly in the lower division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, county of CARMARTHEN, and partly in that of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Narberth, on the road to Cardigan; containing 1060 inhabitants, of whom 643 are in the Carmarthen, and 417 in the Pembroke, portion. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is bounded on the east by Killymaenllwyd, on the west by Llanycevn, on the north by Mynachlogdû and Llangolman, on the south by Egermont and the chapelry of Castel-dauyran; and comprises two divisions, which are respectively situated in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke: it is about five miles in length, and four in breadth, and contains by admeasurement 6467 acres, of which two-thirds are in the Carmarthen portion, and one-third in that of Pembroke. The soil is of a very mixed kind and various qualities, being generally poor, but with some which is good and productive interspersed in particular situations: the mountainous parts afford indifferent pasture for the small sheep that appear to be aboriginal; the greater portion of the other land is either arable or pasture, and there are about 200 acres of wood: the scenery is diversified by hill and dale and by small copses and plantations; the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, and oats; and the prevailing timber is oak, ash, sycamore, and alder. The eastern Cleddy passes through the parish, and the main road from Cardigan to Narberth intersects both divisions of it. There are two quarries producing an indifferent quality of slate, and two corn-mills for the use of the neighbourhood only: the rateable annual value of the Pembrokeshire portion of the parish has been returned at £784.

It constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 4½., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £385, of which £242. 18. are payable to the prebendary, subject to rates, averaging £22 per annum; £132. 10. to the vicar, subject to rates, averaging £12; and a sum of £9. 12. to an impropriator, subject to rates of £1 per annum on the average. The church, dedicated to St. Tysilio, is a very plain building, with few of the usual characteristics of a church, and was erected by means of a small rate, private subscription, and a grant of £60 from the Church Building Society, in 1838; it contains 250 sittings, of which 130 are free. In the churchyard, leaning against the south side of the church, is an ancient stone of large dimensions, with the inscription, in rude characters, LVTORICI. FIL. PAVLINI. MARINI LATIO: it was dug from under a heap of rubbish by the incumbent, in the year 1827, and now forms part of the south wall, together with another that was found in a horizontal position

in the wall of the old building. The Baptists and Independents have each a place of worship; that of the former denomination is endowed with a small tenement. The parish is unprovided with daily schools from the poverty of the place, and the impossibility of getting proper persons to superintend them where they are badly paid; but there are some Sunday schools in which children are gratuitously instructed. John Matthias, of Kilvaur, bequeathed £2. 2. per annum for teaching the children of poor communicants to read and write, and £2. 2. to be divided among the communicants themselves, with £1. 1. to the vicar for preaching a sermon annually on the shortness and uncertainty of human life: to these bequests his sister, Mrs. Cicely Morris, added £2. 2. to apprentice the children that had been taught by her brother's charity. Morris Jones, of the county of Denbigh, also left by will £2 a year, to be distributed in white bread to the poor of the Pembrokeshire part of the parish attending the church: the former charities are charged on lands in this parish, and the latter on Cae Helig, in the parish of Wrexham, Denbighshire.

On the farm of Câsgwŷn, in that part of the parish which is in the county of Pembroke, is an ancient encampment, comprising a semicircular area, two hundred and forty yards in circumference, with an entrance fifteen yards in width; the aspect is towards the west, and overlooks an extensive tract of country: small cannon balls have been turned up by the plough in its vicinity. Another encampment of similar form, and commanding the same district of country, is seen on a farm called Portispark, in that part of the parish in the county of Carmarthen; it is situated on an eminence, and includes an area of which the chord is one hundred and thirty yards in length. On the farm of Llwynyrebol is a circular encampment, thirty yards in diameter, surrounded by a rampart three feet high; in the centre are two stones, four feet in height, and in a position inclining from the perpendicular. There were formerly about twenty of these, varying in height; and at the distance of two hundred yards to the north-west is a small circle, within which are two erect stones, from four to five feet in height, near which it is supposed was formerly a third stone, so placed as to form an altar. Two avenues of stones, in opposite directions, but both tending to the circular inclosure, may still be traced; and around this relic of British antiquity are scattered numerous barrows, varying in dimensions, in one of which, on its being cut through in forming the present road from Narberth to Cardigan, was found an entire vessel, rudely formed of coarse pottery.

LLANDOUGH (LLAN-DÔCH), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1¼ mile (s.) from Cowbridge; containing 92 inhabitants. This parish is separated from that of St. Hilary by the river Ddaw, which winds through a beautiful little valley, richly wooded, and abounding with pleasing and picturesque scenery. On an eminence above the river, a little to the west of the village, are the remains of Llandough Castle, the castellated mansion successively the seat of the Welsh families of Vychan and Walche, which have been incorporated with a handsome modern residence. The substratum of the soil is limestone, interspersed with sandstone; and the lands are in general inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of St. Mary-church united, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9.; present net income, £263, with a glebe-house; patron, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Dôchdwy, is a small neat structure, and contains some ancient monuments, among which is one to the Walches, consisting of recumbent effigies of a male representative of that family and his lady. To the south-east of this edifice are the remains of a small British encampment; and within four hundred yards of it a great number of human bones has been discovered, supposed to be those of individuals killed in the numerous and sanguinary battles that took place between the natives and the early Norman settlers. The Rev. John Walters, M.A., an eminent Welsh divine and critic, and author of an English and Welsh Dictionary, was for some time rector of the parish: he died in 1794.

LLANDOUGH (LLAN-DÔCH), or LLAN-DOCHE-PENARTH, a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles (s. w.) from Cardiff; containing 133 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some writers to have been the site of an ancient monastery founded in the fifth century for twelve monks, or canons, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, by St. Cyngarus, which was afterwards amply endowed by Paulentus, at that time King of Gwent. Cyngarus, who is also called Docuinus, and who, according to Bishop Tanner, came into this part of the country about the year 474, has by other writers been identified with the British saint Dôchdwy, who is said to have accompanied Cadvan into Wales in the early part of the sixth century; and the parochial church, which is dedicated to that saint, has consequently been regarded as the original church of the monastery. But this conjecture is not supported by any satisfactory authority, nor has it been confirmed by the discovery of any remains of the conventual buildings which may naturally be thought to have belonged to such an establishment. The village, pleasantly situated on a finely wooded eminence, on the west bank of the Ely, about a mile above its fall into Penarth harbour, overlooks a large level tract, intersected by the rivers Ely and Tâf, and commands an extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country, which abounds with richly varied scenery. The exhalations from the

marshes below are unfavourable to the health of the inhabitants, who are consequently subject to attacks of ague. Limestone is the prevailing substratum of the parish.

The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of Leckwith and the vicarage of Cogan annexed, rated in the king's books at £8. 8. 4.; patron, Marquess of Bute: the tithes of this parish, and those of Leckwith and Cogan, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £240, subject to rates, averaging £34; and there is a glebe of thirty-three acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church, a very ancient structure, neatly fitted up, and kept in good repair, is evidently of a period anterior to the introduction of the English style of architecture, though some windows of that character have been inserted: in the churchyard is the shaft of an old circular cross, ornamented with scrolls and tracery, but without any legible inscription. A National school, in which from fifty to sixty children are instructed, is partly supported by voluntary contributions, and partly by payments from those children whose parents can afford to pay: a neat school-house, with apartments for the mistress, has been erected by subscription, aided by a grant from the parent society in London. Cogan Pill, the ancient seat of the Herberts, a branch of the family of that name near Swansea, has been converted into a farm-house, the grand hall having been appropriated as a barn: the Herberts of this county were ancestors of the Earls of Pembroke and Warwick. At a short distance from the church, to the south-east, is a small circular mound, commanding the entrances of the rivers Ely and Tâf, and probably an outpost for the defence of those rivers, communicating with those at Whitchurch, Romney Bridge, and Cardiff.

LLANDOVERY, an incorporated market-town, in the parish of LLANDINGAT, and the head of a union, in the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 27 miles (E. N. E.) from Carmarthen, and 187 (W. by N.) from London, on the road from London through Brecknock to Carmarthen; containing 1709 inhabitants. The present name of this place is an obvious corruption of its ancient Welsh appellation, *Llan ym Ddyvri*, or *Llan ym Ddyvroedd*, signifying "the church among the waters," and is derived from the situation of its church on a level promontory between the river Towy and the stream formed by the union of the rivers Brân and Gwydderig, which here falls into the former river. By some writers the town is supposed to have had its origin in the establishment of a Roman station within a quarter of a mile of its present site, an opinion which is strengthened by the discovery of numerous Roman coins, bricks, and fragments of pottery: but it is equally probable that, like many other towns in South Wales, it owes its origin to the erection of its castle, the early history of which is very imperfectly known. Its foundation, however, may be ascribed to some of the Norman settlers in this part of the principality, to enable them to retain the territories which they had usurped from the native proprietors. The first authentic historical notice concerning it occurs in the reign of *Henry I.*, about the year 1113, when it was occupied by Richard de Pons; and in 1116 it was attacked by Grufydd ab Rhŷs, who burned the outer ward, and slew part of the garrison; but he sustained so great a loss in this attempt to reduce it, that he was disabled from pursuing his advantage, and compelled to abandon the siege. In 1158, Rhŷs ab Grufydd, one of the most powerful chieftains of South Wales, laid siege to the castle, of which he made himself master; and on the death of Meredydd ab Rhŷs, in 1201, it was seized by his brother Grufydd ab Rhŷs, on whose death in the following year it fell into the hands of his brother Maelgwyn. In 1204, Rhŷs, son of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, attacked the castle of Llandovery, in order to recover it from his uncle Maelgwyn, and succeeded in obtaining possession, but did not long retain it; for Maelgwyn, assisted by Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, soon wrested it from him: Rhŷs, however, subsequently succeeded in his efforts to recover it. In 1208, Rhŷs Vychan, brother of Maelgwyn, having entered into hostilities against his nephews Rhŷs and Owain, obtained from the English monarch a supply of troops, with the aid of which he invested the castle of Llandovery, the garrison of which fortress, having no prospect of relief, surrendered it to him on condition of being allowed to depart with their arms and property. Rhŷs and his brother Owain, having complained to *King John* of the violent proceedings of their uncle, that monarch sent to demand the fortress of Llandovery, with the dependent territory, for the support of the young chieftains; but Rhŷs Vychan, neglecting to comply with this demand, Rhŷs ab Grufydd, aided by a party of English auxiliaries, recovered possession of it by assault in 1214. It appears, nevertheless, to have been repossessed by Rhŷs Vychan; for, in 1226, it was surrendered by him to his son, by whom he had been taken prisoner, as the price of his liberation from captivity. After the entire subjugation of the principality by *Edward I.*, the castle of Llandovery became vested in the English crown, and was garrisoned by the king; but, during the absence of that monarch in France, an alarming insurrection was excited in South Wales by Rhŷs ab Meredydd, who, for his instrumentality in the subjugation of his country, had been knighted by Edward, and who, among other fortified places in this part of the principality, besieged and reduced this castle. Few particulars are henceforward recorded of it till the time of the parliamentary war, during which it is supposed to have been demolished by Cromwell.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated in the upper part of the Vale of Towy, on the banks of the river

Brân, and consists principally of two streets meeting nearly at right angles. Leland describes it, in the reign of Henry VIII., as "poor built, of thatched houses;" but since that period great improvement has taken place, and the houses at present are well built and of respectable appearance. The streets are partially paved, and the entire town, which was lighted for the first time with oil in the winter of 1831, is abundantly supplied with water, which, passing over a gravelly bottom, is beautifully transparent, and of excellent quality. About a mile above the town the river Towy is crossed by an excellent stone bridge of one arch, eighty-three feet in the span, built by William Edwards, the ingenious self-taught architect of the celebrated Pont-y-Pridd; and a handsome iron suspension bridge has been erected over the same stream, about a mile westward from the town, on the road to Llandilo-Vawr, by subscription, the interest to be paid by a toll; the first stone was laid by Colonel Gwynne, April 18th, 1832. The appearance of the neighbourhood is enlivened by several gentlemen's seats. A road of modern construction, which leads from Llandovery eastward towards Brecknock, winding through a deep valley round the base of the Black Mountains, exhibits a succession of the most romantic scenery. The trade is very inconsiderable, consisting only of what is necessary for supplying the consumption of the town and its vicinity, which latter is inhabited by several families of great respectability. The market, which is well supplied with corn, and with provisions of all kinds, is held on Saturday, in a new market-house, and in a commodious area under the town-hall. The fairs are held on the first Wednesday after the 17th of January, March 19th, the Wednesday after Low Sunday; Whit-Tuesday, which is called the Bailiff's fair; July 31st; the Wednesday after the 10th of October; and November 26th, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and the following day for pigs.

The inhabitants were first INCORPORATED by Richard III., Jan. 26th, 1485, when that monarch confirmed to them all the liberties and free customs they had previously enjoyed, and granted to the bailiff and burgesses, who were to be styled "the Bailiff and Burgesses of the Borough of Llanymtheverye," the "burgages and lands lying in length from the water called Tewye to the water of Devye, and in breadth from the water of Fulbroke to the ditch of Krenchey, with their appurtenances to the said town anciently belonging; for which possessions the corporation was to render to the king and his successors, "for every burgage twelve-pence, and for every acre of land within the bounds twelve-pence, for all services and demands." This charter, from the language of which it appears that Llandovery had been long an important borough, held by the lords of the place, and more recently by the kings of England, was confirmed by Henry VIII. in the 22nd year of his reign, April 5th, 1531, and by Elizabeth in her 32nd year, July 10th, 1590. Under its provisions, a bailiff was to be elected by the burgesses from among themselves every year on the Thursday before the feast of St. Michael, and was to be escheator and coroner, and to "hold his hundred from month to month," and have before him the determination of all disputes, as well real as personal, according to the English laws, felony alone excepted; and, upon his appointment, the bailiff was to choose one serjeant-at-mace, and the burgesses another: but no other officers than these are mentioned in the charter. The corporation, however, not acting exclusively upon the regulations thus laid down for the government of the town, made new rules and instituted additional offices; and, until the passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act, in 1835, the members of the corporate body consisted of a bailiff, recorder, town-clerk, two mace-bearers, six constables, and a number of burgesses; whose duties, however, were of a very limited nature, the municipal form of government having become almost disused. A bailiff was, notwithstanding, elected according to the terms of the charter, who acted as coroner, appointed the constables, and committed offenders to the lock-up house; a recorder was chosen by the bailiff and burgesses, and a town-clerk by the lord of the manor; and two mace-bearers, and six constables, one for each of the six wards into which the borough was divided, were also elected; but the jurisdiction, both criminal and civil, had long fallen into complete desuetude.

By the act of the 5th and 6th of Wm. IV. c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses;" and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, constituting the council of the borough. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th from among the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses, annually on November 1st, one-third retiring from office every year. The aldermen and councillors must each have a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses are the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st by and out of the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th. The county magistrates hold petty sessions for the hundred, every Saturday, in a room over the lock-up house; and

Llandovery is one of the polling-places, appointed under the Reform Act, in the election of a member for the shire. The town-hall, erected in 1752, at the expense of the corporation, is a commodious building, containing rooms for the transaction of the municipal business, under which is an area for the corn market.

There are *places of worship* for Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; of which that belonging to the Independents, called Salem Chapel, is a spacious and handsome structure, capable of containing upwards of two thousand persons. A *National* school is supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of children of the parishes of Llandingat and Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, and their immediate neighbourhood; an *infants'* school of 80 children was established in 1829, and, by permission of the lord-lieutenant of the county, a room, formerly used as a depôt for arms, has been appropriated to its use; and there are several other schools, which are more particularly noticed in the article on the parish of LLANDINGAT. The Poor's Grove, a tract of woodland, about sixty acres in extent, situated within a mile of the town, in the parish of Llandingat, and said to be worth £1000, was left to the poor burgesses of Llandovery, many centuries since, and is noticed in the charter of Richard; the poor of the town cut fire-wood indiscriminately, although it is believed that the right strictly belongs to the burgesses only. Some remains of the ancient *castle* occupy the summit of a rocky eminence on the western bank of the river Brân: they consist of part of the keep and the intrenchments by which the works were surrounded; and the entire fortress, which does not appear to have been of very great extent, seems to have been suited rather for effective defence than domestic comfort. The *Rev. Rees Prichard*, Vicar of Llandingat, but better known as "the Vicar of Llandovery," was a native of this place. He is celebrated as the writer of a work called Canwyll y Cymry, "the Welshman's Candle," but more generally known under the title of Llyvr y Vicer, or "the Vicar's Book," comprising a hundred and seventy poems on religious subjects, written in the Welsh language with so much simplicity of style as to be perfectly intelligible to the most uncultivated understanding. This highly useful work is generally learned by heart by the Welsh peasantry, and forms a companion to the Bible in almost every cottage in the principality. Mr. Prichard bequeathed a house, and land of the value of £20 per annum, for the foundation of a free school in his native town; but either through neglect, or by a commutation with the vicar's family for a sum of money, which has been either lost or expended on other objects, the intentions of the testator have not been carried into effect. This venerated man was born in 1575, and, after a long life devoted to the welfare of his parishioners in particular, and the religious improvement of his countrymen in general, died in 1644. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed Dec. 15th, 1836, and comprises the following eleven parishes and townships: namely, Myddvay, Llansadwrn, Llanthoysaint, Llanwrda, Kîlycwm, Cayo, Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, Llandingat, and Llangadock, in Carmarthenshire; and Llanwrtyd and Llandulas, in the county of Brecknock: it is under the superintendence of 21 guardians, and contains a population of 14,726.

LLANDOW, called by the Welsh LLANDWV, a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Cowbridge; containing 125 inhabitants. This parish, situated in the southern part of the county, at a short distance from the Bristol Channel, and near the main road from Cowbridge to Lantwit-Major, is bounded on the north by St. Bride's Major and Colwinstone, on the south by Lantwit-Major, on the east by Llysworney, and on the west by Wick and St. Andrew's-Minor; and comprises by admeasurement 1046 acres, 1 rood, and 6 perches, of which 577 acres are arable, 395 pasture, and about 4 woodland. The soil is tolerably good, chiefly clay, producing wheat, barley, oats, and turnips; and the surface, though in some parts undulated, is generally level, presenting no prominent features in respect to scenery: there are some quarries of limestone, which is almost exclusively used for manuring the land. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 4. 4½., and in the patronage of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £197. 12., the rates averaging £14. 12. 3.; there is an old but good glebe-house, and the glebe contains by admeasurement 69 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches, valued at £80. 12. 6. per annum. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a very small edifice of considerable antiquity. A Sunday school of 40 children is supported by subscription, aided by gratuitous teachers; and two small charities, the principal of which is one of £15 by Mrs. Bassett, in 1720, produces £1. 10. annually, for distribution among the poor at Christmas.

LLANDOWROR, a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from St. Clear's, on the road from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest; containing 391 inhabitants. This parish appears to derive its name from its situation between the two waters of the rivulet Hîrwaun and the river Tâf, which last abounds with salmon and excellent trout, and is here navigable at high tides for boats. The lands are partly inclosed and cultivated, and a considerable portion is covered with underwood; the surrounding scenery is pleasing, and is characterized by some richly wooded heights, following the courses of the two streams. Within

the limits of the parish is one of the finest quarries in the county, producing stone of excellent quality for building, and the working of which affords employment to such of the labouring inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture. A new line of road, constructed to avoid the steep ascent of Llandowror hill to Tavarn 'Spytty, on the border of Pembrokeshire, was completed in 1830, and extends from the village of Llandowror, until it joins the road to Milford, considerably south of the former. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6; present net income, £132, with a glebe-house; patron, Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Cringat. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists.

David Lloyd, of Woodhouse, in the parish of Laugharne, in 1711, bequeathed £40, the interest of which is appropriated to the clothing of eight poor children; and Sir R. B. P. Philipps, allows £5 per annum for the instruction of twelve children of the parish; a school-room has been built by subscription, and there are 30 boys and girls in the school, who, with the exception of twelve, are taught at the expense of their parents. A Sunday school of 70 children is supported by Calvinistic Methodists, aided by gratuitous teachers. The Welsh circulating charity schools originated with the Rev. Griffith Jones, who for forty-five years was rector of this parish; he died in 1761, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the church, in which a handsome mural tablet was erected to his memory by Mrs. Bridget Bevan, of Laugharne, who had for many years attended his ministry, and after her death, in 1779, was, by her own earnest request, interred by his side: this lady bequeathed £10,000 for the permanent support of the schools, which sum, during a course of litigation for twenty years, accumulated to £30,000, vested in the three per cents., and at present amounting to £31,486. 12. 2. There are now twenty-seven of these highly useful establishments in South Wales, and ten in North Wales, periodically circulating from one parish to another: they are under the control of a committee of management, and subject to annual visitation: each schoolmaster receives £25 per annum, and the master of the central school at Newport, where the teachers are instructed in the National system, receives a salary of £40.

LLANDRILLO (LLAN-DRILLO), a parish, in the union of Corwen, hundred of Edeyrnion, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 5 miles (s. w. by s.) from Corwen; containing 867 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Dee, and near the rivulet Ceidio, which, after heavy rains, becomes a torrent. It extends more than four miles in length, and three and a half in breadth, through the rich and fertile Vale of Edeyrnion; and is bounded on the south by the noble range of the Berwyn mountains, of which the highest point, called Cader Verwyn, is within the parish. About three-fourths of the lands are inclosed, and a great part is in a good state of cultivation: peat is procured in great quantities for fuel; and on the Berwyn mountain is a quarry of excellent slate. The village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road from Corwen to Bala, at the entrance of an extensive glen in the vale, terminated by the lofty range of mountains which forms the southern boundary of the parish. The surrounding scenery is finely diversified with features of sublimity and rich luxuriance, and the distant views are grand and extensive: from Cader Verwyn are seen the beautiful vales of Edeyrnion and Penllyn, in all their variety of scenery; and, in the distance, the principal mountains in North Wales, and in the counties of Chester, Salop, Denbigh, Worcester, Stafford, and Lancaster. Fairs are held annually on February 25th, May 3rd, June 29th, August 28th, and November 14th.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £15. 16. 3., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £7. 17. 1.: both are in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £531. 10., two-thirds of which belong to the rectory, and one-third to the vicarage; and there is a rectorial glebe of nearly 10½ acres, valued at £12. 15. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Trillo, is a small ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower at the western end. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school has just been erected under the patronage of Lord Ward, which will contain about 120 children, and there are also three Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters, in which about 100 children are taught gratuitously. Hugh Jones, in 1736, bequeathed £75, the interest of which, £3. 7. 6., is distributed among the poor, on Good Friday, according to the will of the testator. Bwlch Maen Gwynedd, a pass in the Berwyn range, is memorable as the place where Roderic the Great appointed a meeting of the Princes of Gwynedd and Powys, in order to adjust any differences and settle any disputes which might arise between those chieftains; and on the same range, and within the limits of the parish, is a large flat stone, probably the table stone of a cromlech, called Bwrdd Arthur, or "Arthur's Table." In a field named Cae 'r Bont is a circular intrenchment, surrounded with a fosse and defended by ramparts of considerable strength; and on the summit of a hill immediately above it is a circle of stones, twelve yards in diameter, within which was formerly a circular cell, six feet in diameter: at the distance of one hundred yards are the remains of a large carnedd, eighteen yards in diameter, and about twenty

yards from these the remains of two smaller carneddau. On a hill a little above the village are vestiges of another intrenchment, and on the hills in various parts of the parish are other remains of British antiquity. Fynnon Maen Milgi, "the spring of the greyhound stone," a remarkably fine stream, issues from the Berwyn mountains; and near the village is a spring, called Fynnon Trillo, to the waters of which miraculous efficacy in the cure of various diseases was anciently attributed, and which are still thought to be highly beneficial in several cases.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHÔS (LLANDRILLO-YN-RHÔS), a parish, in the union of ABERCONWAY, partly in the hundred of CREUDDYN, county of CARNARVON, but chiefly in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, on the shore of the Irish Sea, 4 miles (N. E.) from Aberconway; containing 1176 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the great Holyhead road, is bounded on the south by Llansantfraid, on the south-west by Llysvaen and Llanelian, and on the north by Abergele bay, and comprises by computation 1890 acres, of which 610 are arable, 1220 pasture, &c., and 60 wood. The soil is a light clay resting on a substratum of limestone, and the chief agricultural produce from the lands under tillage is wheat: oak has been hitherto the prevailing kind of timber, but it is gradually giving way to plantations of fir. The rateable annual value of the Denbighshire portion of the parish is returned at £2854. Pwllycrochon, Mînydòn, Glànydòn, and Brŷndinerth are gentlemen's seats. The village of Llandrillo is composed of two houses only, of which one is the vicarage. The townships in that part of the parish in Denbighshire are united for the maintenance of their poor; while that of Eirias, which forms the Carnarvon portion of it, supports its poor separately. There are two weirs along the shore, where an immense quantity of fish, of various kinds, is taken during favourable seasons, particularly mackerel, salmon, and herrings: one only of these, namely, that which formerly belonged to the monks of Aberconway, pays tithe, the capture at every tenth tide being divided between the bishop, as rector, and the vicar; three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The living consists of a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage: the former, rated in the king's books at £27. 1. 3., is held *in commendam* by the Bishop of St. Asaph, who is also patron of the latter, which is rated at £8. 15. 10., and is of the net annual value of £343, and to which a glebe-house is attached. The church, dedicated to St. Trillo, is a large handsome structure, situated on a rock of limestone, and consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and a lofty square modern tower: the east window is in the later style of English architecture, and contains some elegant specimens of ancient stained glass; in one compartment is a fine head of Marchûdd, founder of one of the fifteen noble tribes of North Wales, above which are the arms of Ednyved Vychan, councillor and leader of the armies of Llewelyn the Great, and a successful warrior against the English; in the others are figures in flowing drapery, supposed to represent the tribes of Wales. Ednyved Vychan obtained a license from the pope to build a chapel here, the only remains of which are part of two old arches in the north wall of the church, thus proving the chapel to have been the more ancient erection. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and Independents. A large and handsome building of stone, roofed with slate, was erected in 1819, for a National school, at an expense of nearly £400, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £50 from the National Society: it presents a singular appearance, from its situation in the midst of lofty limestone rocks; the school is supported by voluntary contributions, and at present affords instruction to about 140 children of both sexes. Three small Sunday schools, also appertaining to the dissenters, are conducted gratuitously.

The farm of Tŷ'n Tervyn, in extent about eight acres, has from time immemorial been the property of the poor of the parish, but there are no records of the donor, or of the time of the gift; it has always been, and is now, the custom to distribute the rent, which amounts to something more than £10 a year, among the most necessitous persons on St. Thomas's-day. There are some other bequests of small amount, which yield an additional sum of about £7 per annum, owing to the interest having been allowed to accumulate for some time; and a rent-charge of one guinea on the Glànywern farm, is also appropriated to the poor, and dispensed with the preceding at the same period of the year. On the shore, at the distance of a mile to the north-east of the church, stands a very small chapel or oratory, with a vaulted roof, called St. Trillo's, of singular appearance, being of an oblong form, with a window on each side and at the east end, and entered by a small door: it is built over a well, and was used for the purpose of praying for the success of the adjoining weir. A quarter of a mile southward from the church is a strongly fortified hill, called Brŷn Euryn, at the foot of which are the ruins of a large building, called Llŷs Brŷn Euryn, erected by Ednyved Vychan, as a residence for himself and his descendants, who procured a license from the pope to build a chapel near it, with permission to give all his tithes and oblations to the officiating chaplain. It was burned down, in 1409, by Owain Glyndwr; but the remains were modernized, and occupied by some female members of that family, named Conway (the descendants of Sir Tudur ab Ednyved, who was one of the commissioners for negotiating terms of peace between Edward I. and Llewelyn, and who were resident here so late as the reign of Charles II.):

they contributed largely towards defraying the expense of erecting the tower of the church. In the township of Eirias is the noted well called Fynnon Elian, which, even in the present age, is frequently visited by the superstitious, for the purpose of invoking curses upon the heads of those who have grievously offended them, and also of supplicating prosperity to themselves; but the numbers are evidently decreasing. The ceremony is performed by the applicant standing upon a certain spot near the well, whilst the owner of it reads a few passages of the sacred Scriptures, and then, taking a small quantity of water, gives it to the former to drink, and throws the residue over his head, which is repeated three times, the party continuing to mutter his imprecations in whatever terms his vengeance may dictate.

LLANDRINDOD, a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Kevenlleece, county of Radnor, South Wales, 4 miles (s. by w.) from Pen-y-Bont; containing 210 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to the Holy Trinity, is celebrated for the variety and efficacy of its mineral springs, the virtue of which appears to have been discovered at a very remote period, most probably by the Romans, of whose occupation of this part of the country numerous vestiges are found in the immediate vicinity. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ithon, a stream noted for its trout and graylings, and which separates it from the parish of Llanyre; on the east by the parish of Kevenlleece, and on the south by that of Disserth. It comprises by computation 2800 acres, consisting of nearly equal portions of arable, meadow, pasture, and waste or common land; and the surface is generally hilly, with several extensive commons of lower elevation. The horizon is bounded by an entire amphitheatre of hills, the sides of some of which are agreeably diversified by small plantations; and although the prevailing aspect of the country is remarkably wild, it has in its more retired parts numerous specimens of picturesque beauty. The soil is for the most part exceedingly barren, and extensive tracts are allowed to remain uncultivated: wheat, barley, and oats are raised; and the timber consists of oak and ash: lead-ore has been found at different periods, and some tons of it were dug up in 1790. The mineral waters to which this place owes its importance appear to have been used from time immemorial by the inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood; but their efficacy was not generally known till about the close of the seventeenth century, when their reputation being published at a distance, the village first became the resort of strangers. Its rise, notwithstanding, was very slow, and frequently interrupted; and it was not till about the year 1749 that it attained any note as a place of fashionable resort for invalids. About this period, Mr. Grosvenor, of Shrewsbury, took the leases of several houses in the parish, with a considerable tract of land: one of the buildings he converted into a spacious hotel, capable of accommodating numerous families; and among the alterations and additions which he made for this purpose was a suite of rooms for balls, concerts, and billiards, with shops for supplying various articles of use or luxury for which the visiters might have occasion during their residence at the place. The land he laid out in pleasure-grounds, with plantations, shrubberies, and walks, tastefully disposed and ornamented: fish-ponds were formed in different parts, and a portion of the land was appropriated for a race-course. This extensive and complete establishment, which formed one of the most fashionable places of resort in the principality, continued to flourish for nearly fifty years, when, becoming a rendezvous chiefly for gamesters and libertines, the then proprietor of the estate, from religious motives, caused the greater part of the house to be taken down, and nothing now remains to remind the visiter of its former splendour but the sites of the fishponds, and a small farm-house occupying the site of one of the old dining-rooms of "Llandrindod Hall."

Within the last twenty years, however, the place has been gradually recovering from the decay into which it had fallen: the reputation of its waters attracted the attention of numerous visiters; but the want of accommodation continued to be a subject of reiterated complaint, and a great obstacle to its prosperity, until remedied by the exertions of the proprietor of the Pump-House Inn and Boarding-House, which has been adapted to the comfortable accommodation of from sixty to eighty guests. In addition to this are the respectable boarding establishments called the Rock House, Llanerch, and Caebâch, and in the parish are numerous farm-houses, in which private lodgings may be obtained. There are three different springs, called, respectively, the rock or chalybeate, the saline pump water, and the sulphureous spring; there is also a spring called the eye water, supposed to be efficacious in diseases of the eye. The rock, or *chalybeate*, water issues from a slaty rock, near the boarding-house, to which it gives name: according to an analysis to which it has been subjected, a gallon of this water contains fifty-seven grains of muriate of lime, forty-eight grains and three-fourths of muriate of magnesia, two hundred and thirty-nine grains of muriate of soda, three grains and two-fifths of carbonate of lime, one grain and a third of silex, and nearly six grains and one-fifth of carbonate of iron. The *saline* spring is within the grounds of the pump-house: one gallon of this water contains sixty-seven grains of muriate of lime, twenty-five grains of muriate of magnesia, two hundred and forty-two grains of muriate of soda, five grains and one-fifth of vegetable matter, and three-fifths of a grain of carbonate of magnesia. The *sulphureous* spring is situated

within a hundred yards to the south of the saline spring: one gallon of the water contains fifty-four grains of muriate of lime, thirty-one grains and two-fifths of muriate of magnesia, two hundred and sixteen grains and three-tenths of muriate of soda, and six grains of vegetable matter: this water is best adapted for artificial baths, but, like the saline water, is also taken internally. The waters are recommended to be drunk in the morning, and upon an empty stomach, in moderate quantities, and, when used both internally and externally, have been found very beneficial in numerous chronic cases, among which may be enumerated, rheumatism, gout, inveterate ulcers, and scrofula. The saline and sulphureous springs, which are both situated within the grounds of the Pump-House Inn and Boarding-House, are particularly recommended by the most eminent physicians in London, and their efficacy is thoroughly established in the following disorders; namely, diseased livers, indigestion, gravel, cutaneous distempers, and general debility, whether arising from sedentary habits, or from too free a use of vinous and spirituous liquors. The rock water is only drunk in particular cases, and then after a course of the former. The sulphur water is considered to be the best adapted to external applications, and is therefore sometimes used as a bath. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the sequestered retirement of the situation is highly favourable to the attainment of health: the neighbourhood affords extensive and interesting equestrian excursions, and to sportsmen unlimited range for shooting and fishing; and in the vicinity of the village are numerous pleasant walks. These advantages, uniting with the powerful efficacy of the waters, have rendered the place a favourite resort of invalids; and the many comfortable accommodations which are provided, and the agreeable society to be found in this interesting but sequestered spot, attract to it during the season a large concourse of visiters. The season commences about the beginning of June, and generally continues till the middle or end of October, and is enlivened by occasional balls, under the arrangement of the parties living at the Pump-House. The turnpike-road from Builth, in the county of Brecknock, to Newtown, in that of Montgomery, passes through the parish, along which a coach from Bristol, Swansea, Merthyr-Tydvil, and Brecknock, runs three days in the week to the Pump-House: the inhabitants receive their letters from the post-office at Pen-y-Bont.

The parish constitutes a *prebend* in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 9., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income £48; patron, the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100, payable to the Prebendary, who has also a glebe of 1½ acre, valued at £1. 2. per annum. The *church*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and situated at the edge of an extensive common, near the river Ithon, is a very rude edifice, built in 1603, without mortar, and covered with tiles; it measures 60 feet by 24, and contains accommodation for 150 persons. Two benefactions of £10 each, one of which was given by the Rev. Philip Lewis, and the other by Mr. John Bevan Meredith, are now secured on lands, and the interest is annually divided among decayed farmers: two other charities, one by John Jones of £10, and another by Evan Jones of £8., have been lost in consequence of the insolvency of a party entrusted with the principal. Within the limits of the parish are several remains of *British and Roman antiquity*. On the common, just below the church, is a quadrilateral intrenchment, nearly one hundred yards in circuit, defended by a vallum, the angles of which are all rounded off: the remains of the rampart are still visible on the south and west sides. At the eastern extremity of the common, above the village of Howy, are some tolerably perfect remains of an encampment, nearly circular in form, inclosing an area of about fifty yards in diameter, surrounded by an exterior vallum, and having entrances only on the east and west: it occupies the gentle declivity of an undulating surface, and, from its form and contiguity to other Roman works, has been supposed to be the remains of a circus or amphitheatre for the celebration of games; but the area is quite inadequate to that purpose, and its position and construction are ill adapted for the accommodation of spectators. Near it are some very faint traces of another encampment, nearly square, with two of the angles rounded, and having the appearance of projecting bastions. These various remains, which have been described in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries as "*Campi Æstivi*," are placed at irregular distances along the common, contiguous to the track of an ancient paved road, which is supposed to have been a vicinal way from a station on the banks of the Ithon, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Helygen, on a farm called Cwm. The form of the camps is quadrilateral, with the angles rounded off, and each generally contains within the embankment an area twenty-five or thirty yards square: they have entrances on each of the four sides, and adjacent to those in a few of them may be distinguished a slightly elevated spot, thought by some to have been the station of a sentinel; but the valla, which in no instance are more than two feet in height above the ground, are very indistinct. The common on which they are situated is so deeply furrowed in every direction with the turf spade, and marked by embanked inclosures, that, except in some particular places, where the lines of the camps are very strongly defined, it is extremely difficult to ascertain their precise form, or to discover their origin. On the same

common are the remains of seven barrows, five of which are near each other, and the other two at a small distance from them; they have been opened, and were found to contain some rudely-formed urns, with ashes of human bones. Near the church is an ancient lead-mine, which is supposed to have been originally worked by the Romans: the shaft is three feet square, and is said to be three hundred feet in depth, with a level three-quarters of a mile in length; it has been worked within the last few years, but is not at present in operation. The foundations of an old chapel were discovered in a corn-field a few years since; it was called "Capel Vaelog," but nothing is known of its history. In a field belonging to the farm rented with the Pump-House, many silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. and II., have been dug up.

LLANDRINIO (LLAN-DRINIO), a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, upper division of the hundred of Deythur, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Welshpool; containing 896 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, on the road from Shrewsbury to Bala through Llanvyllin, in an angle near the confluence of the rivers Severn and Vyrnwy, over the former of which, near the church, is a stone bridge of three arches. It is considered to be one of the most fertile in the principality, the lands contiguous to those rivers being covered, when they overflow their banks, with a rich slimy sediment, which contributes materially to increase their fertility: the waste lands were inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1787, and are now in a good state of cultivation: the rateable annual value of the parish being returned at £6058. The Severn, which is here navigable, bounds the parish on the east and south-east; and the Montgomeryshire canal intersects the western part of it, through which also passes the road from Welshpool to Oswestry. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of New Chapel annexed, rated in the king's books at £24. 16. 10½.; present net income, £202., with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, Bishop of St. Asaph, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £545, subject to rates, averaging £68. 18. 4. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Trinio, an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, was thoroughly repaired, and the steeple rebuilt in the year 1829, at which time thirty-eight additional sittings were formed, which, together with forty formerly appropriated, were made free, in consideration of a grant from the Incorporated Society for building, enlarging, and repairing churches and chapels: in the churchyard are thirteen fine yew trees of luxuriant growth. There is a place of worship for Independents.

About 130 children are instructed in three day schools, partly by annual subscriptions and partly by weekly payments of one penny from each of the children, of whom about 40 also attend on Sundays; one is a National school, for which a building was erected in 1827, by subscription, aided by a grant of £100 from the National Society in London. Mrs. Margaret Pitts, in 1722, bequeathed £40 to the poor of Tredderwen Veibion Gwnas, in this parish; Mrs. Long left £20 to seven widows; and Mrs. Mary Derwas bequeathed £100, the interest of which she directed to be applied to the purchase of gowns: the interest of these sums, together with that of £50, the bequest, in 1783, of Miss Mary Bernard, of Welshpool, and of £15 left by Mrs. Aldersey, is annually distributed among the poor. Besides these donations, a sum of £6 a year is derived to the parish from a plot of ground called Poor's Patch, left to it by Mr. Robert Davies: the land that was originally given consisted of two small plots in the township of Tredderwen, and was exchanged by the Commissioners' award at the general inclosure of the common, in 1795, for the present ground, which consists of about three acres. The benefaction table records the donation of Arthur Vaughan of twelve penny loaves of bread, to be given to twelve poor persons on every Sabbath day at church; the distribution is duly made by the churchwardens, and is provided for from the rent of a meadow called Cae Joiner, in the parish. Two bequests, one of £100, made by Mr. Evans, and the other of £15, made by Mrs. Sarah Austin, have been rendered invalid by the statute of mortmain. Offa's Dyke passes through the western part of the parish, and may be distinctly traced.

LLANDRYGARN (LLAN-DRYGARN), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 miles (S. W.) from Llanerchymedd; containing, with the chapelry of Gwyndy, 485 inhabitants. This parish is chiefly distinguished as having been the residence of Rhŷs ab Llewelyn ab Hwlkyn, who, for his services at the battle of Bosworth Field, was by mandate of Henry VII. permitted to assume the surname of Bôdychen, from his family mansion, and appointed first sheriff of Anglesey, which office he held till his decease. Of this ancient mansion, one of the towers was formerly used as the county prison, and the other parts have been converted into a barn and farm-offices. The chapelry of Gwyndy appears to have derived that appellation from the White House, formerly the half-way hotel and posting-house between Bangor and Holyhead, but which, since the building of the bridge at Bangor, and the diversion of the road, has become a private residence, having been succeeded by the Mona Inn. A branch post-office is kept near Gwyndy, under the office at Bangor, for the accommodation of families resident in the neighbourhood. The parish formerly constituted part of that of Holyhead. The living is a perpetual curacy with that of Bôdwrog annexed, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £600 parlia-

mentary grant; net income, £115; patrons and impropriators, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £276. 16. The church, dedicated to St. Trygarn, is a small and very ancient structure. A National day school for this and the annexed parish of Bôdwrog was commenced in 1825, and contains 40 children, 20 of whom are paid for by annual subscriptions, amounting to £12; and about 180 children are taught gratuitously in a Sunday school by Calvinistic Methodists. Dr. Wynne, or Gwyn, chancellor of Llandaf, in 1648, gave a portion of the tithes, amounting to £1. 5. annually, to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, in trust for the poor of this place; and there are a few other small charitable donations and bequests, of which the produce is annually distributed according to the will of the benefactors; the principal of these being a sum of 13*s.* 4*d.*, forming a portion of a bequest of John Lloyd to this parish, and those of Bôdwrog and two others; the privilege of sending a poor aged man to inhabit one of the almshouses founded by David Lloyd, at Llanvechell, and a rent-charge of 5*s.*, left by William Prees; two other inconsiderable charities have been lost. In the chapelry of Gwyndy, large hammers rudely formed of trap rock, and hand-mills of different sizes, made of chert, marble, and freestone, of which the smaller were rudely, and the larger well, formed, have at various times been found, but not of late years.

LLANDUDNO (LLAN-DUDNO), a parish, in the union of Aberconway, hundred of Creuddyn, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Aberconway; containing 1047 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea, and comprises the promontory called by the Welsh Gogarth, and by the English Great and Little Orme's Heads. It is bounded on the north and west by the Irish Sea, and on the south by the estuary of the river Conway; and is connected with the main land, on the east, by a narrow isthmus of sand, intersected by a small valley, through which the tide formerly flowed, thus nearly insulating it. It comprises, besides a considerable portion of mountain sheep-walks, 1700 acres of arable and pasture land, some of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat, but the soil in the other parts is wet and sterile: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1427. 2. 6. The bay of Llandudno is one of the finest on this coast, extending, in the form of a crescent, from the base of the promontory to the Lesser Orme's Head, without interruption, and affording excellent and secure shelter to shipping during heavy gales; and it was lately proposed to convert this bay into an asylum harbour, by the name of St. George's harbour. The north side of Great Orme's Head is broken into craggy precipices of various elevation, which, during the breeding season, are the resort of various aquatic birds, among which are the gull, the razor-bill, the guillemot, the cormorant, the heron, and sometimes the peregrine falcon: these occupy respectively their several stations in the rocks, the gulls having the lowest and the herons the highest situations; and a small number of puffins is scattered indiscriminately in various places. The eggs of the razor-bill are esteemed a delicacy, and the sale of them, generally at two shillings per dozen, affords a livelihood to several families employed during the season in procuring them. The western side of the promontory is one vast precipice: the mountain extends into the plain above the village, forming a precipitous eminence, the summit of which is called Dinas, and is surrounded with a wall of loose stones, very rudely formed, within which are the foundations of numerous circular buildings, varying in diameter from twelve to thirty feet, and arranged round the west and south sides of the mountain. In the centre is a rocking-stone, called Crŷd Tudno, or the "cradle of St. Tudno;" and close to this is the "Needle's eye," which is, of course, very narrow. Upon the extreme northern point of the eminence are the ruins of a large square building, of which the walls, apparently constructed without mortar, lie scattered in various directions; it was a place of great consequence at one period, and the abode of monks, who had a chapel here, incorrectly stated as the Bishop of Bangor's palace: the sea has made great encroachments recently. On the highest point of the promontory, and near the Great Orme's Head, a signal staff has been erected, communicating with Llŷsvaen on the east, and with the island of Priestholme on the west, and forming a post in the line of communication between Liverpool and Holyhead. In some parts the mountain, which is about five miles in circumference, affords good pasturage for sheep, and near the summit are some extensive copper-mines, from which about three thousand tons of ore, of a very pure quality, are raised annually and sent to Swansea and to Cheadle, for the purpose of being smelted: another mine has been lately opened at the bottom of the hill on the east, which is worked by a spirited company; and the copper-ore obtained is very valuable and of the best kind; the aggregate number of hands employed in the two mines is about 300. The mountain consists of alternate beds of chert and limestone, uniformly dipping from every side to a common centre, where the great mass of ore is found.

This place is the head of the great manor granted by Edward I. to the see of Bangor, and is one of the four parishes in this county which are on the Denbighshire side of the river Conway. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant; net income, £96; patron, Archdeacon of Merioneth, to whose office the sinecure rectory is annexed. The church, dedicated to St. Tudno, is a small structure about two

miles distant from the village, and situated on the summit of the cliffs, overhanging the sea; it contains 450 sittings of which 300 are free, and is supposed to have been built at two different periods, the first or west end it is said by St. Tudno, who escaped from the Roman massacre at Bangor-Iscoed: the screen and rails that form the chancel were brought from Gogarth. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A school, established at a very early period, and in which about 45 children are at present taught, is supported by a club of the inhabitants, who allow the master a certain salary, each member paying in proportion to the number of children he has in the school: a new house has lately been built, the expense of which was defrayed out of the accumulation of the surplus funds. Poor children are also entitled to admission to the National school, founded by Mrs. Mostyn in the adjoining parish of Eglwys-Rhôs; and there are two Sunday schools, appertaining respectively to Calvinistic Methodists and Baptists, and affording gratuitous instruction to about 230 children. Lewis Owen, Esq., in 1623, left one-eighth part of the tithes of Aberconway for clothing poor old men and women, above sixty years of age, the portion for this parish varying from £10 to £18 per annum; and Mr. Richard ab Robert, prior to 1732, bequeathed £40, and Mr. Thomas Evans, about the same time, £20, the produce of the former of which is annually distributed among the poor on St. Thomas's-day, but that of the latter has been lost for some years. The poor are, however, entitled to participate in the distribution of the barley, beef, and cloth charged on the domain of Gloddaeth in the parish of Eglwys-Rhôs. In the copper-mines is found a great variety of mineral curiosities, such as beautiful specimens of malachite, or green carbonate of copper, &c.

LLANDUDWEN (LLAN-DUDWEN), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Dinllaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles (w. by n.) from Pwllheli; containing 86 inhabitants. The lands in this parish, consisting of about one thousand one hundred and sixty acres, and having for the most part a clayey, though in some places a peaty and gravelly, soil, are generally low and flat, and form one of the most fertile and best cultivated tracts in this part of the principality: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £936. 11. The surrounding scenery is varied; and among the most striking of the objects it comprehends is Carn Madrin, at the base of which, within the parish, and occupying a romantic situation, is Madrin, an ancient mansion. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhiw: the church, dedicated to St. Tudwen, is a small neat cruciform edifice, in good repair. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists.

LLANDUGWELL, a township, in the parish of Llanvechell, hundred of Tàlybolion, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 7 miles (w.) from Amlwch: the population is included in the return for the parish. This township was anciently a distinct parish, but the church, dedicated to St. Dogvael, having been allowed to fall into ruins many years since, it ceased to be parochial, and the rectorial tithes are now taken alternately by the incumbents of this parish and that of Llanrhyddlad: the inhabitants do not pay any church rates to Llanvechell.

LLANDULAS (LLAN-DDULAS), a parish, in the union of St. Asaph, hundred of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, on the road between Holyhead and Chester, 2 miles (w. by n.) from Abergele; containing 514 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by Abergele, on the south by Llysvaen and Bettws-yn-Rhôs, and on the north by St. George's Channel; and comprises by computation 606 acres, mostly arable land: the bold and rocky mountain scenery, which in some places is striking and beautiful, subsides in the valley between the rocks and the sea, where there are some fine plantations of most kinds of timber. Limestone of the best quality, and in which lead-ore is found, is very abundant, and about forty families are employed in procuring it from the mountains; it is sent hence to Liverpool and other parts of Lancashire, and to Cheshire, to be burned for mortar. The bay of Llandulas, though spacious, is not considered secure on the least appearance of foul weather; a lofty wooden pier was erected, in 1822, projecting some distance into the sea, to which a railroad extends from the limestone quarries, so that vessels can now receive their cargoes at certain states of the tide, but it is dry at low water. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £886. Though there are no seats of any consequence, there are a few good houses occupied by gentlemen of moderate property: the village, which is of small size, is situated on the banks of the river Dulas, over which is a good stone bridge, and near its influx into the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 5½.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150; and there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Ceinbryd, is a small plain structure, rebuilt in 1732: Mr. Wynne, at his own charge, erected, in 1832, a gallery for the accommodation of the inhabitants; and a north transept and vestry-room were built in 1841: there are 220 sittings, of which about 100 are free. There are two day schools, in one of which are 14 children, nine of whom are paid for by R. W. Wynne, Esq., of Garthewin, and four by W. Crosley, Esq.; in the other school, for the master and mistress of which Mr. Wynne erected a house, about 55 children are taught at the expense of their

parents. One of these schools has been also endowed by Mr. Wynne, with a rent-charge of £15 per annum on a farm called Pentredû, in the parish of Llanvair-Talhairn. In the village, situated near the bridge, are four almshouses, erected in 1767, by three brothers named Lloyd, but not being endowed, they are inhabited by paupers, and kept in repair out of the rates: a few other bequests of very small amount are appropriated, conformably with the wishes of the testators, to the aid of the poor.

LLANDURY, a chapelry, in the parish of Pembrey, hundred of Kidwelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2½ miles (s. e. by e.) from Kidwelly: the population is included in the return for the parish. The chapel is spacious, and service is regularly performed in it in the afternoon.

LLANDWROG (LLAN-DUROG), a parish, in the hundred of Uchgorvai, union and county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles (s. by w.) from Carnarvon, on the road to Pwllheli; consisting of the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 2690 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and was, during the ninth century, the residence of Cilmin Troed-Ddû, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, the remains of whose palace at Glynllivon were existing till within the last few years. From this chieftain descended the Glynnes of Glynllivon, ancestors of the present Lord Newborough, who has a noble mansion near the spot, deeply embosomed in trees, and commanding extensive views over St. George's Channel, the Menai strait, the Isle of Anglesey, and the country towards Carnarvon. The *parish*, which is from seven to eight miles in length, and from two to three and a half in breadth, is situated on the eastern shore of Carnarvon bay, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanwnda, on the south by those of Llanllyvni and Clynnog, and on the east by that of Bettws-Garmon; it comprises about 10,000 acres, the surface, scenery, and soil of which are each exceedingly various; and comprehends part of Morva Dinlle, a sandy marsh covering 2500 acres, which was inclosed under an act of parliament, obtained in 1806, the remaining portion being situated in the parishes of Llanwnda and Llanvagdalen. The land next to the marsh, stretching towards the interior of the parish, is excellent arable and pasture, many parts of which are well wooded, and this is succeeded by dreary wastes and commons, which reach to the high mountainous ground: the chief produce is barley and oats, and cattle, very little wheat being raised. The only stream, with the exception of a few brooks, is the Llivon, which contributes to enliven the scenery, and the hills called Kilgwyn and Moel Tryvan, with part of the mountain of Mynydd Mawr, supply a striking and bold relief to the long range of level grounds: Glynllivon, the seat of Lord Newborough, now in progress of erection, is expected to be one of the most splendid mansions in North Wales.

The *village*, which is small, is pleasantly situated, and has been much improved by the late and present Lord Newborough: several of the inhabitants are employed in the mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. On the coast of the Menai, in this parish, the late lord, between the years 1770 and 1780, erected at his own expense, both in the grounds of Glynllivon, and also at Belan, near the entrance of the strait, commodious *barracks* for the county militia, of which, as lord-lieutenant of the county, he was Colonel-Commandant: these, which had become much dilapidated, have been restored and greatly improved by the present peer: the barracks at Glynllivon are called Fort Williamsburg, and those at Belan, Fort St. David: off the latter is situated his lordship's yacht dock. The mountainous parts of the parish are rich in mineral wealth, consisting principally of *copper-ore* and *slate*. The copper-mines called Drws-y-Coed, supposed to have been originally worked by the Romans, are still very productive, and give employment to about 150 hands; the principal slate quarries are those of Cloddva'r Lôn, Tâlysarn, Pen-yr-Orsedd, and Cîlgwŷn, the last of which has been worked for more than a century, and new ones have recently been opened on Moel Tryfon, which, with the former, afford constant employment to more than 700 men. The Llanllyvni and Carnarvon *rail-road*, which passes through the upper division of the parish, was constructed under acts of parliament obtained in 1825, 1827, and 1828, by the Nantle Railway Company: it commences at the Cloddva'r Lôn slate quarries, near Nantle, or Nanlle, and pursues a westerly direction for some distance; it then takes a northerly course, and terminates at the shipping quay at Carnarvon. The rateable annual value of the whole of the parish is returned at £6852. 3. 2.

The *living* is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 5½.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £490; and there is a glebe of nearly ten acres, with a house, the whole valued at £35 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Twrog, by whom it is supposed to have been originally founded in the sixth century, is a spacious and ancient structure, about 66 feet long and 18 broad, and contains 450 sittings, of which about 40 are free. There are several places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Independents and Wesleyans. A *National* school, commenced in 1827, contains from forty to fifty children daily, and thirty on Sundays, and is partly supported by Lord Newborough, (at whose expense the school-house was built,) partly by the rector, and partly by small payments from a few of the children; and seven *Sunday* schools, appertaining to dissenters, and conducted by gratuitous teachers, are attended by about 1050 persons. *Miss Ellen Glynne*, in 1727, bequeathed several parcels of land and tenements in

this parish and those of Llanllyvni and Llangoed, containing in the whole two hundred and eighty-one acres, including an allotment of four acres on an inclosure in this parish, in 1812, and producing a rent of £188, exclusive of £14. 13. annual dividend on £488. 3. per cent. consols., purchased with the savings of the charity; for the purpose of founding and endowing an almshouse for twelve aged and unmarried women; the property and management to be vested in the Bishop of Bangor and the ministers of the respective parishes, as trustees. The almshouse is a substantial edifice, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and contains twelve apartments with small gardens: each tenant deposits £5 on her admission for the benefit of the charity, and £1 is annually paid to the minister for reading prayers for them collectively on four stated festivals, both stipulations being agreeable to the will of the foundress: the full number is not always completed, and, therefore, the sum paid to each varies, but it is generally from £15 to £18 annually. The other benefactions to the poor consist of a rent-charge of 30*s*., by *William Lloyd*, in 1682; a sum of £5. 13., being a rent-charge of £3, and the interest of a gift of £50, by the *Rev. Lewis Jones*, in 1692; £5, the produce of a bequest of £100, by *Ellen Glynn*, in 1711; and an annuity of £1, out of certain lands, by *Robert Wynn*: all of which sums are distributed by the minister and churchwardens, generally at Christmas, as intended by the respective donors.

In the mountainous districts of the parish, at a place called Bala Deulyn, where two small lakes are united by a rivulet, is *Nanlle*, an ancient mansion, in which Edward I. resided during the erection of Carnarvon Castle, and from which many of his decrees were dated. Near this place, in 1827, two gold coins were found, one of which had on the obverse a figure of that monarch seated in a ship, and holding a sword, with the legend, in ancient characters, EDWARD. DEI. GRA. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. D. AQUI., and on the reverse four lions and four crowns, with the legend IPSE. AUTEM. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIUM. ILLORUM. IBAT. At a short distance to the north of the church is *Dinas Dinlle*, a fortification occupying the summit of a circular artificial mount on the shore of the Menai strait, and on the confines of an extensive marsh. The inclosed area, four hundred feet in diameter, is surrounded by a vast rampart of earth, and defended in some parts by a second rampart and a deep fosse; and on the side near the shore the eminence has, by the constant action of the waves, been formed into an abrupt and precipitous cliff. The entrance is on the opposite side, and within the inclosure are vestiges of buildings of an oblong form, constructed of loose stones, and also a tumulus. This strong post, obviously an outwork connected with the station *Segontium*, adjacent to the present town of Carnarvon, was probably constructed to afford facility in landing supplies for the garrison of that place, when, from adverse winds, the entrance to that port became difficult or dangerous. Its Roman origin, which has been inferred by Mr. Pennant and other antiquaries, from the discovery here of Roman coins, and the necessity for such an outwork, for the convenience of the principal station, is confirmed by vestiges of roads leading from *Segontium*, of which one, crossing the river Seiont, and pointing directly to this place, was discovered in a very perfect state, at a distance of several feet below the surface of the ground, in laying down the railway from Llanllyvni to Carnarvon. A further corroboration of the Roman origin assigned to this post is derived from the appellation of two ancient fords on a stream near the site, called "Y Vorryd," which still respectively retain the semi-British and semi-Roman names of *Rhŷd Pedestre* and *Rhŷd Equestre*, implying "the passage for the infantry," and "the passage for the cavalry." The Roman road from Dinas Dinlle to *Segontium* may still be traced in various places, and especially on its approaching the river Gorvai, near which it is plainly discernible. On the Cîlgwŷn mountain, in this parish, was formerly a Druidical circle, seventeen yards in diameter, but scarcely a vestige of it is left; and at Plâs Newydd, a large upright stone points out the grave of an ancient British warrior. Bedd-Gwenan, and Carnedd Angharad, are also supposed to be the tombs of British chieftains.

LLANDYGWYDD (LLAN-DYGWYDD), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, union and county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1044 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the south-western part of the county, on the banks of the river Teivy, and is intersected by the turnpike-roads from Cardigan to Newcastle-Emlyn, only four miles distant from the former, though the latter is the post-town. The lands are inclosed and in a high state of cultivation; and the soil is tolerably fertile. The scenery of the southern portion of the parish, bordering on the Vale of Teivy, is finely diversified, and highly enriched with groves of stately oaks and other majestic timber; and the neighbourhood abounds with handsome seats and pleasing villas. Blaenpant is a handsome mansion, beautifully embosomed in woods of majestic growth, and surrounded with flourishing plantations: in the house is an extensive and valuable library, principally collected by Owen Brigstocke, Esq., ancestor of the present proprietor; and the grounds, which are judiciously and tastefully laid out, comprehend much pleasing and picturesque scenery. Stradmore Vale, an elegant mansion, on the bank of the Teivy, has been pulled down, and even its site obliterated; but some vestiges of the noble forest of oak which sheltered it in the rear, and descended to the margin of the river, still form a prominent feature in the scenery of this portion of

the vale. Neuadd Trêvawr, once a place of great importance, is a good family house, pleasantly situated; and Penlan commands a rich and extensive prospect over the high grounds on the opposite side of the river: Parkygors, Cillwch, and Dôl, all within the parish, are also handsome residences on a smaller scale. The manor and lordship of Llandygwydd formerly belonged tothe Bishop of St. David's, but were sold to the Rev. Thomas Griffith, together with the estate of Llwyndyrys, under an act of parliament for the redemption of the land tax, on which, near the site of the old episcopal palace, he subsequently erected the mansion now the property and residence of his descendants.

This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, to which it was transferred, at the dissolution, from Aberguilly: it is valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 8½., and is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £107; patron, the Prebendary, whose appropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £450. The church, dedicated to St. Ogwydd, as appears from the name so engraved on the old silver communion cup, is a neat modern edifice, rebuilt about the commencement of the present century. There were formerly two chapels of ease, one at Neuadd, of which some vestiges may still be traced in a field called Parc-y-Capel, and the other near Cenarth bridge, which has totally disappeared, the site having been levelled in the formation of the turnpike-road. A National day school, commenced in 1829, contains twenty-six females, and is supported by subscription, out of which the mistress is allowed a salary, together with a house and garden; and in another school on the same plan are about fifty children, nearly all boys, ten of whom are paid for by their parents. A dissenters' meeting-house was lately built, in which a Sunday school is kept for the instruction of about eighty children. To the east of the church are the remains of a small camp, called "Gaer," of which no historical particulars are recorded; and within a quarter of a mile to the south of it is a barrow: there are also two barrows on an eminence in the parish, called "Pen Brŷn Bwa."

LLANDYRNOG (LLAN-DYRNOG), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Denbigh; containing 645 inhabitants. In the earlier periods of Welsh history, this place must have been of some importance, being connected with a chain of ancient British posts established both as exploratory stations, to watch the approach of an invading enemy, and as strongholds to which, in cases of imminent danger, the families of the neighbouring districts retreated with their flocks and herds for security. The parish is bounded on the north by the township of Aber-Whielor, on the south by Llanynys, on the west by Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch, and on the east by Ysceiviog; and is beautifully situated in the fertile and picturesque Vale of Clwyd. It is about 3½ miles in length and 3 in breadth, and comprises a large portion of mountain common, of which the summit is covered with heath; the hills and lower grounds are divided into arable and meadow; the soil is generally sand and clay, and in some parts swampy; and the chief agricultural produce is wheat and barley: the river Clwyd passes at the lower end of the parish, which is intersected by the road between Denbigh and Ruthin. The rateable annual value is returned at £4454. Glànywern, the seat of Mrs. Madocks, widow of the late J. Madocks, Esq., M.P. for the Denbigh boroughs, is a large modern stone mansion, surrounded by a spacious park and plantations. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £19. 19. 7., and held *in commendam* by the Bishop of Bangor, to whom it was given at the Reformation, in lieu of the mortuaries that had been previously paid throughout the deanery of Dyfryn Clwyd, in which the parish is situated: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £666, subject to rates, averaging £6. 14. 3., and payable to the Bishop; and there is a glebe of thirteen acres, valued at £20 per annum; a glebe-house is also attached to the living. The church, dedicated to St. Tyrnog, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, is an ancient edifice, in the later English style, supposed to have been built in the time of Henry VII. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

A school on the National plan has been established, for which a house, capable of containing 150 children, has been built; about fifty children attend during the week, and from thirty-five to forty on Sunday; and the school is supported by the voluntary subscriptions of several persons, of whom the Bishop contributes £5, and Mrs. Madocks £8, annually. Three Sunday schools, also, are conducted gratuitously, which appertain to the dissenters, and afford instruction to upwards of 100 persons. Mr. Henry Powell, in 1748, bequeathed £100, to be applied to the apprenticing of one or two boys of the parish annually, who should be appointed by the heir of the Glànywern estate. He having directed that the money should be invested in good security at five per cent., it was lent on bond to Powell Clough, Esq., in 1767, and the interest was paid until 1815, when the Glànywern property passed from the Clough family, and the principal must be considered lost: it was supposed that the interest paid by Mr. Clough was a rent-charge on Glànywern, which is now in possession of Mrs. Madocks, but the recent discovery of the bond has established the contrary, so that the annual donation of that lady, just mentioned, is a spontaneous benefaction to the parish. Mr. Foulke Parry bequeathed £40,

Mr. Thomas Powell £20, and Mrs. Jane Salusbury £20, the produce of which, together with that of other smaller sums, is annually distributed among the poor. The principal and most extensive of the military posts above-mentioned occupies the summit of one of the Clwydian mountains, and from its strong fortifications was called Brŷn-y-Cloddiau, or "the hill of ditches:" the line of circumvallation conforms to the shape of the hill, and the inclosed area is one mile and three-quarters in circumference, and defended, according to the facility or difficulty of access, by single, double, triple, and quadruple intrenchments: the principal entrance is on the west side, where is only a single fosse, and on the north, where it was more easily accessible, are five fosses. Within the inclosure are several hollows, as if designed for lodgements of men on guard, or probably as places of greater security, which are now filled with pools of water; and in the centre of the camp is a large tumulus. Vron Iw, the ancient mansion of the family of Williams, has been converted into a farm-house; a memorial of its former magnificence is preserved in some lofty pillars among the ruins, which anciently formed a splendid portico: in the grounds is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring.

LLANDYSILIO-GOGO (LLAN-DYSILIO-GOGOF), a parish, in the union of Aberaëron, lower division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 18 miles (W. N. W.) from Lampeter; containing 1407 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Cardigan to Aberystwith, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tysilio, and its adjunct "Gogo," or more properly "Gogovau," from the numerous caverns worn by the sea in the rocks that line this part of the coast. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was entertained by Davydd ab Ievan at his mansion of Llwyn Davydd, in this parish, on the first night after his arrival in Cardiganshire, on his route to Bosworth Field; and to this circumstance has been attributed the origin of the family of Parry, or ab Harry, in consequence of an illicit intercourse which is reported to have then taken place between the earl and the daughter of his host. There is a small haven formed on the bay, at a place called Cwm Tydwr, in the parish, where two or three small vessels are regularly engaged in conveying limestone and culm from their respective districts: the former is burnt into lime for manure, and in that state sold to the farmers. The *living* is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llangranog annexed, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 1½.; present net income £166, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes of Llandysilio-Gogo have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, of which £320 are payable to the Treasurer of the Chapter of St. David's, and £30 to the Vicar. The *church* is a plain modern structure, and consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch; the font, which is octangular, is supported on a pillar of the same form. *Capel Cynon*, in the parish, was a chapel originally in the gift of the Vicar, but was suffered to fall into decay. It was afterwards rebuilt by the parishioners, in the year 1820, and was subsequently endowed by Major Parry, of Gernos, the proprietor of the Cwm Cynon estate, with the sum of £200, to which have been added £2000 by parliamentary grant. The living is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar; net income £75. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Presbyterians. Two *day* schools are carried on in which from 60 to 70 children are instructed at the expense of their parents: and four *Sunday* schools are conducted gratuitously, in one of which are 30 children, who attend the Established Church; and in the others, belonging to the dissenters, about 470 persons.

The ancient family mansion of the estate of *Cwm Cynon* is now a farm-house. In *Cwm Tydwr* are the foundations of some buildings, which, according to tradition, are the remains of the old castellated mansion of the Tudors. *Llwyn Davydd*, the residence of Davydd ab Ievan, is now become a considerable village; and not far from it are the remains of a fortress, called *Castell Llwyn Davydd*, comprising a circular area, nearly two hundred feet in diameter, strongly defended by moats and ramparts. Within the area it has the appearance of a large tumulus, but nothing is positively known of its origin or history: by some it has been thought to have been the castle of Mâb Wynion, which was taken by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, in 1164. On a farm called Ciliau, in this neighbourhood, is *Garn Wen*, or "the white heap," a circular inclosure about two hundred feet in diameter, surrounded by a rampart of loose stones, and divided into three compartments: to the south-west of it is a space of three acres, which appears to have been defended by a mound of earth. It must have been a place of great strength, and appears to have furnished materials for building most of the stone walls in its immediate vicinity. The history of this work has not been satisfactorily ascertained; a hill to the west of it still retains the appellation of *Cevn y Cwrt*, or "the hill of the court," from which circumstance it has been supposed to have been originally a station for the administration of justice to the inhabitants of the district, during the earlier periods of the principality. About 40 years since, a curious vessel was dug up in the parish, made of bell metal, and resembling a flagon in its form; it is supposed to have been used for holding the sacramental wine, and from its having been found in a turbary, near the remains of a dilapidated chapel, the probability of that conjecture derives additional strength.

LLANDYSILLIO (LLAN-DYSILIO), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (w. s. w.) from Bangor; containing 871 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shores of the Menai strait, and at the northern extremity of the Menai bridge, which, over an embankment of considerable length, forms an approach to the village. It is in the grand route from London to Holyhead; and since the construction of the suspension bridge, for an account of which see the article on Bangor, a new line of road has been formed from this place, communicating with that to Beaumaris. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, while carrying on his desolating warfare against the Welsh, landed his forces at Cadnant, in this parish, in 1096, and, having encamped on the summit of an eminence called Dinas, at the upper extremity of the vale, commenced a series of violent and rapacious devastations, which were characterized by the most barbarous and atrocious outrages. Cadnant was the most ancient ferry across this part of the Menai, and, having become a source of very considerable revenue prior to the time of Edward I., was granted by that monarch to Einian, Bishop of Bangor, who had performed the ceremony of baptism on the young prince Edward, in Carnarvon castle. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, this place, from its central situation and other local advantages, was selected, as the line of his march, by General Mytton, who landed his forces here in 1648, and, having encamped on Gorsedd Migyn, marched from that place for the reduction of Beaumaris, which surrendered to him upon honourable terms.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvair-Pwllgwyngyll. The church is dedicated to St. Tysilio, son of the ancient warrior Brochvael, who fought against the Saxons at the time of the massacre of the monks of Bangor, and was founded by him in 630: it is a small edifice, remarkable for the bleakness of its situation on a rocky peninsula stretching into the strait, by the waters of which it is completely insulated at every tide; and during spring tides, and the prevalence of a north-west wind, it is altogether inaccessible. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About 45 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and 50 in two Sunday schools gratuitously by the dissenters. Three small benefactions, the principal of which was a donation of £5 by Mrs. Jones, were expended, with other monies of the parish, in the erection of six cottages, in which poor families are allowed to reside rent free; and a rent-charge of 8*s*. the bequest of the Rev. Henry Rowlands, of Plâs Gwŷn, is annually distributed among the poor on St. Thomas's-day. Some vestiges of the camp constructed by Hugh Lupus at Cadnant are still visible, and near them are the remains of a small circular building. Within the last few years, a very large hammer, rudely formed of hard stone, and of very ancient appearance, was found in the immediate neighbourhood, and has been preserved at Cadnant; and in the course of some subsequent researches, an immense rock of similar stone, equally hard and compact, has been discovered, extending across the parish, of which it is thought the very few ancient hammers of this kind, which are found in some of the choicest collections of antiquaries, were in all probability made.

LLANDYSSIL (LLAN-DYSUL), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, partly in the hundred of Troedyraur, and partly in that of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles (e.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, on the road to Lampeter; containing 2957 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tysilio, an eminent British saint who flourished during the earlier part of the sixth century. It is situated in the southern part of the county, bordering upon Carmarthenshire, and comprises nearly twenty-five thousand acres of land, forming two principal divisions, called respectively Llandyssil Is Cerdin and Llandyssil Uwch Cerdin, of which the former is in the hundred of Troedyraur, and the latter in that of Moythen. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Teivy, which separates it from the parish of Llanvihangel-ar-Arth, in the county of Carmarthen, and is intersected by the Clettwr stream, which falls into that river, and likewise by several smaller streams which are tributary to both. It is divided into seven hamlets, in each of which, with the exception only of that in which the parochial church is situated, was formerly a chapel of ease. The *surface* is what is usually termed, in this part of the country, mountainous, the ground in some instances rising into conical hills of considerable elevation; and is intersected by numerous narrow valleys; the soil is in general stony and shallow, but is well adapted for the culture of barley and oats, the principal kinds of grain raised: near Waun Ivor are some large bogs. The *village*, which is of considerable extent, is pleasantly situated on a beautiful reach of the river Teivy, the vale bordering upon which is here inclosed by a succession of bold and richly wooded eminences, alternating with obtruding masses of barren rock, and lofty precipices of rugged character, forming scenery of great beauty and grandeur; the views from the higher grounds embrace some pleasing and extensive prospects over the surrounding country, and the fine vale of the Teivy.

Among the numerous interesting objects that enrich the scenery in this part of the vale are, a venerable bridge over the Teivy, the tower of the church rising above the trees in which it is embosomed, an elegant little mansion on the right bank of the river, and Gilvâch Wen, in the midst of luxuriant plantations, backed by hanging woods that reach to the summit of the impending heights.

Galltyrodin, the seat of the family of Lloyd, is an elegant modern mansion, built on the declivity of a steep hill rising from the bank of the river Clettwr, and sheltered from the keen winds, which at times rush through the dingle, by the thriving plantations that inclose it: the library is enriched with a valuable collection of Welsh genealogical manuscripts. The grounds on the opposite bank of the river are tastefully and judiciously laid out. The Lloyds were originally of Castell Hywel, an ancient mansion which has been for some time deserted by its proprietor, and is now a farm-house. *Waun Ivor* is a genteel house, delightfully situated on the bank of the Teivy, and commanding from its park-like grounds a beautiful and picturesque view of the bridge of Llanvihangel-ar-Arth, and the church of that parish, situated on the summit of a richly wooded height overhanging the river. *Gilvâch Wen* is a small but elegant mansion, forming one of the most pleasing objects on the banks of the Teivy; it is beautifully situated in the midst of thick groves, and backed by luxuriant and extensive woods; but from the judicious disposition of the trees, the house, with the river winding beneath it, forms a conspicuous and beautiful feature in the landscape. A weekly *market* is held on Thursday; and the *fairs* are on February 11th, the Thursday before Palm-Sunday, June 21st, September 19th, and November 11th.

The *living* consists of a rectory and a vicarage; the rectory, which is a sinecure annexed to the headship of Jesus' College, Oxford, is rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 8., and is of the net annual value of £400. The vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £10, endowed with £2000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's; net income as returned in 1835, £94 with a glebe-house; but it was augmented in 1841 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £63 per annum, out of the fund raised by the suspension of certain canonries and prebends. The *church*, dedicated to St. Tysilio, is an ancient structure, displaying portions in the successive styles of English architecture, with a square tower at the west end; it consists of a nave and aisles, and from its situation forms an interesting feature in the village. On a stone forming the entrance into the churchyard is an old inscription. One of the chapels lately erected in the parish is called *Capel Dewi* or St. David's, and was built at the joint expense of John Lloyd Esq. of Galltyrodin, and the Rev. Mr. Bowen of Waun Ivor. There are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. About 100 children are instructed in four day schools, at the expense of their parents; and 80 persons are taught gratuitously in a large Sunday school belonging to the church, kept by the members, under the superintendence of the vicar. Thirty shillings per annum, charged on a farm called Cwmoidw, are annually distributed among the poor, at the discretion of the proprietor of Gilvâch Wen.

There are many interesting remains of antiquity within the parish, among which are several *carneddau*, or sepulchral heaps of stones: four of these are nearly contiguous, and on opening one of them, within the last few years, three rude earthen vases and the ashes of human bones were found. A Welsh manuscript of the sixteenth century contains the following notice, which may perhaps throw some light upon the origin of these remains: "A.D. 1131, 5th of April, a desperate battle was fought in this parish, between Llewelyn ab Iorwerth and Davydd ab Owain, in which the former was successful, who buried the slain below the road, where the marks appear to this day." According to the same manuscript, another engagement took place here, in 1250, between the men of Bangor, in North Wales, and Davydd ab Cadivor: the former passed the ford of Rhŷd Owain at daybreak on the 8th of March, and encountered Einon, who had come to the assistance of Davydd, with between six and seven thousand infantry and six hundred cavalry: these two chieftains caused a deep trench to be dug for their defence; but the abrupt termination of the manuscript in this place leaves the issue of the battle unknown. There are, in various parts of the parish, several artificial mounds, which appear to have been anciently crowned with small forts: one of these, at a place called Cîl-y-Graig, is said to mark the site of *Castell Abereinon*, noticed in the Welsh annals, and said to have been erected by Maelgwyn, about the year 1205. Another, near the river Clettwr, is supposed to point out the site of a castle called *Humphrey's*, probably from some Norman adventurer, who had obtained possession of the territory, and built the fortress, which was afterwards strengthened and improved, in 1150, by Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd, from whom it subsequently derived the name of Castell Hywel. A little below the Galltyrodin Arms, in the village, is the ford called *Rhŷd Owain*, which, according to the tradition of the country, derived that name from Owain Gwynedd's having forded the river at this place, in one of his invasions of South Wales; and near it is a barrow, called *Tommen Rhŷd Owain*, where probably some chieftain of celebrity was interred. On a hill above the church are some small remains of an old castle, with a moated tumulus, on which probably stood the keep: this castle, of which no account is preserved either in history or tradition, is thought to have been the baronial residence of the lords of Gwynionydd, and to have been the head of that lordship.

LLANDYSSIL (LLAN-DYSUL), a parish, in the union of Forden, upper division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles (w. by s.) from Montgomery; containing 875 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated on the left of the road from Montgomery to

Newtown, and the neighbourhood commands some interesting views and varied and extensive prospects. From the Goronddû hill the rich Vale of Severn is seen to great advantage, with the windings of the river, which forms the northern boundary of the parish. The manufacture of flannel is carried on upon a limited scale. Of the rateable annual value the return made amounts to £4189. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, united by an act of parliament in the 29th and 30th of the reign of Charles II.: the former, which was a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £14, and the latter at £7. 10. 10.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £500; and there is a glebe of 16 acres, with a house, valued at £35 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Tysul, is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. About 20 children are instructed in day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, of which one, attended by 50 children, is wholly supported by the rector, and the other contains about twelve children, taught gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. Jeremiah and Anne Reynolds, in 1711, bequeathed a rent-charge out of certain lands, producing £4 per annum; Mr. Hugh Lewis gave a charge of £2; and Charles Jones and John Griffiths left charges of ten shillings each; the produce of all which is half-yearly distributed among the poor, together with a moiety of £3. 3., the interest of a bequest of Mrs. Mary Jacqueri, of Parson's-Green, Middlesex, which produced £63. On the lofty hill of Goronddû, and on the banks of the Severn opposite to Glànhavren, are remains of several ancient British encampments in a greater or less degree of preservation.

LLANDYSSIL-UWCH-CERDIN (LLAN-DYSUL-UWCH-CERDDIN), a division, in the parish of Llandyssil, union of Newcastle-Emlyn, lower division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 11½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1612 inhabitants. It contains the vestiges of two or three chapels, which formerly existed here. The road from Lampeter to Newcastle-Emlyn, and the river Clettwr, run through it, the latter joining the stream of the Teivy, which bounds this division on the south. Galltyrodin and Waun Ivor are two beautiful and ornamental seats situated here; and Castell Hywel, an old fortified mansion, is now occupied by a farmer: there are also various remains of antiquity. Several of the inhabitants are employed in different branches of manufacture.

LLANDYVODOG (LLAN-DYFODWG), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bridgend; containing 338 inhabitants. The soil is various, in some parts affording rich pasturage, and in others being less fertile; and the lands, which, with the exception of the wooded and mountainous parts, have been all inclosed for a very long period, are in a good state of cultivation. In this parish, which is within the mineral basin of South Wales, the coal is principally worked for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood; and a few chalybeate springs of some efficacy are found, deriving their impregnation from ores of iron, which abound throughout the vicinity. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £89; patron, R. T. Turburville, Esq.; impropriator, C. R. Talbot, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvodwg, is an ancient edifice, and contains a monument to a lady who was a maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. Some years since four charities in the parish were consolidated, arising from bequests of £10 by an unknown person in 1685, and of similar sums by Ann Jenkins in 1746, by Robert Jenkins in 1766, and Ann Jenkins in 1771; and the whole, amounting to £40, was lent at interest to Ann Evans, who on her death, in 1805, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 on a freehold cottage as an equivalent, which sum is divided among the poor at Christmas. Another bequest of £10 by William Lewellyn, in 1788, having been lent to Evan Lewellyn without security, was lost through his insolvency. The existence of some remarkable caverns in this parish has given rise to numerous conjectures: by some they are supposed to be exhausted mines, wrought either by the Romans or by the ancient Britons, before the force of gunpowder was applied to the blasting of the rocks; by others they are thought to be either natural, or formed for the purpose of concealment during the intestine and sanguinary contests which once disturbed the peace of the principality.

LLANDYVRÎOG (LLAN-DYFRÎOG), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 1½ mile (E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 925 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tyvriog, an eminent British saint who lived towards the close of the sixth century, is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Teivy, and on the turnpike-road from Newcastle-Emlyn to Lampeter. The ancient borough of Atpar, which was formerly contributory with Aberystwith and Lampeter in returning a representative to parliament for the county town of Cardigan, of which privilege it was deprived for misconduct in the election of a member in 1742, and invested with it again in 1832, by the act for amending the representation, is within its limits, and forms a suburb to the market-town of Newcastle-Emlyn, constituting that portion of it situated in the shire of Cardigan. The lands are inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is generally

fertile; the surrounding scenery is of a pleasing character, and in many parts is enriched with thriving plantations, and diversified with well-wooded eminences: Atpar Hill, an elegant villa, is beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a view of the town and the banks of the Teivy. The parish constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £18, and annexed to the archdeaconry of Cardigan. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Llanvair Trêlygon annexed, rated in the king's books at £8, and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present net income, £147, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250, of which sum £166. 13. 4. are payable to the impropriator, who has also a glebe of 26 acres, valued at £52 per annum, and £83. 6. 8. to the vicar, who likewise has a glebe of 13 acres, valued at £15. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvrîog, is an ancient edifice, not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. About thirty-five children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and fifty gratuitously in a Sunday school, in which the Welsh language only is taught.

LLANDYVRYDOG (LLAN-DYFRYDOG), a parish, in the hundred of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (N. E.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 721 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, comprises about two thousand acres of level and well-cultivated land, and is situated near the road from Beaumaris to Llanerchymedd. The *soil* is generally argillaceous, and the parish is watered by numerous rivulets, by some of which a few acres are occasionally inundated: peat earth is found in the marshy land upon the banks of a rivulet descending from the Parys mountain; and from this earth, after burning it for that purpose, a considerable quantity of copper-ore is obtained. The *living* is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvihangel-Tre'r-Beirdd annexed, rated in the king's books at £14. 9. 7.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the rector's tithes in this parish and Llanvihangel-Tre'r-Beirdd have been commuted for a rent-charge of £530. 3.; and there is a glebe of 3 acres, valued at £3 per annum: a glebe-house is also attached to the living. The *church*, dedicated to St. Tyvrydog, a great-grandson of Cunedda Wledig, by whom it was originally founded, about the year 450, is a spacious, lofty, and venerable structure, in excellent repair, sixty feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth, with a remarkably large chancel. The church of Llanvihangel-Tre'r-Beirdd is distant about two miles. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, to the former of which is attached a burial-ground. A day and Sunday National school, in which fifty poor children of this parish and Llanvihangel-Tre'r-Beirdd receive gratuitous instruction, was erected in 1816, and is supported by subscription; another school, in which are 40 children daily, and 100 on Sundays, is supported by Baptists; and about 170 children are gratuitously instructed in a Sunday school by the Methodists.

A sum of £3. 11., being a portion of the rent of seven or eight old houses in the town of Carnarvon, partly bequeathed to the poor by Owen Humphrey, is annually distributed at Christmas among the necessitous poor not receiving parochial relief; and several other small charities have been lost or misapplied. The rent of a field near the glebe-house, containing about three acres, let at £2. 10. per annum to the curate, is, though considered church land, carried to the general funds, out of which the church is repaired and its expenses defrayed. About a mile from the village is a large upright stone, called *Lleidr Dyvrydog*, or the "Thief of Dyvrydog," the origin of which is by tradition attributed to the conversion into stone of a man who had stolen the church bible, and was carrying it away on his shoulder. Near this, on a farm called Clorach, are two copious springs, called *Fynnon Cybi* and *Fynnon Seiriol*, deriving their names respectively from St. Cybi, patron of Caer-Gybi, or Holyhead, and St. Seiriol, patron of Ynys Seiriol, or the island of Priestholme, who were in the habit of meeting at this place, which was about half-way between their respective abodes, to consult about the religious affairs of this part of the principality: the fame of these springs anciently extended to distant places, and they are still held in high estimation.

END OF VOL. I.

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